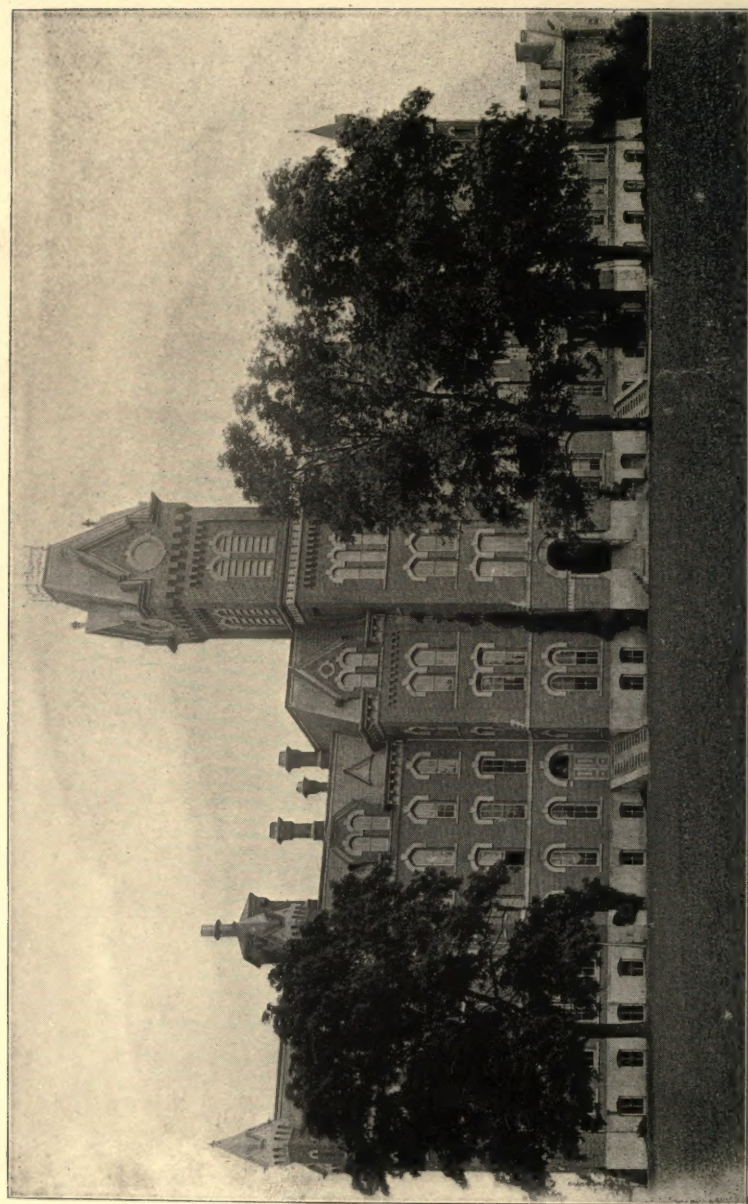






Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



UNIVERSITY HALL AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING

Univ.
Ohio
M.

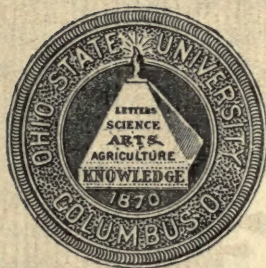
HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EDITED BY THOMAS C. MENDENHALL

VOLUME I
1870—1910

BY
ALEXIS COPE

Illustrated



162147.
26.5.21.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS

COLUMBUS

1920



COPYRIGHT 1920
BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

The HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY will be published in three volumes, of which this is the first. The second will include a continuation of the General Narrative to the year 1920, with special chapters devoted to the growth of the physical plant, student and other organizations, campus monuments, etc., etc., prepared by Professor Osman C. Hooper of the College of Commerce and Journalism; and the story of the University in the Great War, with complete roster of alumni and former students who served in the Army and Navy, showing rank, regimental distribution, etc., etc., prepared by a committee of which Professor Wilbur H. Siebert of the Department of European History is chairman. The third volume will contain a complete account of the Semicentennial Celebration in October, 1920, including the more important addresses delivered on that occasion. Both of these volumes will be fully illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

A few words explanatory of my connection with this work may not be improper. As stated in the text, the "Preliminary Sketch," which was completed in 1892, was submitted by the author to several of the older members of the faculty of the University for remark and criticism, and a copy was sent to me for the same purpose.

Captain Cope's connection with the University began just as mine ended, in 1884. Of the events of the first ten years of its history he had little personal knowledge, and for this period he was obliged to depend largely upon official records. In a conversation with him after reading the "Sketch" I spoke of many incidents of interest and importance concerning which these records are silent, and he then exacted a promise that if ever his work came to be published I would write something in the way of a foreword or introduction, which should include a brief account of some of the more important bits of unwritten history of the earlier years of the University, together with an attempt to portray the attitude of the press and the people of the state towards it during the chaotic period which intervened between the acceptance of the Congressional grant in 1864, and the action of the first Board of Trustees determining the character and scope of the new institution.

My pledge to the author has been partly redeemed in the form of footnotes, some of them rather extensive, which appear throughout the volume, especially in the earlier pages.

Not long after the death of Captain Cope the manuscript of the History came into the possession of the Trustees of the University, at whose suggestion its preparation had been originally undertaken, and shortly afterwards, at their request, I agreed to assume the duties of editor for this volume and, in a general way, for the other two which are to complete the semicentennial history of the University.

.
The historian who reviews the past in the light of the present finds many things difficult to understand; and, having

in mind the University as it is today, it seems quite impossible to accept the fact that for nearly ten years previous to the opening of its doors for the admission of students it was the least thought of or talked about of any of the numerous institutions for whose care the state was supposed to be responsible. As the author has shown, there was much delay in accepting the munificent gift offered by the National Government and after its acceptance a half-dozen years passed before a legislature could be induced to pass an act of organization. In excuse for such indifference it should be remembered that these years included a large part of the period of the Civil War and of the period of reconstruction which followed, during which there was doubtless more intense thinking and vigorous acting in the United States than at any other time since the American Revolution. Both the passions and hardships of wartime were too recent to be easily displaced by the consideration of problems whose significance seemed somewhat remote.

It was the State Board of Agriculture that "kept the fires burning" during this period, and it was through the activities of this board and its individual members that the passage of the Cannon Act of 1870, the "Charter" of the College, was at last brought about.

A large share of the indifference of the people and of successive legislative bodies towards the foundation was unquestionably due to the assumed restrictions upon its work as implied in its title. Few had read the Morrill Act with sufficient care to note that while the leading object was to be the teaching of "such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," the only topics of study which, according to that Act *must* be included are, "other scientific and classical studies," thus insuring the "promotion of the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Fortunately many, though not a very large number, who studied these phrases carefully saw in them a complete and comprehensive definition of a "people's university." Others, by far more numerous

in the beginning, saw only a narrow scheme for the training of farmers and mechanics in the specific duties of their respective callings. There was also a third group, quite large and not easily broken up, which held to the opinion that neither interpretation of the Act of Congress promised to be anything other than a complete failure.

It was not until 1869 that the project began to create anything like general interest throughout the State. By that time the land script had been disposed of and it had become known that nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been realized. This sum, though pitifully small compared with what it might and ought to have been, was enough to attract the attention of ambitious communities, and the legislative committees appointed to consider the question of location of the new College received petitions from numerous cities, towns, and villages, as related by the author. It is an interesting fact that the city of Columbus at no time appeared as a candidate for the honor. In 1870, after the organization of the first Board of Trustees, Franklin County entered the lists, proving to be a successful competitor.

Previous to the passage of the Cannon Act several attempts had been made to locate the institution by act of the Legislature, and the debates which took place during the consideration of bills introduced for this purpose and the numerous amendments offered thereto, reveal the extraordinary diversity of opinion regarding the project which prevailed at that time even among those whose business it was to be interested in it. There were several members of both houses of the General Assembly who opposed any attempt to utilize the fund in the manner required by the Act of Congress. A member of the lower house introduced a resolution memorializing Congress for a modification of the grant so as to permit the application of the fund to the reduction of the state debt, declaring that the whole scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College was Utopian; another proposed that it be merged into the common-school fund; a Senator was opposed to any attempt to organize an agricul-

tural school and favored the appointment of a commission to devise a plan for utilizing the fund. The author has referred to the many attempts to secure a division of the fund among already existing institutions. Happily this was persistently and successfully opposed by the State Board of Agriculture as well as by those who saw in the proposed institution the foundation of a state university.

When it appeared that the fund was not likely to be divided, the question of location became paramount. Some of the attempts to determine this by Act of the Legislature were very nearly successful. On one occasion the lower house voted to locate the College at London, Madison County, and when a vote was taken in the Senate on this bill the result was a "tie." The Lieutenant Governor saved the situation by casting his vote with those who wished to lay the bill upon the table. At another time the College narrowly escaped being located at Urbana. After fifty years it is difficult to imagine what might have been the fate of the institution had any location been chosen other than the Capital, with its geographical advantages and excellent connections with all parts of the State by rail.

Some of the leading newspapers of the state opened their columns to a public discussion of questions relating to the College and a few of them became ardent and able advocates of one or the other of the two very different theories regarding its organization and character that very soon confronted each other.

Among these, perhaps the most vigorous and aggressive was the Ohio State Journal at Columbus, then one of the most influential newspapers of the state. Its editor was General James M. Comly, widely known as a most independent and trenchant editorial writer, who never hesitated to call a spade a spade. He was a strong champion of the liberal interpretation of the Act of Congress, but he also opened the columns of his newspaper very freely to those who favored the other view. A few quotations from the many editorial utterances of the State Journal will give some idea of the nature of the discus-

sion which lasted two or three years and found a place in many of the prominent newspapers of the state. They will also invite attention to a radical change which a half-century has wrought, in the attitude of advocates of a liberal education towards certain questions relating to the functions of a state university.

We do not ask that our farmers and mechanics shall be learned in the specialties of the professional callings. On the other hand we demand of them a wider and deeper culture than mere learning in the specialties of their own business or calling. The lawyer who knows nothing but law, the physician who knows nothing but medicine, and the farmer who knows nothing but farming are on a par with each other. They are all alike starved and indigent in the requirements of true culture. . . . The importance of securing the location of this state institution in this county is greatly increased by the fact that it will, in all probability, develop into a grand State University. . . . To fit young men for agricultural pursuits or for anything else they should receive a comprehensive education and broad culture. Their minds need not be one-sided, but there should be a symmetrical development. The whole field of science should be open to them and their faculties so trained by discipline as to be subject to their control. . . . *What* it should be determines in a great measure *where* it should be. If the state wants to go into the business of crop and cattle raising, it had better locate its Farmers' College where land is cheapest. It might buy the half of Paulding or Van Wert County at four dollars an acre and raise bull calves, broom corn, and white beans at half what it costs to raise them in Franklin County.

Also the following in the issue of the State Journal for January 3, 1873—the morning after the election of the first faculty by the Board of Trustees:

The friends of this institution (the Agricultural and Mechanical College) have fallen naturally into two general divisions, substantially, first, the "Narrow Gauge" people who look upon the College chiefly as a means for the development of bull calves, and, second, the "Broad Gauge" educators who advocate the establishment of an institution of learning upon the broadest and most liberal foundation. The Bull Calf people have struggled to make the College faculty a sort of asylum for decayed agriculturists. . . . They are indignant at the bare suggestion that the Board of Trustees shall seek the best talent regardless of state lines. They argue that our own state citizens have the best "claim" to the good things, the "soft places," which they suppose the College is intended, mainly to provide. The Broad Gauge Trustees, on the other

hand, look upon the College faculty as an instrument for the accomplishment of a grand and noble work in forming the minds of the young men of Ohio for all generations. They are less solicitous about where these instruments may come from, than how capable they may be of doing the work. They are willing to take the best man for the work wherever they may find him in all Christendom. They want men of ability, energy, and single-hearted ambition to find the best mode of developing the highest type of manhood; not "garden sass" professors and breeders of ever so high a type of bull calves and other farm stock. It is with unalloyed satisfaction that we announce the victory of the Broad Gauge idea and the selection of such a faculty as would honor any institution of learning in the country.

It is right that the severest rules of criticism be applied to these men and it is a delightful thing to feel that they will come out of the ordeal the brighter for it. They are men of today and not superannuated, foggish rut-travelers. Men in the prime and vigor of nature's powers. Men with a burning ambition for success in a profession higher than any other among civilized people.

It is interesting to note that the same issue of the State Journal contained the annual message of Governor Hayes to the General Assembly, in which he refers to the prospective opening of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, ending his remarks with the sentence: "But let it be started with the intention of making it a grand State University."

One of the most extensive discussions of the subject from the advocates of a liberal interpretation of the Act of Congress was by Ralph Leete of Ironton, who was subsequently appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees. Mr. Leete was an able and widely known attorney, with a great fondness for literature of the best type, and an ardent student of science. How a thoughtful, though not a professional, scholar of fifty years ago esteemed the opportunities for higher education which were then offered in the State (though not *by* the State) is revealed in the following quotations from this paper, as is also his attitude towards the proposed new foundation. The italics are his:

The State of Ohio is now the center of population of the United States. *There are no intellects of high order in her numerous colleges nor in any manner connected with her educational system.* . . . Most of the professors of our literary institutions are bitter sectaries and not

infrequently narrow-minded country politicians. As a class they are generally incompetent. Teaching is the highest employment that can be exercised by mortals. When society shall have attained a greater intellectual elevation the public instructors will rank with the jurists and statesmen of the country. The present want is such an institution as will breed thinkers and discoverers of unknown truth, for it is the application of great essential truths to the concerns of life that constitute true progress. . . . For the improvement of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts we are indebted to Lord Bacon and Joseph Priestley more than to all who preceded them, yet neither was a farmer or a so-called "practical man." . . . It is men, not buildings or lands, that can supply the knowledge that will promote the greatest interests of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. . . . The other scheme of dividing the fund between the State Universities is equally objectionable—for we have no State Universities! . . . The object to be accomplished by an additional college of whatever name it may be called is *moral and intellectual development*, for that is the end of all educational instrumentalities.

It must not be assumed that the advocates of the so-called "Narrow Gauge" organization of the College had nothing to say in reply to this propaganda. Mr. J. H. Klippart, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and speaking for that body, made a strong presentation of the claim that there should be a single institution devoted solely to practical instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and a very able memorial to the Legislature maintaining the same view had been prepared at an earlier date by Dr. N. S. Townshend, then president of the State Board. In general, however, the antiliberal element appeared in print less frequently than the other, although it was tolerably sure to be on hand when any voting was to be done. Several attempts to create by legislation a University founded on the land-grant endowment were defeated and the question of the character of the institution was finally relegated to the Board of Trustees, where, as the author relates, the "liberals" won, though by the very close vote of eight to seven, a ratio which was destined to acquire immortal fame a few years later in connection with one of the most critical episodes in the history of the country.

The prolonged discussion had done much good in developing a general sentiment in favor of a broad and liberal founda-

tion for the institution and a recognition of the fact that in respect to the support and encouragement of higher education Ohio was far behind several other much less populous and less wealthy states. Many of the so-called "denominational" colleges were aggressively in opposition to this idea, however, and after having failed to secure a division of the fund among themselves insisted that its use should be restricted to instruction in "practical Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," for which they believed the endowment to be adequate. Early in 1869 Professor E. B. Andrews of Marietta College, in an elaborate article advocating the creation of a State Geological Survey, referred to the prospective organization of the land-grant college, declaring that "*the state does not intend to give that institution a single dollar.*"

There were a few newspapers that predicted failure under the Charter given by the Cannon Act, one of the most conspicuous being the Cleveland Herald, at that time one of the most influential newspapers in the Mississippi Valley. Under date of March 22, 1870, it said: "The Agricultural College Bill has passed the Senate as it came from the House, namely, an independent College. The fund, so far as answering the object intended by Congress, might as well have been cast into Lake Erie or the Ohio River. *We make the prophesy that time will prove the College to be a failure and the fund to have been wasted.*"

But the "University idea" had taken root and was bound to grow. Ohio then, as now, had many colleges and several so-called universities, but their inadequacy to meet the just demands of a great state in the matter of higher education was beginning to be recognized. It is an interesting coincidence that on the very day on which Mr. Joseph Sullivant first presented to his fellow-trustees the scheme for the organization of the Agricultural and Mechanical College (which was essentially that finally adopted), there was being dedicated in the town of Wooster an institution spoken of by the press as a "new denominational college," but which was christened "Wooster University." The principal speaker of the occasion

was one of Ohio's most distinguished sons, the Hon. John Sherman, and in the course of his address, apparently ignoring the nature of the occasion and with slight consideration for the feelings of his audience, he made a notable pronouncement, worthy of quotation and preservation in this volume:

The people of Ohio, successful in so many things, have thus far, in spite of the tendency of the age, wasted vast sums in the support of numerous colleges, not one of which rises to the real rank of a university. If all of these could be concentrated into one, with an endowment equal to the aggregate investment in all, we should have an institution worthy to rank with Oxford and Cambridge, Harvard and Yale. Like the concentration of private capital of many persons into one corporation, a concentration of colleges would command the highest service and extend its influence far and wide beyond the limits of our State. If such a union is impossible, then we must by concentrated effort build upon a single foundation the University of Ohio.

Just at this time the intellectual world was fired with enthusiasm over the splendid discoveries and epoch-making generalizations of Darwin, Wallace, Huxley, Tyndall, Kelvin, Helmholtz, Pasteur, Koch, etc., etc. Attention was focussed upon experimental science of which the new institution was destined to be one of the leading exponents. The traditional methods of college teaching and management were to give way before the new education, which found its first expression in Ohio in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Only one who had some share in struggling to overcome them can form anything like a correct idea of the difficulties, even the mere physical difficulties by which the infant State College was surrounded when, on September 17, 1873, its doors were opened for the admission of students. The city of Columbus contained at that time a population of about 35,000 people, one-seventh as many as at present. There was practically no town north of the Union Railway Station. The extension of High Street beyond that point was known as the "Worthington Pike" on which was an occasional farm house between the railway station and the University site.

A "turnpike," in the vocabulary of the engineer of the middle of the last century, meant a highway under the control of a private corporation which, in exchange for certain improvements in grade and surface, had obtained the right to establish gates at frequent intervals by means of which a toll was levied upon the traveler. Very often as soon as these gates were in place the corporation transferred its interest from the roadway to the collection of toll and in due time the paying of one's way through the gates became the easiest part of the journey, though by no means the least exasperating. One of these toll gates crossed the "pike" at a point which is now the intersection of High Street and Eleventh Avenue, and fortunately for the collector the condition of the roadway between the city and this point was usually such that the traveler's power of emphatic speech was sure to have been exhausted before the gate was reached.

On the College grounds there were no sidewalks or paved roads. The one building whose doors were opened (figuratively, only, for most of the doors were not yet in place) now known as "University Hall" was surrounded by piles of brick, lumber, sand, lead and iron pipe, and the like, rejected and yet to be used material for the building which the contractor, after the fashion of his kind, had failed to complete by the date agreed upon. There had been some talk of "postponement," but not much. Notices had been given throughout the state that the College would open the 17th of September, and to put it off until the building was entirely finished would have deferred the opening for a year. From the start the institution showed something of the spirit by which it has since been characterized—what it set out to do, it did.

The problem of housing and caring for students and faculty had not been neglected. A dormitory or "Hotel" as it was frequently called in the Proceedings of the Trustees, was in process of erection, but, as with the College Building it was many months behind the contract date in being completed.

There were seven members of the faculty, including the president. For him and for the professor of agriculture there

were residences on the College grounds, which, after a half-century, are still in use, one as the President's residence and the other at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and High Street. The professor of modern languages, whose time necessarily spent on the campus was limited to actual lecture and recitation hours, boarded at a hotel in the city. The remaining four occupied rooms in the College Building. The professors of chemistry, mathematics, and the Latin and Greek languages were in rooms on the third floor, looking to the south; the professor of physics with his wife and one-year-old son lived in rooms on the second floor, directly over those now occupied by the President and the Board of Trustees. Caring for the students was a more difficult matter. Happily they were few at first and a considerable number of them were residents of Columbus or the immediate vicinity, who managed in one way or another to reach the College, daily, from their homes. Those who lived in the country within a few miles of the city came in buggies or on horseback and often on foot. There was much difficulty in "parking" the various instruments of transportation, as no sheltering roof existed.

The small group (perhaps not more than fifteen or twenty in all) who came from "abroad" were provided for by dividing a large part of the basement of the College Building into small rooms by means of muslin partitions. The innumerable places near the University where now one may satisfy the pangs of hunger did not exist then, even in the liveliest imagination of those connected with the institution, so a commissary or "College Commons" was established, the dining-room being in the basement of the east wing of the College Building. The young men who came from abroad were a sturdy set who were drawn to the institution because they had been led to believe that here was to be obtained something different from what the ordinary college had to offer, and they were in no way disturbed by the inconvenience of living under such conditions. Indeed, with the majority of the faculty residing in the building, the situation was more that of a large family or a

well-organized "boarding school," with all of the advantages and none of the restrictions of the latter.

There were other difficulties not so easily overcome. The fitting up of lecture rooms and laboratories was a slow process. Carpenters and plumbers had to be driven, and lectures and recitations were frequently disturbed by the noise of hammer and saw. In the "laboratory" subjects, chemistry, physics, and mechanics, there was a lack of many things now regarded as absolutely essential to the simplest equipment. The water supply was local and totally inadequate; there was no gas and, of course, no electricity "on tap." Alcohol lamps were used in the chemical laboratory and for certain experiments in physics in which illuminating gas was a *sine qua non*, there was a large rubber sack or bag, holding six or eight cubic feet in which gas was carried from the city, generally on the back of some interested and enthusiastic student, whose passing along High Street with this grotesque burden served to remind the citizens of Columbus that something was going on in the "North End." For a year or two the supply of gas for the "lime-light" used in the projecting lantern was obtained only in that way, the oxygen required being made in the laboratory of the College. A large part of the apparatus for the laboratories had been ordered from Europe and its arrival was also somewhat delayed so that there was much improvisation of devices for illustration and experiment. In the matter of quick communication the College was much further from the city than New York is from San Francisco now. Within a year, however, a telegraphic connection with the city was established through the efforts of one or two members of the faculty, very actively and efficiently aided by a number of students who were becoming greatly interested in the study of electricity, in the marvelous development of which some of them were destined to play an important part. By them poles were set and trees climbed for the hanging of the single iron wire, which was itself the gift of a public-spirited citizen of Columbus.

The connection with the Western Union Telegraph Office in the city was accomplished through the kindness of William Orton, then president of that great corporation and a kinsman of Dr. Edward Orton, to whom he sent a message from Chicago when connection was finally made, congratulating the College on being in touch with the outside world. The operator at the College end of the line was only an amateur in the use of the language of dots and dashes and he has never forgotten the "stage fright" which overcame him when about to receive this, the first "real message" transmitted over the wire.

Though small in numbers at first and without class or denominational patronage or support, the new institution steadily won its way to the confidence of the people, who came to realize that the educational experiment of which it was the embodiment was not a failure, as had been predicted. That it was a success was in large measure due to the fine spirit of co-operation between the faculty and the student body during those early years. The members of the faculty were full of enthusiasm, born of a genuine love for the work in which they were engaged, and students, fired with the same zeal, with little to draw their attention from their scholastic duties, became active co-partners with the faculty in overcoming the tremendous handicap due to lack of funds for the purchase of supplies and equipment, for the new method of teaching was, relatively, very costly.

If a solid base for mounting a delicate instrument was wanted, a half-dozen students would promptly volunteer to drag a large and heavy stone post from the ruins of an old mansion not far away, and spend hours in making an excavation in the basement of the College Building, putting it in place so firmly that it and one or two others of the same genesis stand there today as stable as in the beginning. If specimens or materials for work in the biological or geological laboratories were desired, young men, and young women too, would go far afield to search for them.

.

It is this loyalty and willingness to co-operate, shown from the beginning by students, faculty, trustees, and soon by the

people of the State as represented in the General Assembly, that fostered this feeble plant and defended it against its enemies, often numerous and powerful, until at the end of fifty years it is the largest, the most important, and the most highly prized of all the splendid institutions maintained by the State of Ohio.

With its 10,000 alumni scattered throughout the world it enters its second half-century, a mighty influence for good, and with a profound conviction on the part of its friends that its future is secure.

T. C. MENDENHALL.

THE AUTHOR AND THE BOOK

Captain Alexis Cope, the author of this, the first volume of the History of the Ohio State University, was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. From the name of this county, which has the Ohio River for a part of its boundary, one correctly infers that it possesses those physical charms that belong to a land of hills and vales. It is related that Henry Stansberry, a famous attorney of the last century, remarked while passing through that region in a stage coach, "I should like to have been born in Belmont County," at the same time declaring his belief that the character of an individual is profoundly affected by the topographical features of the country in which he lives. Perhaps there may be some evidence of this in the unusually large number of men of strong character and extended reputation who were either born in Belmont County or spent a large part of their active lives there.

Among these may be mentioned Benjamin Lundy, the Quaker pioneer abolitionist who organized an antislavery society in St. Clairsville, the county seat, as early as 1815, the man who persuaded William Lloyd Garrison to espouse the cause of the slave; Charles Hammond, distinguished lawyer, editor, and political essayist; Wilson Shannon, statesman, the first native-born governor of Ohio; James M. Thoburn, the famous missionary bishop to India; and the late William Dean Howells.

The original settlers of the county were largely Quakers, the ancestors of Captain Cope being of that guild, as were also those of Howells, with whom he enjoyed intimate personal relations throughout his life and whose cousin he married.

He was born in the small village of Colerain, in the northeast corner of the county, on June 27, 1841. His educational opportunities were such as were offered by the common public schools of that period, supplemented by several terms at the Hopedale Normal School, which, at that time and for several years enjoyed a considerable reputation. He began the study

of law, but his course was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War and his enlistment as a private in the Seventeenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, in which he served during the Rosecrans Campaign of 1861 in West Virginia. In the autumn of that year he joined the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers and it was as a member of this regiment that he served until the end of the war, being mustered out on December 29, 1865, with the rank of Captain. During the latter part of his service he had acted as Assistant Adjutant General of his brigade and also as Assistant Inspector of the General Western Sub-district of Texas. During his service in the Army he made many friends among officers and men, several of whom afterward rose to distinction in public life. He was an active and highly esteemed member of the Loyal Legion and his interest in his companions in arms lasted until the end of his life. An interesting evidence of his continued identification with his army career is found in the fact that he was universally spoken of and addressed by his military title.

Late in life, at the urgent request of the surviving officers and men of his regiment, he prepared a history of that organization which was completed and published only a year or two before his death. It is a large volume, the result of immense labor and patient research, and it has received strong commendation from several veteran officers of high rank as the best regimental history that has appeared and as an extremely accurate and valuable account of all the important campaigns in which this regiment played a part.

Upon his discharge from the Army he immediately resumed his legal studies and in 1866 was admitted to the bar, taking up his residence in St. Clairsville. A few years later he was made Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixteenth Ohio District. In 1876 he came to Columbus and served as Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. A tireless but discriminating reader, his rapidly growing private library marked him as a man of culture and refined tastes. Quiet in manner, deliberate and somewhat reserved in speech, he possessed a rare faculty of winning the confidence of those with whom he came in contact and enjoyed especially intimate re-

lations with statesmen and politicians with whom he had a wide acquaintance, although he never sought public office himself. By many his judgment in matters of public policy was highly esteemed and it often found expression in ways quite unsuspected by all except a few of his closest friends.

In 1884 he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, thus beginning a connection with the institution which was broken only by his death a third of a century later. During twenty years he served as Secretary and as such acted as the representative of the Trustees and the Business Manager of the institution. The University soon became the largest thing in his horizon and he gave himself without stint to its service. He was at home in an academic atmosphere and for many years his greatest joy was in the intimate relations that existed between himself and a few of the older members of the faculty, "choice spirits" who foregathered in his office with more or less regularity, discussing with the utmost freedom not only questions relating to the University, but nearly every problem with which the world at large was concerned. Many students sought him for advice and help, pecuniary and otherwise, and many remember with gratitude his wise counsel and substantial assistance.

When, at last, the State Legislature began to take an interest in the University his familiarity with legislative methods and motives, gained during his years of connection with the office of the Secretary of State, together with his wide acquaintance among public men and his friendship with many political leaders, constituted an asset of the greatest value to the institution struggling for official recognition. His efforts in its behalf in legislative matters were always influential and frequently decisive.

His intercourse with other men was characterized by great tact and an imperturbable temper which made him particularly valuable as a representative of the trustees and the University in larger fields. In securing national legislation by which the land-grant colleges and universities were so greatly benefited he played an important part. His employers,

the Trustees, showed their confidence in him by charging him with duties of great responsibility and importance, such as were quite foreign to the generally recognized function of a secretary.

With the changes in the membership of the Board from time to time and with similar changes in the personnel of the faculty, he came to represent, perhaps more than anyone else, the gradually developing spirit and traditions of the University, and their appreciation of his relationship to it is revealed in the letter addressed to him by the Trustees on the termination of his service as their secretary in the autumn of 1904, from which the following extracts are taken:

They regret exceedingly to lose your valuable services as Secretary of their Board. You have acted in that capacity for twenty years and have not only faithfully discharged the varied and continually growing duties of your office, but also at all times and places have ever had the best interests of the University at heart. During your official term the University has grown and developed far beyond the hope of its most enthusiastic friends. To this wonderful success you have contributed as much if not more than any other one person and are entitled to be ranked high among the upbuilders of the Ohio State University. . . . We especially desire to express to you the deep sense of personal loss which we each and all feel at severing official relations with one who has always been a considerate and courteous co-worker in a most interesting field.

On giving up the secretaryship he accepted the less onerous duties of Agent of the Trustees in the disposal of the Virginia Military lands in which capacity he continued his connection with the University to the day of his death, which occurred without warning while sitting at his desk in his office in the New Hayden Building in the city of Columbus, on the second day of September, 1918. On the desk before him was found his last piece of work, unfinished,—an incompleated deed from the University to a land-owner in the Virginia Military District.

.
If to the above facts regarding Captain Cope there be added another, namely, that throughout his life he kept a diary in which he recorded the details of every interesting or important transaction or event in which he was in any way involved, his peculiar fitness to be the historian of the Univer-

sity will at once be recognized. In accordance with the usual practice, and doubtless wisely, the record of a meeting of the Board of Trustees is but the skeleton of the real Proceedings of that body, a bare and generally most uninteresting account of formal votes taken after the questions involved have been threshed out in a free and sometimes spirited discussion. The most interesting and often the most important and far-reaching transactions of the Trustees are generally tentative and informal in character and are not preserved in written or printed reports. It is with this sort of material that Captain Cope is able to enrich his pages, by the aid of his diary and carefully preserved correspondence, much of which is personal and confidential. The result is a story of the University during the first forty years of its existence in which the skeleton is clothed with graphic accounts of incidents and episodes, of unpublished successes and unrecorded failures, which cannot fail to be of interest to alumni and all other friends of the institution. Nor can it fail to be useful and instructive to all of the multitude who, from time to time as years pass, will be charged with the responsibility of directing its policies.

Unfortunately as the author left it, it is somewhat fragmentary and lacking in systematic arrangement. There are parts of the manuscript missing which a careful search has failed to reveal. It was evidently his intention to make important additions which were postponed from time to time because of failure to make definite arrangements for publication. The editor has not attempted to supply any of these omissions except in the single instance of the short chapter on the Emerson McMillin Astronomical Observatory, which by inference from certain references to it in other parts of the text must have been written, but which has not been found.

Unless otherwise indicated, the text is exactly that of Captain Cope's manuscript except for the occasional change of a single word or the correction of a date, such as the author himself would undoubtedly have made on a careful reading and which might well have been an error of the typist. In no case has the meaning of the text been altered in the slightest degree. Such explanatory or supplementary information as

the editor has contributed and the few corrections he has suggested are in the form of footnotes or extensions, the authorship of which is plainly indicated. He has also added Part IV, consisting of brief biographical sketches of the Five Presidents.

It is greatly to be regretted that the author did not live to prepare his manuscript for publication, for it is believed that he would have revised the "Preliminary Sketch" and adjusted it to the "General Narrative," which he wrote nearly twenty years later, in such a way as to unify the whole and avoid a good deal of repetition in the story. This cannot be done without a reconstruction of the plan and a rewriting of a large part of the text. While the author could have done this himself, it is a responsibility that another would not care to assume. The Trustees of the University, by whose direction and authority it is published, have thought best to let it appear exactly as the author left it; and besides, in many instances the twice-told tales are mutually illuminating and repetitions of exact words or phrases are, on the whole, infrequent.

The casual reader is not unlikely to receive the impression as he passes from chapter to chapter that the author has indulged rather freely in criticism of some of the most prominent and outstanding figures in the history of the University's first half-century, and to some persons this criticism may seem, at times, harsh and unjust.

It is believed, however, that a careful examination and correct interpretation of the text will show that for the most part he has confined himself to a recital of facts and, in the main, such facts as can be verified by documentary evidence.

Rarely does a statement appear to be simply his own opinion and he seems singularly anxious to award a full measure of credit to all who have contributed to the development and well being of the University.

But he has tried to write history rather than biography, and all who knew him will know that whatever he has written has been set down "with malice toward none."

THE EDITOR.

DEDICATION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE LABORED SO UNSELFISHLY TO ADVANCE ITS INTERESTS AND UNDER WHOSE WISE GUIDANCE IT HAS MADE SUCH REMARKABLE PROGRESS; TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY WHO HAVE STEADFASTLY MAINTAINED A HIGH STANDARD OF SCHOLARSHIP AND WHOSE CHARACTER AND ABILITY HAVE GIVEN IT FAME AT HOME AND ABROAD; TO THE ALUMNI WHO HAVE GONE OUT FROM ITS HALLS, GENEROUSLY EQUIPPED FOR HIGH AND HONORABLE CAREERS; TO THE GREAT BODY OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SOUGHT OR NOW SEEK ITS INSTRUCTION AND INSPIRATION, AMONG WHOM THE AUTHOR HAS FORMED MANY VALUED AND INSPIRING FRIENDSHIPS, THESE PAGES ARE RESPECTFULLY AND GRATE-

FULLY INSCRIBED

COLUMBUS, OHIO
January, 1893.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION.....	V
THE AUTHOR AND THE BOOK.....	XIX
DEDICATION.....	XXV
ILLUSTRATIONS.....	XXIX

PART I

PRELIMINARY SKETCH

Organization and Brief History of University, 1862-1892.

PART II

GENERAL NARRATIVE

History of University, 1862-1894.....	99
President Canfield's Administration.....	227
The first year of President Thompson's Administration.....	284
The College of Law.....	371
A New Department of Technical Education.....	398
The Bonded Indebtedness.....	414
The Emerson McMillin Observatory.....	424

PART III

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 1873-1909.....	437
--	-----

PART IV

THE FIVE PRESIDENTS.....	573
--------------------------	-----

Edward Orton, Sr.
Walter Quincy Scott
William Henry Scott
James Hulme Canfield
William Oxley Thompson

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

UNIVERSITY HALL AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING.....	Frontispiece
	To face page
ACROSS THE FIELD OF EARLY DAYS.....	38
THE NORTH DORMITORY	
EDWARD ORTON, SR., FIRST PRESIDENT.....	44
THE PRESIDENT'S HOME IN THE EIGHTIES.....	52
THE SOUTH, OR LITTLE, DORM	
THE FIRST FACULTY OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.....	64
WALTER QUINCY SCOTT, SECOND PRESIDENT.....	78
WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT, THIRD PRESIDENT.....	86
FIRST MANUSCRIPT SCHEME FOR EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.....	102
FIRST PLAN FOR ORGANIZATION AS DRAWN BY JOSEPH SULLIVANT..	104
DAILY CONVOCATION ABOUT 1887.....	124
JAMES HULME CANFIELD, FOURTH PRESIDENT.....	202
WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON, FIFTH PRESIDENT.....	284
BASEMENT LABORATORY OF PHYSICS DEPARTMENT.....	326
OLD LIBRARY IN MAIN BUILDING	
EARLY LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT.....	334
THE FIRST GEOLOGY MUSEUM	
OFFICE OF PROFESSOR ALBERT H. TUTTLE, ZOOLOGY AND ANATOMY..	492
MIRROR LAKE OF YESTERYEAR	
THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS, 1878.....	562
THE CLASS OF 1920	

PART I

PART I

THE PRELIMINARY SKETCH

THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE LAND GRANT

The Ohio State University was founded on a grant made by an Act of Congress approved by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862. This act provided that there should be granted to each state an amount of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which said State was entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860.

In states where there was not this amount of public lands subject to entry at \$1.25 per acre the Secretary of the Interior was directed to issue land scrip in lieu of the deficiency thereof. The states were not authorized to locate this scrip outside of their own limits, but the assignees of the state might do so.

The land or scrip was to be sold and the proceeds invested "in stocks of the United States or some other safe stocks yielding not less than five percentum upon the par value of said stocks," and the moneys so invested were to "constitute a perpetual fund," the capital of which was to "remain forever undiminished," and the interest of which should "be inviolably appropriated" by each state which should take and claim the benefits of the act "to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical

education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Each state was to bear all the expense of the management of the land, or scrip, and no part of the funds realized therefrom was to be applied, directly or indirectly, to the erection or repairs of any building or buildings. Under this act Ohio, having under the apportionment of 1860, twenty-one senators and representatives, became entitled to 630,000 acres of land scrip.

In November, 1862, Governor Tod called a special meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, laid before it the Act of Congress, stated his own views thereon and asked the opinion of its members as to the propriety of accepting the grant. This board after due examination of the Act and careful consideration of its provisions, made a report to the Governor recommending its acceptance and the early establishment of the college contemplated.

The Governor in his annual message in January following this action, recommended the acceptance by the Legislature of the grant, mainly upon the ground that it provided for the teaching of military tactics. In the message, after dwelling at length upon the enlistment and organization of the militia, he called attention to the propriety of fostering by state aid a school for instruction in military science, and then added:

Assuming that you will agree with me on this subject, I beg leave to call your attention to the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. I respectfully urge upon you the acceptance of the provisions of this grant upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the Act. Agriculture, mechanic arts, and military tactics can be taught in harmony; and in a time of war like the present it is difficult to determine which of these three branches of study is the most important.

When we recall the dark days of 1862 and the fact that when Governor Tod wrote his message at least 160,000 citizens of Ohio were enrolled in the armies of the Union—called to the defense of the country without any military experience or training, it is not strange that the part of the congressional grant which provided for the teaching of military tactics was given such prominence.

The State Board of Agriculture at a meeting held January 8, 1863, appointed a committee consisting of its president, Dr. N. S. Townshend, now professor *emeritus* of agriculture of the University, and the Hon. Thomas C. Jones of Delaware, to present to the Legislature a memorial requesting the acceptance of the grant.

The memorial was duly prepared and laid upon the desks of the members. The sentiment in favor of the acceptance of the grant was not unanimous by any means. The Hon. R. W. Tayler, then Auditor of State, in his annual report for 1862, opposed the acceptance of the grant on the ground that it would be a burden upon the state and also because of the character of the instruction provided.

He took issue with the Governor in these words:

The idea that a college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts can be successful seems to be visionary; and an institution where "instruction in the branches relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts are the leading objects," but including also "other scientific and classical studies" and "military tactics" will contain elements incongruous and destructive. It seems to me that the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts, in a college where military science is also taught would be almost as difficult as their peaceful pursuit in a country occupied by an army.

The General Assembly of Ohio met in adjourned session Tuesday, January 6, 1863, and on the 22nd of January, the Hon. Asher Cook from the Ottawa-Wood County district introduced into the House of Representatives a bill authorizing the state "to take and claim the benefits" of the Act of Congress above referred to and "to create an agricultural bureau," and on January 30, 1863, the bill was read the second time and referred to a committee of fourteen made up of the committees on agriculture and military affairs where it slept. No further action was taken thereon. At the same session on January 27, 1863, Mr. Cook also introduced a bill "to establish the Ohio State College of Arts." On February 3rd this bill was also referred to the same select committee as the bill last above mentioned.

On March 5, 1863, at the same session, the Hon. Peter Zinn of Cincinnati introduced a bill "to accept the dona-

tion to the state of Farmers College of Hamilton County and to fulfill the conditions of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, donating lands to the states for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." On March 11, 1863, the bill was read the second time and referred to the committee on agriculture and military affairs. No further action was taken on either of these bills during this session.

On the 20th day of February, 1863, at the same session of the House, the Hon. Peter Hitchcock introduced a bill "to establish the Ohio Agricultural, Military, and Mechanical College." The bill was read the second time February 25, 1863, and referred to the committee on Agriculture. On February 26, 1863, it was reported back to the House with sundry amendments which were agreed to and also committed to Committee of the Whole House and made a special order for that day, but was not considered. On March 21, 1863, it was reported back by the Committee of the Whole House without amendment and on April 9, 1863, was indefinitely postponed, the vote on postponement being 23 yeas, and 6 nays.

At the same session of the General Assembly, on February 11, 1863, the Hon. Jason McVey introduced into the Senate a bill accepting the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which was read the second time February 17, 1863, and on April 9, 1863, was read the third time and a motion to indefinitely postpone it was defeated by a vote of 12 to 16. On the same day it was referred to a committee of one, the Hon. W. B. McClung of Miami County, who probably put it in his pocket and kept it there, as no further action thereon is recorded in the journal of that session.

The foregoing is all that is recorded in the journals of the second session of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly in regard to the Act of Congress above named and the result was its practical rejection. It is said that this action or non-action so aroused the patriotism of the Hon. Columbus Delano¹

¹Born in Vermont in 1809; at the age of eight years was brought to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life; a lawyer by profession; served several terms in Congress and was Secretary of the

that with the end in view of having the Legislature of Ohio accept the grant of July 2, 1862, he became a candidate for representative in Knox County to the General Assembly, in the fall of 1863, and was elected a member of that body. The truth of this story has some support in the fact that on January 7, 1864, the third day of the first session of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly, he introduced House Bill No. 4, entitled a bill to accept an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts" and had it read the first time. On January 12, 1864, the bill was read the second time and referred to the committee on agriculture. On January 19, 1864, Mr. Delano, to whom as a committee of one the bill had been referred, reported it back and it passed the House by a vote of 73 yeas and 3 nays.

The bill was reported to the Senate February 1, 1864, and read the first time February 2, 1864; it was read the second time, referred to the committee of the whole and made a special order of the day. It was considered that day and the next and on February 3, the committee of the whole reported the bill back to the Senate without amendment and it was passed by a vote of 23 yeas to 5 nays.

At the same session of the Senate the Hon. Henry S. Martin from the Stark-Carroll district, introduced in the Senate by request a bill "to enable the state to accept the donation of Farmers College in Hamilton County for the purposes contemplated in the Act of July 2, 1862." The bill was read the second time February, 1864, and on March 11, 1864, was laid on the table and no further action was taken thereon.

It is significant that the report of the State School Commissioner for the same year contains no allusion to the congressional grant.² The legislature which received the message

Interior in General Grant's Cabinet; was actively engaged in farming, especially in sheep husbandry and was widely known as a strong advocate of the protection of that industry by means of a high tariff.—Ed.

²The State School Commissioner who was elected in the fall of 1862 resigned in November, 1863, having been practically invited to do so by

of Governor Tod recommending its acceptance took no action thereon. The State Board of Agriculture, however, was active in urging such acceptance and in creating a public sentiment in its favor.

The Agricultural Convention composed of delegates from the county agricultural societies met January 6, 1864, and adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Darwin E. Gardiner of Toledo, declaring "that the state ought to accept the grant of land for the establishment of colleges as soon as possible."

On the following day, the Hon. Columbus Delano, as related above, introduced in the lower house of the legislature the bill providing for its acceptance which passed and became a law February 9, 1864.

This law accepted the Act of Congress and pledged the faith of the state to the performance of all the conditions and provisions therein contained.

Such action was duly certified to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington and the amount of land scrip to which the state was entitled was duly forwarded to the Governor and deposited for safe keeping with the Treasurer of State.

SALE OF THE LAND SCRIP

Governor Brough in his message January, 1865, reported the receipt of 630,000 acres of land scrip granted to the State under act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and said, "No more important subject will claim your consideration than the proper disposition to be made of this grant."

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, March 15, 1865, a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending the legislature to pass an act providing for the sale of the scrip "at a price not less than eighty cents an acre" and the appointment of a commission with a view to establishing a college to be endowed by the proceeds. On the 13th of April, following, the legislature passed an act appointing the Auditor,

resolutions of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, because of well supported rumors of intemperance and immorality. His successor, Dr. E. E. White, discussed the land grant college problem at length and is quoted by the author below.—ED.

Treasurer, and Secretary of State a commission to advertise the scrip for sale at a price not less than eighty cents per acre. The commissioners proceeded at once with the duties imposed on them. Due advertisement was made in each county in the state and the scrip was offered at the minimum price above mentioned. Very few sales were made and the commissioners made report of their proceedings to the Governor, December 20, 1865. They reported the sale of 11,040 acres at eighty cents, and 320 acres at eighty-two cents per acre, the amount realized therefrom being \$9094.40. They also reported that soon after advertising the scrip for sale they learned that other states were offering their scrip for a less price per acre than the minimum they were allowed to accept; that they accordingly invited a correspondence with the commissioners of some of the eastern states, Pennsylvania and New York, with the view of adopting a uniform price for all the states; that an informal arrangement was entered into whereby it was agreed that all should sell at the minimum price of eighty cents per acre. They reported that but little attention was paid to the agreement, that many sold at a less price, and those who agreed to sell at eighty cents, placed the scrip in the hands of agents, or brokers, allowing them commissions of five and ten percent and thus forestalled the market. They also stated that unless their powers were enlarged and the limit of price removed they "would not be able to sell the whole amount in ten years." This report was laid before the Legislature, and on April 6, 1866, the act above mentioned was amended so as to authorize the commissioners to sell the scrip "at the best price they could obtain for it, to employ a suitable person, or persons to aid them in making such sales and to pay such person or persons such commissions on sales as they might deem adequate to secure prompt and vigorous efforts to effect sales." They were also authorized to sell the scrip on payments of one-fourth cash and the remainder in two, four, and six years, with interest on deferred payments. Under the increased powers thus given, and with all restrictions as to price removed, the commissioners speedily disposed of all the scrip. On Decem-

ber 10, 1866, they made their report to the Governor. They reported that they had duly advertised the scrip in notices published in over thirty newspapers in the state, offering the same in single lots of 160 acres at eighty cents, and in lots of 10,000 to 50,000 acres and upwards at seventy cents; that they had found the market in the control of brokers who were re-tailing the scrip at fifty cents per acre, and that upon full consultation with the Governor (Jacob D. Cox), they had decided to put the price down to fifty-three cents per acre in large lots. At this price they had sold 575,480 acres retaining 27,520 acres for sale in small lots to the citizens of the state for entry of lands for their own purposes. Of this 27,520 acres, they sold 320 acres at fifty-six cents and the remainder at fifty-five cents. That all sales were made for cash except one sale of 400,000 acres to Mr. G. F. Lewis of Cleveland, which was made partly on time, "the scrip to be delivered as paid for." They made a tabulated statement of the sales from which we extract the following:

12,800 acres at 80 cents.....	\$ 10,240.00
13,760 acres at 75 cents.....	10,320.00
320 acres at 56 cents.....	179.20
27,200 acres at 55 cents.....	14,960.00
575,850 acres at 53 cents.....	305,195.50
<hr/>	
Total 629,920 acres, average 54 cents.....	\$340,894.70

Soon after this report was made, there was a wide dissatisfaction over the small amount realized, which increased until January, 1868, when the lower house of the legislature passed a resolution requiring of the commissioners a detailed report of their proceedings stating "why the land scrip was sold, part of it on time, at less than fifty-three cents per acre, when the United States was selling lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Also the date of each sale, the name of each purchaser, the terms of the sale, the amount of interest collected on back payments and whether any of said lands are unpaid for at this time." The commissioners in compliance with this resolution in February, 1868, ad-

dressed a communication to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, detailing their action and reciting the provisions of the Act above mentioned. They stated in substance that they interpreted the provisions of the Act of April 15, 1866, as an "imperative order to effect the sales at the best prices they could obtain in the market."

The detailed statement of the sales is as follows:

DATE OF SALE	NAME OF PURCHASER	NO. OF PIECES	NO. OF ACRES	PRICE PER ACRE	TOTAL
1865					
Aug. 5	Joel Myers	4	640	80	\$ 512.00
Aug. 5	M. Urquhart	1	160	80	128.00
Aug. 25	Josiah Sinclair	4	640	80	512.00
Sept. 2	John Moore	4	640	80	512.00
Sept. 2	W. C. M. Baker	1	160	80	128.00
Sept. 9	John E. Hill	4	640	80	512.00
Sept. 16	John Miller	4	640	80	512.00
Oct. 11	Samuel Bilter	8	1,280	80	1,024.00
Oct. 11	Samuel Bilter	6	960	80	768.00
Oct. 23	Asa Emerson	4	640	80	512.00
Oct. 24	H. H. Shultz	2	320	80	256.00
Nov. 3	Jacob Reitz	1	160	80	128.00
Nov. 3	Henry Reitz	2	320	80	256.00
Nov. 3	A. Schriener	2	320	80	256.00
Nov. 13	Robert Corbet	2	320	82	262.40
Dec. 9	J. Warren Keifer	16	2,560	80	2,048.00
1866					
Feb. 8	Randall Ross	1	160	80	128.00
Feb. 13	Silas Gleason	2	320	80	256.00
Apr. 21	T. J. Robinson	7	1,120	75	840.00
May 1	T. J. Robinson	13	2,080	75	1,500.00
June 7	Thomas H. Larkins	28	4,480	75	3,380.00
June 8	Thomas H. Wright	8	1,280	75	960.00
June 12	Thomas H. Larkins	1	160	75	120.00
June 20	J. C. Vennum	12	1,920	75	1,440.00
July 11	J. C. Vennum	9	1,440	75	1,080.00
July 20	Elias L. Warner	4	640	80	512.00
July 26	Lewis D. Lee	2	320	80	256.00
Aug. 9	Henry Y. Brown	8	1,280	75	960.00
Sept. 25	B. F. Clark	200	32,000	53	16,960.00
Sept. 25	G. T. Lewis	2,500	400,000	53	212,000.00
Sept. 25	B. G. White	313	50,080	53	26,542.40
Sept. 30	B. F. Clark	430	68,800	53	36,464.00

Oct. 12	B. F. Clark	156	24,960	53	13,228.80
Oct. 17	J. Blickensderfer, Jr.	18	2,880	55	1,584.00
Nov. 2	John and W. G. Beatty	37	5,920	55	3,256.00
Nov. 2	Mary L. Rogers	55	8,800	55	4,840.00
Nov. 8	N. J. Turney	30	4,800	55	2,640.00
Nov. 8	George Geiger	2	320	56	179.20
Nov. 8	J. Blickensderfer	25	4,000	55	2,200.00
Nov. 18	G. Richards	5	800	55	440.00
		3,937	629,920		\$340,900.80

To this sum of \$340,900.80, there was added interest on deferred payments, \$1,550.00, making the total amount received from the sale of the land scrip \$342,450.80.

After the lapse of twenty-five years we look upon this record with astonishment. We do not know that any one was to blame. The State Board of Agriculture wanted to see a college endowed with the proceeds of the scrip established as soon as possible. The Legislature seemed to have seconded their wishes by enacting the law providing for its speedy sale. The commissioners who were given authority to dispose of it may have been technically correct in construing the law as an imperative command to get rid of it as quickly as possible, at any price, but we see now what a lamentable mistake it was. Alas! Ohio had no Ezra Cornell and Henry Sage to step forward, take the scrip, locate it and give the State, or the college to be endowed by it, the benefit of its rapid increase in value. It never occurred to our Legislature, or state officers, that although the state could not locate the scrip outside its limits, the assignees of the state could do so. That a college could have been organized and the scrip turned over to it. That such college might then have located it on lands which in a few years would have increased ten fold in value. As it afterwards transpired not a dollar of the proceeds was needed for the purchase of the land or the erection of the buildings and their equipment. When we remember that the grant to the state of New York under Ezra Cornell's management has to this date yielded nearly seven millions of dollars to the

endowment of Cornell University, we are filled with unavailing regret that the munificent grant to our state was so wasted. It is only one chapter in the long record of the unwisdom of states in the management of educational grants.

DIFFERING INTERPRETATIONS OF THE GRANT

Shortly after the acceptance by the state of the congressional grant, public sentiment divided upon the question of the disposition of the funds,—whether they should be applied to the founding of a new institution or be divided among existing ones. Different views also prevailed as to the proper interpretation of that part of the Act of Congress prescribing the character of the instruction to be given. The claim was made on the one hand that the prominent and central idea was that of “a liberal education for the industrial classes.” That was clear and easily understood, while the phrase “branches relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts” was vague, uncertain, a novelty which had failed whenever tried and destined to failure again. “At all events,” it was argued, “that as the Act prescribed that these branches should be taught ‘in such a manner as the legislatures of the states might respectively prescribe’ the legislature had plenary power in the premises.” On the other hand it was claimed that when the Act of Congress provided that the “leading object” should be to teach “the branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts” it meant a new departure from the old methods and a new institution in which to apply them. Naturally, those who could see only “novelty and incongruity” in attempting to teach these branches as the “leading object” along with “military tactics and other scientific and classical studies,” favored a division of the funds. Those who believed in a more practical education, one that would better prepare the industrial classes for their several pursuits and professions, opposed such division.

The Hon. E. E. White, State Commissioner of Common Schools, in his report of 1865, very ably presented the views of the former, and Governor John Brough in his very

able message to the General Assembly presented the views of the latter. Mr. White, after arguing in favor of the idea that the entire object of the grant was to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, and strongly supporting his views by elaborate quotations from Mr. Newton, the United States Commissioner of Education, recommended a division of the funds, between one centrally located college of a professional character, where military tactics and the applied sciences should be taught, (this institution to receive one-half the funds) the other half to be divided among three well endowed colleges in different parts of the state, in one of which a normal department was to be organized.³

Governor Brough in his message, gave a note of warning in the following language: "No more important subject will claim your attention than the proper disposition to be made of this grant. Mingled with the counsels of earnest and honest friends of education, you will no doubt find the pressure of local interests, the claims of existing institutions for additional endowment, and possibly some not entirely disinterested in character." He said that his attention had been called to the phraseology of the Act of Congress, that its provisions should be carried into effect "in such manner as the legislatures of the states shall respectively provide," and to the claim that this language relieved the legislature from any of the restrictions imposed by the act; making the grant a free donation to be used at discretion. He "did not concur in this construction. There is, of course, a reasonable discretion conferred by the language, but there is a general principle which all must acknowledge, that in the administration of a trust,

³Mr. White's plan of organization was not wise but his vision of what ought to be accomplished by the fund was far reaching. He declared that evidently the design of the grant was to secure to the students of the colleges founded on it "a scheme of instruction sufficiently wide and extensive to fill the full measure of a 'liberal' as well as a professional education, but the former should be subordinate to the latter." He emphasized the importance of a broad, rather than a narrow foundation and quoted Herbert Spencer's remark, "The great function of education is to *teach men how to live*—in the broadest and best sense." He also spoke of the danger of "class education" if the institution was too highly specialized, remarking, "we have, it is true, colored schools but we have not yet reached the idea of 'colored education.'"—Ed.

where the intendment is clear, it should be regarded as sacred by a legislative body as it is made binding by law upon an individual." Referring to the report of the State School Commissioner which he commends for its clearness and force, he says "he is evidently embarrassed by the question of local influences and in endeavoring to conciliate them, falls into the error, as I think, of so dividing up the income of the fund as to incapacitate either branch for performing what will be required of it, or the whole from achieving the usefulness that might by concentrated effort be accomplished." He further said, "It is evident that the intention of the enactment is to institute a new and distinct species of education; one not heretofore favored or specially encouraged by state or national aid. It is also evident that the *purpose* to be accomplished is, the application of that instruction to the advancement of the agricultural and mechanical interests of the country. . . . That the instruction is to be *sui generis*; and that although scientific and classical studies are not excluded they are subordinated to such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. In other words, it is the instruction of the industrial classes within themselves and in that which pertains to their own callings, in order that they may make practical and manual application of it, incidentally for their own benefit, but actually for the increase of national production and wealth." He then opposed the division of the fund or making it an additional endowment of an existing institution unless its character was changed so as to conform strictly to the requirements of Congress. This was the position taken from the beginning and strictly adhered to by the State Board of Agriculture through the long discussion.⁴ Among those who took a prominent part in the discussion of these questions and others arising out of the land grant Act,

⁴The memorial to the General Assembly approved by the State Board of Agriculture on January 6th and signed by Dr. N. S. Townsend its president, declared, "your memorialists are deeply anxious that the noble fund now intrusted to the State for the purpose of instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts should not be misapplied or perverted to any other use."—ED.

were T. C. Jones, N. S. Townshend, John M. Milliken, John H. Klippert, G. Volney Dorsey, President Merrick of Delaware College, and President Andrews of Marietta College. Mr. Ralph Leete of Ironton published an article which attracted wide attention, in which he argued that the state should resume her control of the Ohio and Miami Universities, unite their funds with those of the Congressional grant, and establish one central institution where agriculture and the mechanic arts and all other arts and sciences should be taught in a manner creditable to the state.

THE FIRST EFFORT TO LOCATE THE COLLEGE

The Act of April 13, 1865, before referred to, providing for the sale of the land scrip also provided for the appointment of five commissioners to report to the governor by the first of December, following, their opinion as to the place for locating said college or colleges, and the inducements offered by way of donations of money, land, or buildings. They were also to submit a detailed plan for the organization of such college, the necessary buildings, the branches of study to be taught, number of professors, etc. The commissioners appointed to discharge these important duties were Darwin E. Gardiner of Lucas County, David Taylor of Franklin, Peter Thatcher of Cuyahoga, Miles Greenwood of Hamilton, and C. L. Poorman of Belmont. On the third of March, 1863, the Farmers College of Hamilton County petitioned the legislature to accept a donation of its entire property in order to become the recipient of the grant. In 1864 memorials of similar import were received from Miami and Ohio Universities and Mount Union College. A committee of the legislature visited Farmers College and made a report stating that the value of the lands, buildings and apparatus of that institution was about \$127,000.00. The commissioners above mentioned made two reports. The majority report signed by Darwin E. Gardiner, David Taylor, Peter Thatcher, and C. L. Poorman, stated that propositions had been received from Mount Union College, Farmers College, Miami University, the Village of Kent,

and the citizens of Worthington, each of which presented some advantages, but after full examination they were of the opinion that the Miami University was "the best location for the college contemplated in the Act." They then proceeded to recommend that one-half of the fund should be given to Miami and one-half to the endowment of a college in the northern part of the state. The minority report, signed by Miles Greenwood, recommended the acceptance of the proposition of Farmers College. Both reports were submitted to the legislature by Governor Charles Anderson, in January, 1866, but without recommendation, and no action was taken thereon.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE LEGISLATURE ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE FUNDS

On the 27th day of January, 1866, the Hon. Willard Warner⁵ of Licking County, introduced in the Senate the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the purpose of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, will be best subserved by the establishment of a single college, centrally located and easy of access in which the leading object shall be without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

This resolution was under discussion from time to time until February 14, when it passed the Senate by a vote of 29 yeas to 3 nays. In the House the resolution was referred to a committee composed of one member from each of the nineteen Congressional districts which had been appointed to consider all "papers, petitions, memorials, messages, and reports relating to the disposition of the congressional land grant and the establishment of one or more agricultural and mechanical colleges."

⁵Born in Granville, Ohio; Alumnus of Marietta College; distinguished officer in the Civil War; served on the staff of General Sherman; one term in the Ohio State Senate; later United States Senator from Alabama.—ED.

This committee failed to agree and two reports were made to the General Assembly, neither of which was adopted.

Farmers College, Miami University, Worthington, Westerville, and Newark extended invitations to the committee to visit their respective localities. Petitions from several towns and villages asking the location of the college in their midst were presented and also numerous petitions in favor of establishing but one centrally located institution.

On the 8th day of March, 1866, the Hon. J. Twing Brooks^a of Columbiana County introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the establishment of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, which passed and became a law April 5, 1866. It provided for a Board of Trustees to consist of the Governor, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, and five other members to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, who should secure proposals for the location of the college and report the same to the next session of the General Assembly, with their opinion as to the best place for locating said institution. The Board of Trustees created under this Act consisted of the Governor, Jacob D. Cox, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, W. B. McClung, A. L. Perrill, Thomas C. Jones, Mortimer D. Leggett, Lewis Miller, and L. W. Rawson.

Governor Cox made the report for the committee in his annual message, January 2, 1867, in which it was stated that propositions had been received from the county officers and citizens of Licking County, recommending that the General Assembly authorize a tax of \$100,000.00 to be levied on the property of that county for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for the proposed college. The committee had also received an offer from Worthington College and Worth-

^aBorn at Salem, Ohio, October 27, 1840; educated at Yale College; eminent as a lawyer, banker and business man; served two terms in the State Senate, 1865-69, after which he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in the legal department; became vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railway System, holding this office at the time of his death in 1901. This early enactment might have been the real charter of the college but for the failure of the Senate to act upon the report of the Board of Trustees appointed under it.—ED.

ington Female College in Franklin County to donate the lands and buildings of these institutions and the necessary funds to repair said buildings and purchase one hundred additional acres of land. The committee, however, made no recommendation, giving as a reason that as they had no power of decision in the premises, they had concluded merely to report the foregoing proposition without specific recommendation.

The Governor contented himself with merely suggesting early and final action, inasmuch as the land scrip had been sold and the funds were available.

January 10th, 1867, Mr. Lockwood offered in the House a joint resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to prepare a bill distributing the funds among Miami and Ohio Universities and the Western Reserve College. Mr. Boynton moved to amend by including Oberlin College, Mr. Schneider moved to include Mount Union College, Mr. Banning offered a substitute, giving the whole fund to Kenyon College. The resolution and amendments were referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Houston the same day offered a resolution directing the funds to be used in establishing professorships in several existing institutions. A substitute was offered by Mr. Alexander of Miami County declaring that "the funds would best subserve the purposes for which they were intended by being expended for the erection of one college centrally located." Said resolution and substitutes were made a special order for January 16. Consideration thereof was postponed from time to time until February 15, when the substitute was amended by striking out the word "centrally" and inserting the word "accessibly" and adopted by a vote of 60 yeas to 26 nays. It failed to pass the Senate.

February 28, 1867, the Hon. Willard Warner introduced in the Senate a bill to establish the Agricultural and Mechanical College. It passed the Senate March 20th, by a vote of 20 yeas to 10 nays. It failed to pass the House. In the meantime, memorials and petitions from the various agricultural societies and from citizens throughout the State in favor of "one college centrally located," were poured into the

legislature. The legislature adjourned, however, without taking any action thereon.

At the first session of the next General Assembly (the 58th) which met the first Monday of January, 1868, a joint committee, composed of Messrs. Stickney, Thornhill, Thompson, Coleman, Leete, Sherwin, Gordon, and Cannon on the part of the House, and Messrs. Keifer, Berry, Woodworth, and Lawrence on the part of the Senate, was appointed "to take immediate steps to agree upon the location of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College." Hon. J. Warren Keifer introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the county in which the College should be located, to provide lands and buildings by levying a tax upon the taxable property therein. The joint committee above named, at the ensuing session, reported propositions for the location of the College, from Worthington, Oxford, Wooster, Urbana, London, and Newark, with offers of liberal donations of money and lands, from each of the competing towns. The majority of the committee reported in favor of the proposition of Urbana. The minority made a report recommending the proposition of Wooster. Neither report was adopted and the Fifty-eighth General Assembly adjourned sine die, having accomplished nothing towards the establishment and location of the college. It was left to the Fifty-ninth General Assembly to pass the two most important Acts connected with the history of the institution. The first provided for the investment of the funds received from the sale of the land scrip. It made the funds a part of the irreducible debt of the state and provided that the interest thereon should be computed at six percent per annum, payable semiannually on the first days of January and July, and at such periods interest not drawn should be added to the principal. The second Act was that under which the institution was located and organized. It was introduced in the House by the Hon. Reuben P. Cannon⁷ of Portage County

⁷Reuben P. Cannon was born at Blandford, Massachusetts, January 13, 1820. He came of an old New England family of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. After attending the public schools of Blandford for a few years he was, at the age of thirteen years brought by his parents to the

on the 12th day of January, 1870, and after a long debate in that body, on the 10th day of March, following, it was passed by a vote of 75 yeas to 24 nays. It passed the Senate on the 17th day of March, the vote being 25 yeas and 12 nays. It was signed by the presiding officers of the two bodies, March 22, 1870.

THE ACT OF MARCH 22, 1870—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES APPOINTED THEREUNDER

The Act above referred to has been called the Charter Act of the College. It is entitled "An Act to Establish and Maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio."

The first section provided that "A College to be styled the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College is hereby established in this state, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress of the United States, passed July 2, 1862." "The leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agricultural and mechanic arts."

Section two vested the government of the College in a Board of Trustees to consist of one member from each congressional district, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The President of the State Board of Agriculture was to be *ex officio* a member.

Section three provided that the terms of the members should be fixed by lot. As near as practicable, one-third were to serve for two years, one-third for four years, and one-third for six years.

Sections four to fourteen prescribed the general powers and duties of the Board, its organization, quorum, meetings, reports, etc., and provided that the chief geologist of the State should "collect and deposit in such place as the Trustees may

village of Aurora, Portage County, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. Further education was obtained at a local academy and at an early age he became interested in politics and public affairs. After serving in many local and county offices he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1867 and again in 1869. During his second term he served as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.—Ed.

direct, a full and complete set of the specimens collected by him or his assistants for the benefit of the College."

Section fifteen made the Attorney General the legal adviser of the Board.

Section sixteen provided that the income of the fund received from the sale of the land scrip should be paid over to such Trustees.

Section seventeen made it the duty of the Board of Trustees "to permanently locate said Agricultural and Mechanical College upon lands not less than one hundred acres, which, in their judgment is best suited to the wants and purposes of said institution, the same being reasonably central in the state and accessible by railroad from different parts thereof, having regard to the healthiness of location and also regarding the best interests of the college in the receipt of moneys, lands, or other property donated to said College by any county, town, or individual in consideration of the location of said College at a given place."

It was provided that a three-fifths vote of all the members should be required to make the location, and that the location should be made on or before October 15, 1870. It was also provided that the College should not be located until there was secured thereto for such location, donations in money or in unincumbered lands suitable for the site of the College of the cash value of \$100,000.00.

On the 18th day of April, 1870, an Act was passed, authorizing the several counties in the state which should desire the location of the College to levy a tax of not exceeding two mills on all their taxable property in order to secure the location.⁸

⁸Soon after the enactment of this law a vigorous campaign was inaugurated in the several counties in which the location of the college was desired, to secure votes favorable to the issue of bonds. In Franklin County, Joseph Sullivant issued an address to the people "which was a very able presentation of the advantages to the county of a location within its limits." Public meetings were held and among these was a meeting of colored citizens at which a resolution was passed favoring and pledging themselves to vote for the tax. In this there was no word about the "color line" but there occurs the phrase, "being laboring people we will pay our share." From the beginning about five hundred colored students have been educated at the University.—ED.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was governor at the time these Acts were passed and took an active interest in shaping them and in securing their passage. Pursuant to the provisions of the first mentioned Act, he appointed the following Board of Trustees:

1st District	Aaron F. Perry.....	Cincinnati
2nd "	Joseph F. Wright.....	Cincinnati
3rd "	Richard C. Anderson.....	Dayton
4th "	Wm. B. McClung.....	Troy
5th "	Wm. Sawyer.....	St. Marys
6th "	James M. Trimble.....	Hillsboro
7th "	Joseph Sullivant.....	Columbus
8th "	Thomas C. Jones.....	Delaware
9th "	Warren P. Noble.....	Tiffin
10th "	James W. Ross.....	Perrysburg
11th "	Ralph Leete.....	Ironton
12th "	Daniel Keller.....	Lancaster
13th "	Marvin M. Munson.....	Granville
14th "	Norton S. Townshend.....	Avon
15th "	Valentine B. Horton.....	Pomeroy
16th "	John C. Jamison.....	Cadiz
17th "	Cornelius Aultman.....	Canton
18th "	John R. Buchtel.....	Akron
19th "	Henry B. Perkins.....	Warren

The Board met at the office of the Governor on the 11th day of May, 1870. The roll was called by the Governor and all the Trustees answered to the call except Messrs. Leete, Noble, Sullivant, and Trimble. Messrs. Leete and Sullivant sent letters explaining their absence. The members present were then sworn into office and the Charter Act of the College was read. The Board then proceeded to organize. The Hon. Valentine B. Horton was elected president, Joseph Sullivant, treasurer, and Richard C. Anderson, secretary. The terms for which the members should hold under the law were then determined by lot as follows:

Messrs. Jones, Anderson, Buchtel, Leete, Trimble, and Sullivant for two years; Messrs. Jamison, Wright, Perkins, Sawyer, Perry, and Horton for four years; and Messrs. Mc-

Clung, Keller, Munson, Noble, Townshend, Aultman, and Ross for six years.

An executive committee was chosen consisting of Messrs. Horton, Sullivant, McClung, Jones, and Townshend. The Board then adjourned until the evening.

At the the evening session there was a general expression of views as to what the College should be. Mr. Townshend spoke of European Colleges, and said that their system was not to be applied here because they were supported, in many cases, by wealthy persons to educate men who became their servants. The College should educate our farmers as farmers and our mechanics as mechanics. Mr. Jones said that the first thing was to educate the man as a man and not as a machine. The institutions in Europe and everywhere in which was taught agriculture as an art had been failures. Schools to teach the mechanic arts would be failures in the same way. Institutions of this kind must educate our farmers in every way by teaching all the sciences that make an educated man. The College should be for the purpose of education and should not be located in a city. The mental training was of more importance than the mere physical training. The College was not to teach boys to plow, but to educate them and he hoped the subject would be duly considered by the Board.

Mr. Munson said he would have a large domain, say three or four hundred acres. He did not claim that this farm would be self-supporting, but it would be needed. The fund was not sufficient and he wanted the people to know this, to know that the State of Ohio would make this institution a perfect living thing and not an abortion. He wanted the people to know that the State was going to do something for this institution.

Mr. Aultman thought at least three hundred and twenty acres would be needed for the farm. Mr. Jamison favored three hundred and twenty acres for the farm. He wanted the proper amount to begin with. He had expressed the opinion that you could educate the work out of a man. This was not necessarily so. He thought, with Mr. Jones, that we must educate the man as a man. Mr. Aultman thought the object

was to give the man such an education as would enable him to till the soil and conduct his business. The Board then adopted a resolution directing the Executive Committee to prepare an address to the people of Ohio setting forth as clearly and persuasively as possible, the aims, purposes, and wants of the College. "The address to be drawn under a liberal and enlightened construction of the Act of endowment and to set forth the fact that a farm of at least three hundred acres is required."

The Board then adjourned.

On the 17th day of May, 1870, Joseph Sullivant issued an address to the people of Franklin County, setting forth the provisions of the Act of Congress, the desirability of securing its location, and urging that immediate steps be taken to have it located in Franklin County.

On the 4th day of June, following, the Executive Committee issued the address to the people of the State as directed by the resolution of the Board.

The address was prepared by Mr. Horton and set forth, with great clearness and force, the objects and purposes of the congressional grant and the great advantages which would result in the establishment of the College, not only to the people of the State, but to the county which should secure its location. The address was widely published and public interest was aroused to its importance.

THE FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES

It was universally conceded at the time that in the selection of the members of the first Board of Trustees, the men who were to determine the character and shape the policy of the new institution, the Governor (Rutherford B. Hayes) had shown great wisdom, good judgment and fairness to both sides of the controversy (which had already begun) as to whether it should be "narrow" or broad and liberal in its organization and scheme of instruction. All of them were men of prominence in their respective localities and many of them enjoyed a state and national reputation. Most of them had filled public office and although a considerable number of them were lawyers by profession, almost without exception, these were directly interested in practical agriculture. The mechanic arts were also well represented. Political affiliation had

been given little attention in making the appointments and some of the strongest men on the board were opponents of the Governor in politics.

These were the men who decided the fate of the institution at the most critical point in its history and it is thought that a brief biographical note regarding each of them will be of interest. After the lapse of near a half century it has been very difficult to get the desired information regarding some of them but it is believed that whatever is given here is reliable.—Ed.

AARON F. PERRY—Born at Leicester, Vermont, in 1815; came to Ohio after graduation from the Yale Law School in 1837; became one of the most eminent members of his profession in the United States; served in the State Legislature and in Congress for one term, declining a re-election; one of the early advocates of Civil Service; delegate to the convention which nominated Lincoln; employed by the Government in many important cases, including the famous case of the arrest of Vallandigham during the Civil War, and the case of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier; sometime law partner of Alphonso Taft.

JOSEPH F. WRIGHT—Born in 1821 at Williamsburg, Clermont County, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish ancestry; educated in the public schools of Mt. Pleasant (now Mt. Healthy), Hamilton County, and at Woodward College, Cincinnati, where he was a favorite pupil of Dr. Joseph Ray, the author of a widely known series of mathematical textbooks; engaged for some years in mercantile business; served for two terms in the lower house of the General Assembly and afterwards one term as member of the State Senate during which he introduced and secured the passage of the bill creating the State Insurance Department; was appointed Insurance Commissioner some years later by Governor Bishop; served as trustee and treasurer of the Cincinnati Southern Railway throughout the period of its construction and in other positions of trust to which he was called by his fellow citizens.

RICHARD C. ANDERSON—Born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1830; educated in private schools in Cincinnati and at Kenyon College, from which he was graduated in 1849; studied law at Harvard University; grandson of a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War, he was an ardent "Union man" during the Civil War and in 1863 brought his family, including about thirty slaves that he had acquired by inheritance, to Dayton, Ohio, the slaves being thus automatically freed. He was an accomplished gentleman with scholarly instincts and was greatly beloved by the citizens of his adopted home, who would have gladly bestowed upon him the highest honors within their gift had he not persistently declined public office.

WILLIAM B. MCCLUNG—Born at Troy, Miami County, Ohio, in 1820; a farmer by occupation but interested in the industrial development of his native town; active in the construction of the Troy "Hydraulic," with his brother founded the Miami County Agricultural Society; served as a member of the State Legislature for two terms and for a number of years was a member of the State Board of Agriculture; resigned his membership on the Board of Trustees within a year of his appointment in order to accept the superintendency of the College Farm, a position which he held for several years.

WILLIAM SAWYER—Born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1803; a blacksmith's apprentice at fifteen years of age; worked as a "journeyman" for several years; served five terms in the lower house of the Ohio General Assembly during the last of which he was Speaker of the House; was a member of Congress for two terms during the administration of James K. Polk; during the last seven years of his life was Justice of the Peace and Mayor of St. Marys where he had lived since 1843.

JAMES M. TRIMBLE—Born at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1808; third son of Governor Allen Trimble; was a cadet at West Point but was compelled to resign because of ill health, greatly to his regret as "he had by inheritance an ardent military spirit." He also inherited a large estate and was active in promoting the interests of his town and county. Although frequently urged to accept nomination for prominent political offices he invariably refused and it is believed that the trusteeship of the University was the only public office he ever held. The history bears testimony to his interest and usefulness in that capacity.

JOSEPH SULLIVANT—Born in Franklinton (now absorbed in that part of the city of Columbus west of the river), in 1809; son of the Virginia pioneer, surveyor, and first settler of Franklin County—Lucas Sullivant; educated at a private school in Worthington under Bishop Chase (uncle of Salmon P. Chase), and at Ohio University and Center College, Danville, Ky.; interested in scientific and experimental farming at an early date; member of the State Board of Agriculture; devoted to the study of the natural sciences and associated with his older brother, William Sullivant, the most distinguished bryologist of his time; active in educational and civic affairs; member of the University Board under several successive reorganizations and for several years its secretary; author of the first plan of organization and course of study.

THOMAS C. JONES—Born in Wales in 1816, and at the age of two years brought by his parents to Delaware, Ohio; educated in the common schools; learned the trade of a carpenter; studied law and began the practice of his profession in 1843; member of the State Senate;

District Judge; chairman of Ohio Delegation to Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876; engaged in practical farming and a breeder of fine stock of national reputation; served with Professor Eugene Hilgard of the University of California on a commission appointed by Special Act of Congress to report upon the agricultural needs and resources of the Pacific States, trustee of Kenyon College and voluminous writer on agricultural topics.

WARREN P. NOBLE—Born in Lucerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1820; of New England-English stock; educated in the common schools; taught school and studied law; served two terms in the State Legislature and also two terms in Congress, representing the "war wing" of the Democratic party; active in railroad and banking affairs of his county and adjoining territory.

JAMES W. ROSS—Born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1822; was brought to Ohio by his parents at the age of five years; served as Superintendent of Schools at Perrysburg, Ohio, for some years. In the earlier days of the history of the city of Toledo he was a business partner of Morrison R. Waite, later Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; was president of the Tri-State Fair Association for some years; member of the State Board of Agriculture and widely known as an expert in fruit culture, one assemblage of his own products having received first prize at a National Exhibition at Boston as "the finest individual collection of fruit in the United States."

RALPH LEETE—Born in Pennsylvania, in 1823; educated in the public schools; was a school teacher for a number of years; admitted to the bar in 1847; served several terms in the State Legislature and became prominent as an attorney throughout the southern part of Ohio; possessed, in a marked degree, the tastes and instincts of a scholar.

DANIEL KELLER—Born in Pennsylvania, in 1797; was one of the earliest, most widely known and most highly respected settlers of Fairfield County. For many years his occupation was that of a blacksmith, but at the same time he successfully managed a large farm. He served as a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, and was always proud of his connection with the Ohio State University as a Trustee.

MARVIN M. MUNSON—Born at Granville, Ohio, in 1822. His parents came from Granville, Massachusetts, to Ohio, in 1805. The "Munson Homestead" was the first house in Licking County not built of logs. He was educated at a College at Granville (now Denison University); studied law at Delaware, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar; practiced his profession in Troy, Ohio, for several years during which

he was also owner and editor of the "Troy Times;" on account of failure in health gave up his newspaper and law practice, returning to the management of the home farm at Granville, where he spent the remainder of his life, except for a short time in the army during the Civil War with the rank of Captain, which he was compelled to resign on account of failure in health; served as a member of the State Legislature, mayor of the village, justice of the peace, etc.

NORTON S. TOWNSHEND—Born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1815; came to Ohio with his parents, settling on a farm at Avon, Lorain County, in 1830; studied medicine in this country and in Europe; one of the first men in this country to become actively interested in the education of farmers, having attempted the establishment of an Agricultural College in 1854; elected several times to the State Legislature and served the nation and state in many important positions; a pretty complete account of his life will be found in another part of this volume.

VALENTINE B. HORTON—Born in Vermont, in 1802; educated at the Norwich Military Academy, Norwich, Conn.; studied law and practiced that profession for a short time in Pittsburgh, also in Cincinnati; came to Pomeroy in 1835, spending the remainder of his life there; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849; served three terms in Congress; a successful business man, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent speaker and an accomplished scholar. As the president of the first Board of Trustees his influence was strong in determining the character of the new institution.

JOHN C. JAMISON—Born at Cadiz, Ohio, in 1831; was a practical farmer and widely known as one of the most progressive and successful in that part of the state; filled several local offices and was elected to the State Senate in 1863; interested in politics and a "born orator;" active in civic affairs concerning his own town and neighborhood. His brother, James B. Jamison, was also, at a later period, a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, serving for eight years.

CORNELIUS AULTMAN—Born in Stark County, near Canton; attended the common schools for only about eight months in all; at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to a millwright; became interested in the manufacture of grain cradles, which determined his future career; founder and manager of extensive plants for the manufacture of mowers, reapers, and agricultural implements of various kinds, including the famous "Buckeye Mower" which attained a world-wide reputation and use.

JOHN R. BUCHEL—Born in Summit County, near Akron, in 1822; in his early youth a farm laborer with little opportunity for obtaining an education; at twenty-one years of age he could write his name only with great difficulty; became a farm owner and later an extensive manufacturer of agricultural implements, being associated with Cornelius Aultman in the development of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper; acquired wealth and accumulated a fine library which he afterwards donated to Buchtel College which he founded and endowed, now the Akron Municipal University.

HENRY P. PERKINS—Born at Warren, Ohio, in 1824; educated in the common schools and at Marietta College; after a tour of Europe became manager of the large estate left by his father, General Simon Perkins and thus became interested in the agricultural and financial development of his county and state; was a member of the State Board of Agriculture; served two terms in the Ohio State Senate and in many important offices of trust, state and national.

LOCATING THE COLLEGE

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, on the 6th day of September, 1870, there were present Aaron F. Perry, Wm. Sawyer, James M. Trimble, Joseph Sullivant, Thomas C. Jones, James W. Ross, Ralph Leete, Daniel Keller, Marvin M. Munson, Norton S. Townshend, Valentine B. Horton, John C. Jamison, Cornelius Aultman, and John R. Buchtel.

A resolution was adopted inviting Governor Hayes to meet with the Board and take part in its discussions.

By request of the Board, Joseph Sullivant read an elaborate paper, setting forth his views as to what the College should be.

Proposals for the location of the College were received from Franklin, Clark, and Champaign counties.

After considering the several propositions, it was resolved to visit and examine the proposed sites, beginning with Clark County.

The Board then adjourned to meet the next morning at Springfield, where they examined the site proposed by Clark County, and the next day proceeded to Urbana and examined the location offered by Champaign County. They returned

to Columbus in the evening of the eighth, and on the ninth examined the proposed sites in Franklin County. They then adjourned to meet at Springfield, September 15th. The next meeting of the Board, of which we have any record, was held at Columbus, September 20, 1870.

The minutes state that "the Board having returned from visiting the proposed sites for the College, in Clark, Champaign, and Montgomery counties, met in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, and proceeded to consider the various propositions."

Mr. Richard C. Anderson presented the proposition of Montgomery County, which was a donation of \$400,000.00 of the bonds of the county, bearing interest at eight percent, payable semiannually.

Mr. Joseph Sullivant presented the proposition of Franklin County, viz: \$300,000.00 of seven percent bonds of the county, or that amount in cash at the option of the Trustees, and private subscriptions amounting to \$28,000.00.⁹

Arguments were made by Governor Dennison, Judge Bates, and others, in favor of the proposition of Franklin County, and against that of Montgomery County. They claimed that the proposition of Montgomery County was not within the provision of the law requiring the location to be "reasonably central." They also claimed that there was an irregularity in the vote by which the proposition of that county was carried, which made the bonds illegal. These objections were controverted by Mr. George W. Houk of Dayton, who argued in favor of accepting the proposition of Montgomery County.

The proposition of Champaign County, viz: \$200,000.00 in eight percent bonds of the county, was presented by Colonel Young and supported by speeches by Captain A. C. Duel and Judge Corwin.

Clark County proposed a donation of \$200,000.00 in eight percent bonds, and Messrs. Spence, Thomas, Warder,

⁹The Treasurer's report showed that only \$25,529.00 of this subscription was paid.

Ludlow, and Whitely made arguments in favor of the location in that county.

The next day, September 21st, the Board met and proceeded to ballot for the selection of the county in which to locate the College. A number of ballots were taken without result and a resolution was then adopted to drop the lowest county on the subsequent ballots, and declare that chosen which received the largest number of votes. Champaign County was dropped on the next ballot, and on the next ballot Montgomery. The contest was then narrowed to Franklin and Clark. Several ballots were taken without result, when, on the motion of Mr. T. C. Jones, the yeas and nays were called, which resulted in the choice of Franklin County.

The next day was spent in visiting the various sites in Franklin County. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. William Neil in regard to the purchase of the Neil farm and the next day the Board adjourned to meet again at Columbus, October 12, 1870.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, at the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, Messrs. Horton, Perry, McClung, Sullivant, Jones, Ross, Keller, Munson, Townshend, Jamison, Buchtel, and Perkins being present.

Mr. Bowman of Springfield presented a new proposition from Clark County, viz:

1. A donation of \$225,000.00 with a guarantee that a farm could be procured within two miles of Springfield at \$100.00 or \$150.00 per acre. 2. A donation of \$200,000.00 in eight percent bonds and a farm of three hundred acres within two miles of Springfield, equal in every respect to the Neil farm and satisfactory as a location. 3. A donation of \$150,000.00 in eight percent bonds and the Warder farm of five hundred and fifty acres, near Springfield.

Mr. W. R. Parsons presented a proposition from Worthington, viz:

Five hundred acres of land at \$110.00 an acre with donations which it was claimed would reduce the cost to \$25.00 per acre.

Mr. Robert Neil reported that all the Neil farm demanded by the Board, except a tract of about nine and a half acres on the southern border, had been secured.

Mr. Joseph Hutchison presented the offer of the Nelson farm of about one hundred and eighty acres at \$250.00 an acre, the Ross farm adjoining of one hundred and ten acres at \$200.00 per acre and the land lying between these tracts and Broad Street, in all about three hundred and seventy-five acres, at an average price of \$225.00 per acre.

Mr. Sullivant presented the proposition of the Minor farm south of the Green Lawn Cemetery, comprising about three hundred and twenty-eight acres on which were sulphur springs of some celebrity. The Stimmel farm south of the city of Columbus in Franklin County was also proposed as a desirable site for the College.

The next day the Board visited the Minor and Stimmel farms and in the afternoon held a meeting.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which Franklin County was selected as the county in which the College should be located. There were five votes for the motion and ten against it. It was then resolved to locate the College on some of the sites offered in Franklin County. On the first ballot the Neil farm received six votes, the Stimmel farm four votes, Nelson farm three votes, Springfield two votes. On the second ballot the Neil farm received seven votes, Springfield four votes, the Nelson farm two votes, the Stimmel farm one vote. On the third ballot the Neil farm received eight votes, the Warder farm, Clark County, five votes, the Stimmel farm one vote, Urbana one vote. On the fourth ballot the Neil farm received twelve votes, the Stimmel farm three votes. The yeas and nays were then called on a motion to locate the College on the Neil farm and resulted in fourteen yeas and one nay. Those voting yea were Aaron F. Perry, Joseph F. Wright, Wm. B. McClung, Wm. Sawyer, James M. Trimble, Joseph Sullivant, Thomas C. Jones, James W. Ross, Daniel Keller, Norton S. Townshend, Valentine B. Horton,

John C. Jamison, John R. Buchtel, and Henry S. Perkins.¹⁰ The member voting nay was Marvin M. Munson.

The land embraced in what was called the Neil farm and the price paid for each tract were as follows:¹¹

Wm. Dennison and R. E. Neil, trustees.	193.37 acres	\$42,000.00
Wm. Dennison and wife.....	22.56 acres	4,512.00
J. J. Rickley and wife.....	10.58 acres	16,000.00
Geo. Potts and wife.....	6.00 acres	6,500.00
Martha E. Witt.....	20.00 acres	16,000.00
Phisterer and wife.....	5.12 acres	4,000.00
L. Humphrey.....	2.00 acres	6,250.00
Adam Zinn.....	60.82 acres	18,246.00
W. A. Neil.....	10.66 acres	4,000.00
<hr/>		<hr/>
331.11 acres		\$117,508.00

On the 20th day of January, 1871, Francis B. Pond, Attorney General, reported in writing to the Executive Committee of the Board, that the title to said lands was perfect in the parties proposing to convey them, that they were unincumbered, and that the conveyances prepared were in due

¹⁰It is related that while the Board was on tour of inspection of the various sites proposed for the College, they were taken to the spring of the Neil homestead, now the University campus, where they drank of the pleasant waters. Mr. Keller, the German member from Fairfield County, after taking several long refreshing draughts, seated himself on the ground and said: "Shentlemens, it's hard to get a Dutchman away from a spring like that."

In June, 1891, the venerable John R. Buchtel visited the University, and, although suffering from paralysis which almost totally disabled him, had himself carried down to the spring, and after refreshing himself therefrom related the above incident. A few days afterwards, the trunk sewer which the city was building through the University campus struck the source of supply of the noted spring and in a day or two it was totally dried up. At this date (March, 1892) the waters have not been restored.

^{10a}The spring was restored before the end of 1892. Mr. Keller declared at another time that his chief reason for preferring this location was that it was so far removed from the city of Columbus that the studious habits of the young men could not be interfered with by contact with city life.—Ed.

¹¹At the end of the first half century the acreage was somewhat above eight hundred.—Ed.

form of law. Upon receiving this report, the Committee accepted the deeds and paid for the land as follows:

By bonds of Franklin County voted to secure location	\$76,863	
By subscription of Wm. Dennison.....	4,400	
By subscription of M. Witt.....	2,000	
By State appropriation by Act of the General Assembly, January 20, 1871 ¹²	34,245	\$117,508.00

THE COURSE OF STUDY

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 5th day of January, 1871, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Ralph Leete, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board proceed to consider the character of the institution proposed to be established.

Whereupon, Mr. Leete set forth his views in a well considered paper. The minutes show that the discussion was continued and participated in by Messrs. Jones, McClung, Sullivan, Munson, Horton, Townshend, and Jamison. Doctor Townshend introduced into the discussion the following resolution, which was not acted upon:

Resolved, That the course of instruction in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College should embrace not only the sciences that especially pertain to agriculture and the mechanic arts, but whatever practical instruction will make the labor of every individual class more successful and elevating.

He advocated its adoption saying that he would have the College do what other Colleges are not doing.

Judge Jones spoke in favor of including all the features of a general and classical education and of making it in no way a supplemental institution.

Mr. Munson agreed with Doctor Townshend and favored the resolution.

¹²The Act of January 20, 1871, above referred to made an appropriation of \$34,245.00 from the land-grant fund which sum was replaced by that amount of Franklin County bonds. Afterwards, in 1879, a tract of land in the old river bed containing 12.14 acres was purchased at a cost of \$607.00. This increased the area of the University estate to 343.25 acres, which was acquired at a cost of \$118,115.00.

Mr. Horton spoke in favor of making the system more general.

The Board could not exclude the classics if they would because the Act of Congress expressly provides that they shall not be excluded. The institution in his opinion should fill up the whole idea of Congress. It was to educate American citizens—not farmers' servants, as in England, nor as machines as in Prussia; but for every kind of life. He was strongly in favor of admitting the classics and of making the College from the very first of the highest character.

Mr. Sullivant referred to the views he had set forth in the paper presented at a former meeting of the Board. He was in favor of a broad and liberal foundation. If the Board had the means he would teach all that was worth knowing; but as that was not possible, the Board must select the branches to be taught, and he would select those first which seemed best calculated to fit students for the practical duties of life. What the farmer and mechanic needed, like all other men, was a good education; and in proportion as that was general and liberal, would they be best fitted for their special vocations. He agreed with Mr. Horton in most of the views he expressed and with much that was said by other members of the Board, and was gratified to find that at last there was no substantial difference among them as to the character to be impressed upon the institution.

The discussion as to the character of the studies in the College was continued the next day, after which a committee, composed of Messrs. Horton, Sullivant, Townshend, Jones, and Buchtel, was appointed to report a resolution embodying the views of the Board on the subject. This committee made the following report:

The committee to which has been referred the various propositions relating to the course of instruction in our institution, begs leave to report, as indicating the general scope to be ultimately embraced without going into details, and principally with a view of guiding us in the construction of our new buildings, the following schedule of the depart-

ments to serve as a basis in the organization of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Mechanic Arts.
3. Mathematics and Physics.
4. General and Applied Chemistry.
5. Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy.
6. Zoology and Veterinary Science.
7. Botany, Horticulture, and Vegetable Physiology.
8. English Language and Literature.
9. Modern and Ancient Languages.
10. Department of Political Economy and Civil Polity.

The report was adopted, only one member voting against it.

The plan thus adopted was the same originated and advocated by Mr. Sullivant.¹³

THE UNIVERSITY SEAL

The next subject which seems to have claimed the attention of the Board of Trustees was the adoption of a seal.

A design was prepared by Mr. Joseph Sullivant who had it engraved and presented to the Board on March 8, 1871, with the following explanation:

EXPLANATION OF THE SEAL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO

Of all the geometric forms, the pyramid is considered the most stable and immovable. We, therefore, take it as the type of durability, and to signify the fixedness and perpetuity of the institution. In Arts, Science, and Letters may be included all human knowledge; but as Agriculture is the chief occupation of man, and underlies and supports all, we give it a distinctive and honorable place at the base of our super-

¹³At the same meeting Mr. Leete offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the main collegiate building be located in the central part of the city of Columbus, conveniently accessible to the State Library," which, after some discussion, was laid upon the table.—Ed.

structure, which we rear on the broad and solid platform of knowledge; knowledge in the concrete.

We make then four grand divisions in our edifice: first, Agriculture; second, as Art precedes Science, in the order of development, it is placed next above Agriculture, and is here used in its broad sense, comprehending both the mechanic and polite arts.

Next comes Science including Philosophy and all systematized and classified knowledge.

As the outgrowth of all, marking the refinement and intellectual status of a country, now comes Letters, including all language and literature.

Above, and crowning all, we place the lamp of knowledge, by which we intend to signify that the Agricultural and Mechanical College is a light on a high place to illuminate all that comes within its sphere.

It was unanimously adopted as the seal of the College.

THE MAIN BUILDING

On March 10, 1871, after considering various plans for the College building, those submitted by Mr. J. Snyder of Akron, Ohio, with certain modifications suggested by the Executive Committee, were adopted, and Robert N. Jones was appointed superintendent of construction.

On the 7th day of July following such action, the contract for the erection of such building was awarded to Kanmacher and Stark at their bid of \$112,484.00, they being the lowest bidders, and on the 12th day of July, 1871, a contract was entered into with them to complete the building by the first day of November, 1872.

The following description of the building was furnished by the architect:

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ohio is designed, when completed, to be a three story building, besides the basement and attic, and is to be of brick, with stone dressings above the basement story. The latter is to be entirely of stone, elevated seven feet nine inches above the grade line, thus admitting ample light to accommodate the



ACROSS THE FIELD OF EARLY DAYS



THE NORTH DORMITORY

lower apartments. The attic story extends partly into the roof space and is well lighted by means of gable windows. The plan of the building is made up of a central building having two connecting and two terminal wings.

The central building is sixty-seven feet front by one hundred and nine feet deep, including the projection of the main tower on the front which is eight feet from the face of the front wall.

The main tower has a base of twenty-one feet six inches square besides the projections of buttresses, and a height of one hundred and four feet to the top of the crown. The central building is flanked by two connecting wings, which are forty-one feet front by fifty-eight feet deep. The height of the connecting and terminal wings, except their roofs, is equal and from the grade line to the top of the crown is fifty-four feet nine inches. The height of the central building from corresponding points is fifty-eight feet three inches.

The front portion of the central wing, on its first main floor, contains the office and reception room, the college library room, and their complemental apartments.

The upper stories of this portion of the central building are to be occupied by recitation and professors' rooms. The rear of the central building contains two large amphitheatres of fifty-one by sixty-seven feet, occupying the entire height of the three principal stories. The elevated roof of this portion of the building affords sufficient height to admit of two society halls in the attic, so arranged as to be used conjointly for the purpose of one large hall if desired. The connecting wings, besides their complemental apartments, contain professors' rooms in all their principal stories. The terminal wings have no division above the basement, the rooms being the entire size of the wings within their walls. They are designed to be used as recitation and work rooms.

The apartments of the basement not required for heating are designed to be used for purposes similar to those of the terminal wings. The building, including the projections of the buttresses, has a frontage of two hundred and thirty-five feet, and will accommodate from four to five hundred students.

A boarding hall and dormitory was also provided at an estimated cost of \$25,000.00 and at a later date a small dormitory for students desiring to board themselves. Said buildings provide accommodation for seventy-five or eighty students.

ELECTION OF FACULTY

The election of a faculty commanded the early attention of the Board of Trustees and on March 10, 1871, virtual offer

of the presidency of the University was made to General Jacob D. Cox of Cincinnati, but the offer was declined.¹⁴

On the 23rd day of April, 1872, a resolution was adopted whereby Messrs. Horton, Wright, and Sullivant were appointed to select and recommend to the Board a suitable person to act as President and also to seek for and recommend for election the names of four suitable persons to fill the more important professorships.

On October 10, 1872, the committee made its report through Mr. Horton, recommending James W. Patterson, late professor of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and more lately a United States Senator from that state, for the presidency of the College.

The Board then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

James W. Patterson, 10 votes; Norton S. Townshend, 4 votes.

On motion, to make the election of Mr. Patterson unanimous, there was one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Sawyer. Mr. Patterson declined to accept the position.¹⁵

¹⁴The resolution adopted on that occasion is worthy of quotation as a model of cautious procedure.

"Resolved, That a committee of two members of this Board be appointed to inquire and report to this Board, after consultation with Governor J. D. Cox upon the propriety of his appointment as president of this College, with authority, if they should deem it expedient after such consultation, to inquire of Governor J. D. Cox whether he would accept the position."

There is no record of any formal report from this Committee.—Ed.

¹⁵The election of Senator James W. Patterson to the presidency of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College and his subsequent declination of that office constitute a curious and interesting episode in its history through which it was temporarily linked up with one of the most sensational "scandals" in which our national legislature was ever involved. In selecting him for the place the Trustees were doubtless more or less influenced by the advice of the then Governor of the State, General Edward F. Noyes, who was at once an ardent advocate of the "university idea" in the organization of the new College and a personal friend of Senator Patterson, being an alumnus of Dartmouth College in which Patterson was a professor. Professor Charles A. Young, the eminent astronomer, also an alumnus of Dartmouth and a prominent member of its faculty at that time, had given several lectures in Columbus under the auspices of the Tyndall Association and his opinions had also been sought. Everything that was heard of Senator

Patterson was favorable to his selection for this important post and, indeed, it is doubtful if the Board of Trustees could have found anywhere a more promising or a more highly recommended candidate for the presidency. His supposed availability was based on the fact that in June, 1872, he had failed of renomination as the candidate of his party for the United States Senate, not, it appeared, because of any criticism of his course while representing the State of New Hampshire in that body, but rather on account of a desire for "rotation in office." His election to the presidency in October of that year met with the decided approval of all friends of the College who were in favor of the "broad and liberal foundation" recommended by the Committee of the Trustees in the report given in the text above. There was opposition from those who held the other view and the specific objection was made that his election was illegal because he was a non-resident of the State, maintaining that the presidency of the College was a State office and could only be filled by a citizen of the State. This is a claim that should not be hastily dismissed but fortunately it has never been brought to a test. Of the five men who have served as president of the University only one was not a citizen of Ohio at the time of his election. In the present instance the objection, as voiced in one or two somewhat antagonistic newspapers was not so much because of a lack in citizenship, as because of the professed belief that there were "plenty of Ohio men good enough for the place." During the three months following his election it was generally believed that he would accept and after the Trustees had chosen other members of the faculty, on January 2, 1873, the full list was printed by many newspapers with his name at the head. On the 6th of January he came to Columbus and was the guest of the Governor during his short stay. In the afternoon in company with several members of the Board of Trustees he visited the College building, then nearing completion, expressing himself as pleased with its plan and arrangements. In the evening the Governor gave an informal reception for him that he might meet as many members of the Board and newly elected faculty as could easily be reached, together with a number of representative citizens of Columbus.

Senator Patterson was a man of fine physique, dignified bearing and attractive personality. He made a most favorable impression on all who met him on that occasion and there was a general feeling of satisfaction over the choice the Trustees had made for the first president of the new institution. He had not yet signified his intention to accept and he was to leave the next day for Washington but it was understood that the Trustees would hear his decision in the very near future.

The newspaper which told of these incidents of his visit was filled on the following morning with long telegrams from Washington telling of the "Senatorial explosion" in Congress which followed the announcement of the names of those senators and representatives who, it had been discovered, were holders of stock in the "Credit Mobilier," the greatly discredited construction syndicate of the Union Pacific Railroad. Among them was that of Senator Patterson who held thirty shares. An investigation had shown that many shares of this very profitable stock had been given away to members of Congress for the purpose of influencing their votes, but it was later revealed that in a number of instances it had been fully paid for by those owning it and its possession might be regarded as an entirely proper result of an ordinary business transaction. In this class was Senator Patterson and also such widely known men as Dawes, Wilson, Colfax, and Bingham of Ohio. But a somewhat overwrought public sentiment did not at first discriminate be-

At the same meeting at which Mr. Patterson was elected president, the committee asked the opinion of the Board as to what they considered the most important professorships, which opened up a wide discussion, involving the whole scope of the instruction to be given. Two members of the Board were added to the committee above named, viz: Messrs. Noble and Buchtel, and all letters and papers relating to the faculty were referred to the said committee.

The committee on faculty made its report at the annual meeting of the Board, January 2, 1873, and recommended the following appointments: In addition to a president, a professor of Agriculture, of Physics and Mechanics, of General

tween the two classes of holders and these men were pilloried along with the others. Naturally the situation was extremely embarrassing for the Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, who could but wait for the action of the man they had chosen to the presidency. Their anxiety was of short duration, however, as they soon received a very courteous note from the Senator declining the honor which they had tendered him. It was a prompt and welcome relief from a delicate situation, and subsequent investigation completely acquitted Senator Patterson of any moral delinquency in relation to the affair that had brought it about.

In the official record of the Proceedings of the Board of Trustees, there is no reference to the fact of Senator Patterson's declining the appointment nor of his visit to Columbus. Indeed his name does not again occur in the Proceedings, after the record of his election to the presidency as quoted by the author. The only reference to it in anything emanating from this Board is found in its Second Annual Report to the Governor of the State, which, besides the "Transcript of the Proceedings" includes a short introduction prepared and signed by the Secretary, Mr. Joseph Sullivan, summarizing the principal events relating to the College that occurred during the year, from January 3, 1872, to January 4, 1873. It contains, however, the reference to the declination of Senator Patterson which did not occur until after the latter date. Mr. Sullivan's statement is as follows:

"The presidency of our institution was first offered to a distinguished citizen of Ohio and afterwards to a gentleman from another state, of scholarly attainments, large experience in education and the conduct of public affairs, and of the most undeniable qualifications for the place; with an unblemished reputation, and a character for integrity and honor as fair and pure as that of any man in the Union, so far as was known at the time the Board offered him the position. Since then, however, circumstances rendered his appointment impolitic and improper, when, with a proper manliness he promptly relieved the Board of all embarrassment by declining to accept the honorable position thus offered to him."

A senseless clamor was raised about the above appointment by a few persons who likewise attempted to create a prejudice in relation to the studies determined on for the College.—ED.

and Applied Chemistry, of Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy, of English and Modern Languages and Literature, and of Ancient Languages and Literature.

The report was signed by Messrs. Horton, Sullivan, Wright, and Buchtel. When it was received, Doctor Townshend moved to amend by striking out so much of the report as related to the appointment of professors of English Language and Literature and of Languages Ancient and Modern. A warm discussion followed in which the whole question of the education to be given by the College was again reviewed. The yeas and nays were demanded and resulted as follows: Yeas, Messrs. Sawyer, Noble, Ross, Keller, Munson, Townshend, and Jamison; nays, Messrs. Perry, Wright, Sullivan, Jones, Leete, Horton, Buchtel, and Perkins.

The report of the committee was then agreed to.

The committee then recommended appointments to professorships as follows:

Thomas C. Mendenhall of Columbus, to the chair of Physics and Mechanics; Sidney A. Norton of Cincinnati, to the chair of General, Applied and Analytic Chemistry; Edward Orton of Antioch College, Ohio, to the chair of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy; Joseph Milliken of Hamilton, Ohio, to the chair of English and Modern Language and Literature; W. G. Williams of the Ohio Wesleyan University, to the chair of Ancient Language and Literature, and after some discussion the Board proceeded to vote on each of the above recommendations, all being duly approved. A resolution was also adopted requesting Dr. Norton S. Townshend to resign as a member of the Board so that he might be elected Professor of Agriculture. At a meeting next day, Doctor Townshend's resignation was received and accepted and he was duly elected to such position, as the record states, *nemine discente*.

At a meeting of the Board, April 9, 1873, Professor Williams, who had accepted the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature, was relieved on the request of the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University. From the third annual report of the Board of Trustees, we learn that John Henry Wright

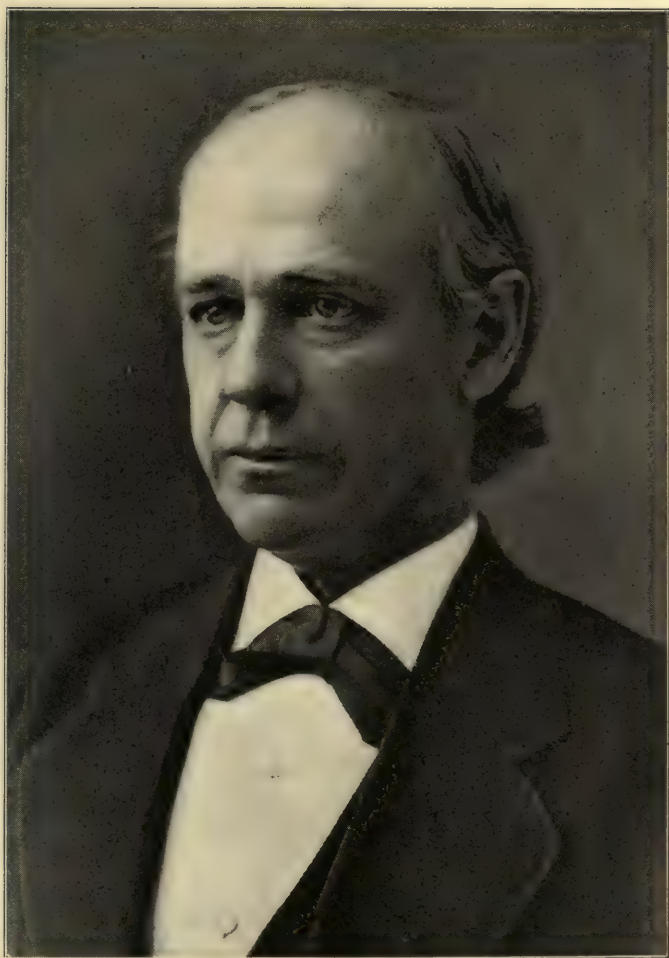
was elected assistant professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.¹⁶

From the same source we also learn that Robert W. McFarland was elected to the chair of Mathematics and Engineering, and that Edward Orton, Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, was elected President. These, with the professors before named, constituted the faculty when the institu-

¹⁶Professors Townshend, Norton, Millikin, Williams, and Mendenhall accepted appointment to the several chairs as indicated. Professor Orton declined the chair of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy. After the declination of the presidency by Senator Patterson it was tendered to Professor Orton and by him accepted with the understanding that it included the professorship of Geology. The withdrawal of Professor Williams at the urgent request of the Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, on the faculty of which he had served for several years, was deeply regretted by the newly chosen faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College as well as by all friends of the institution who knew of his eminent fitness for the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature. He was one of the most accomplished classical scholars in the country at that time and a charming lecturer upon linguistic subjects, generally considered to be dry and uninteresting. He had a decided taste for original research, a thing at that time not so much thought of in college circles as now, and unquestionably his desire to become a member of the faculty of the new institution was largely due to the fact that he recognized in its plan and organization a decided leaning in that direction. His loyalty to the College in which he had served with distinction, and the church which it represented, was so great that it finally won him back.

It is a singular fact that the official records of the Proceedings of the Board of Trustees make no mention of the election of Professor Orton to the presidency and they are equally silent as to the election of Professor McFarland to the chair of Mathematics and Engineering, or of Professor Wright to an assistant professorship of Ancient Languages and Literature. The author learns of these elections from the Third Annual Report because that report, submitted on March 27, 1874, tells of the opening of the College, the inauguration of the President and faculty, etc., and includes a roster of the first faculty of seven men including the President.

Information from other sources makes it pretty certain that the selection of Professor Orton for president took place at this meeting of the Trustees in April, 1873, and that in the following May he signified his acceptance. It is highly probable that Professors McFarland and Wright were also elected at that meeting. The minutes of the meeting of the Board at this time appear to have been carefully kept but their subsequent recording in the manuscript volume of Proceedings was done by some person other than the Secretary and these important acts of the Board may have been lost in the transfer. It is also true that during the life of the first Board, consisting of nineteen men, much of the business was done by a small Executive Committee of which no records seem to have been preserved.—Ed.



EDWARD ORTON, SR., FIRST PRESIDENT

tion was first opened for the reception of students on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1873.¹⁷

The formal installation of the President and faculty took place January 8, 1874. The record states that at 2 P. M. of that day, "the Board of Trustees met and was called to order, when on motion they proceeded in a body with the Governor and state officers, to the Senate chamber, for the purpose of installing the President of the College and the faculty into office. This was done in the presence of a large and intelligent audience; the chairman of the Board, the Governor of the State, and the officiating clergyman occupying the Speaker's stand. The Rev. Mr. Hutchins of the Congregational Church offered an appropriate prayer, after which Mr. Sulli-

¹⁷It is an interesting coincidence that when the doors were opened on September 17, 1873, just seventeen persons presented themselves as candidates for admission. Others came on the following day and still others on the opening of the second term in January, 1874, about fifty in all being enrolled during the first year. Reaching the college building from any point was extremely difficult as the only approach was on what was then known as the "Worthington Pike," now High Street, hopelessly worn out, deeply guttered and much of the time perilously deep with mud. For this and other reasons the seventeen young people who had the courage to offer themselves on the first day as "material" for an institution about to embark on uncharted seas of educational experiment, deserve such immortality as the printing of their names in this book may confer upon them.

As exactly as can be discovered by records, somewhat imperfect, and recollection perhaps still more so, they were as follows:

Emmor S. Bailey.....	Waynesville, Warren County.
Robert Ballard.....	Canton.
Samuel Buchanan.....	Huntsville, Logan County.
Charles Henry Dietrich.....	Defiance.
Robert Newton Dills.....	Hillsboro.
Louis Fieser.....	Columbus.
Robert Holliday.....	Harrison County.
Curtis C. Howard.....	Columbus.
Lovett Whitfield Jones.....	Columbus.
Wilbur B. Marple.....	Columbus.
John Franklin McFadden...	Cadiz.
Charles Orton.....	Columbus.
Oscar Scott.....	Cadiz.
Arthur B. Townshend.....	Columbus.
Hariette Townshend.....	Columbus.
Alice Townshend.....	Columbus.
George Williams.....	Columbus.

Four of these candidates, Messrs. Dietrich, Howard, McFadden, and Townshend constituted two-thirds of the first class which graduated from the institution—the class of 1878. All of these are still living and all have enjoyed unqualified success in their chosen professions.—Ed.

vant, on behalf of the Executive Committee, gave a brief history of the origin, progress, and present condition of the College, after which the President-elect, Professor Edward Orton, delivered an inaugural discourse which received much commendation and gave great satisfaction. Judge Jones then delivered the keys of the institution to Mr. Horton, chairman of the Board, who, in turn, calling up the President and faculty, addressed them in a few appropriate words, reminding them of their great trust, their duties and responsibilities, and pledging, on behalf of the Board, a steady support and sympathy in the discharge of all the proper functions to their office. The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience dispersed. The Trustees returned to their room and resumed business. The session continued the next day when they adjourned *sine die*.

It proved to be their final adjournment, for before the next meeting was called, an Act of the General Assembly had effected a political reorganization of the institution, and terminated their official existence. This Board was composed of strong and able men who demonstrated their capacity to consider impartially and decide wisely the many delicate and difficult questions arising in their administration of the important trust. Many of them had previously filled exalted positions before the public and had distinguished themselves in public and professional life.

The president of the Board, Valentine B. Horton, was a man of exalted character who had terminated a most promising public career rather than yield a cherished conviction. He brought to the discharge of his duties a well stored mind, great clearness and independence of judgment, together with a courtesy of demeanor and deference to the opinions of others which made him an admirable presiding officer. It is not inappropriate to name him first whose associates with great unanimity elected and re-elected to preside over their deliberations. His name, together with those of Perry, Townshend, Jones, Noble, Sawyer, Ross, Perkins, Leete, Trimble, Munson, Jamison, Aultman, Buchtel, Falconer, Keller, Wright,

McClung, and Sullivant are forever honorably identified with the history of the institution. They located, established, and organized it and to them and their memory the State and the institution owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

When all are so worthy of praise, it seems invidious to single out any one for special mention, but the impartial historian who carefully scans the record must pause to pay a tribute to the ability, activity, and zeal of the versatile Secretary of the Board, Mr. Joseph Sullivant. From the passage of the land-grant Act until 1879, when he retired as the Acting Secretary of the Board, he was the intelligent, active, earnest, and courageous friend and advocate of a broad and liberal policy for the institution. His address to the people of Franklin County and his personal efforts largely influenced the location of the College on its present site, the general scope of its instruction was prepared by him, and he personally superintended the equipment of the several departments and laboratories.

It is worthy of mention that during the early days of the labors of this Board, the Governor of the State, Rutherford B. Hayes, was by resolution invited to be present and take part in its deliberations. He was deeply interested in the location and organization of the College, and on many important matters the Board had the aid of his wise counsels.

It is pleasing to note that after the lapse of more than two decades and an unexampled career, Governor Hayes, a member of the present Board of Trustees, manifests the same lively interest in the institution and is giving the ripened judgment of his later years to its further expansion and development.

THE SEVERAL REORGANIZATIONS

The Act of the General Assembly which reorganized the College is entitled "An Act to Amend the Act entitled 'An Act to Establish and Maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio' passed March 22, 1870." It was passed April 16th and took effect May 1, 1874. It merely provided that

thereafter the Board of Trustees should consist of five members to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who should hold their offices for one, two, three, four and five years respectively, as designated by the Governor, and at the expiration of the first year and every successive year thereafter one member should be appointed for the term of five years. Under this act Governor William Allen appointed the following Board of Trustees:

Ralph Leete.....	Ironton.....	for one year
Alexander Waddle....	South Charleston..	for two years
Warren P. Noble.....	Tiffin.....	for three years
William Larwill.....	Ashland.....	for four years
Joseph Sullivant.....	Columbus.....	for five years

The Board held its first meeting at the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, May 1, 1874, and organized by electing Ralph Leete, president; Joseph Sullivant, secretary, and Henry S. Babbitt, treasurer. During the period of more than three years in which this board had control the College exhibited a steady progress.

The number of students increased from year to year and important additions were made to the faculty. This Board was quite active in disposing of the Virginia Military lands which had been granted to the College by an Act of the General Assembly of March 25, 1862. On the 20th day of April, 1877, a second reorganization took place, the political complexion of the General Assembly having undergone a change. The second reorganization Act provided for a Board of Trustees composed of one member from each of the twenty congressional districts with terms as provided in the Act of 1870 under which the College was organized, i.e., the members were to be divided as nearly as practicable into three classes; one to hold for six years, one for four years, and the third for two years, the terms to be determined by lot. In pursuance of said Act, Governor Thomas L. Young appointed the following Board of Trustees, their terms to begin April 28, 1877:

1 st District	David Sinton.....	Cincinnati
2nd "	C. Kinsinger.....	Cincinnati
3rd "	Cyrus Falconer.....	Hamilton
4th "	R. P. Findley.....	Xenia
5th "	J. P. Schmieder.....	St. Marys
6th "	William H. Scott.....	Toledo
7th "	Herman Hoover.....	Chillicothe
8th "	A. C. Deuel.....	Urbana
9th "	Thomas C. Jones.....	Delaware
10th "	Warren P. Noble.....	Tiffin
11th "	Ralph Leete.....	Ironton
12th "	Joseph Sullivant.....	Columbus
13th "	D. W. Caldwell.....	Zanesville
14th "	Thomas Mickey.....	Shelby
15th "	A. W. Glazier.....	Belpre
16th "	John C. Jamison.....	Cadiz
17th "	A. B. Cornell.....	Youngstown
18th "	Charles W. Horr.....	Wellington
19th "	E. P. Ensign.....	Willoughby
20th "	Worthy S. Streator.....	Cleveland

This Board held its first meeting at the college building June 19, 1877, all members being present except those from the first, fourth, thirteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth districts. Warren P. Noble was elected president.

The Board met next day at the Governor's office and perfected an organization by electing Henry S. Babbitt, treasurer, and Joseph Sullivant, secretary. An Executive Committee consisting of Messrs. Jones, Hoover, Deuel, Sullivant, and Streator was elected.

The chair of Political Economy and Civil Polity was abolished and that of Mines, Mine Engineering, and Metallurgy was created and Professor Henry Newton elected thereto. The salaries of professors who were receiving \$2,500 were reduced to \$2,250.¹⁸

¹⁸David Sinton declined the appointment and Albert Gaither of Cincinnati was appointed in his stead.

¹⁹The second "large" Board of Trustees, numbering twenty members, was in many respects a very different body from the first, though five members of the first also sat on this. In its selection politics seems to have exercised a more potent influence than statesmanship. In the first there was decided difference of opinion on vital points; the second debated much and voted often upon trivial matters. The second of the

several boards under which the College worked during its earlier years (the board of five members), was composed of men who would rank high among all who have served in that capacity, but the reorganization by which it was created was distinctly political, resulting from a change in the political complexion of the State government, as was the fashion in those days, now happily abandoned. During the three or four years of their, on the whole very satisfactory administration of the affairs of the College, only one act could be charged to political influence.

The two great political parties were then much more at variance regarding certain economic policies than they are now, and they were especially widely separated on the question of Free Trade versus a Protective Tariff. The dominant party at the time this board was appointed was anxious to put into the faculty of the College an exponent of the doctrine of Free Trade and to this end a chair of Political Economy and Civil Polity was established. Mr. William Colvin of Cincinnati was elected to fill it, beginning with the opening of the college year in September, 1875. The choice was not a happy one. Professor Colvin was cordially received by members of the faculty, but his personality was not such as to command the respect or esteem of either colleagues or students. It was not a matter of surprise that on the reorganization of the board it was found desirable to discontinue the chair, for the ostensible reason that it was necessary to do so in order to provide means for the establishment of a department of Mines and Mining Engineering as required by a recent Act of the Legislature. It is quite likely, however, that politics rather than pedagogy was the deciding influence.

The only other Act of this board, whose life was limited to a single year, which materially affected the College or its faculty, was one quite illuminating as to the sort of men constituting its majority. The faculty had from the beginning insisted upon the importance of a high standard of scholarship, maintaining that the State should not be allowed to waste the income of the fund placed in its care by the National Government upon young men or young women of inferior ability or those who were indifferent to the proper performance of their work. While feeling obliged to admit graduates from the High Schools of the State, examinations and daily requirements were sufficiently exacting to eliminate at an early stage those whose stay in the institution was not worth while. As a result, the enrollment of students, though increasing steadily, had not reached as large a number as many members of the board thought desirable and easily attainable. As a means of remedying this alleged evil, at the first meeting of this Board the following resolution was introduced:

"Resolved, That the compensation of the president and other members of the faculty now receiving \$2,500 or more, shall be ten percent less than present rates, until the attendance of students shall average two hundred and fifty per annum." This resolution failed to receive a majority of the votes cast, but on being amended by striking out "two hundred and fifty" and inserting "two hundred" it was again voted upon and decided in the affirmative. Naturally the faculty deeply resented this action. It was not so much the reduction of salary that offended as the evident intent of the resolution which could only be interpreted as a "bribe" to induce a lowering of the standards of required work.

Notwithstanding the fact that there was no relaxing of requirements for admission and that standards of promotion were, if anything, "stiffened" a little, the College was winning the confidence of all who

The Board held another meeting November 21 and 22, 1877, transacted the current business and then adjourned *sine die*. Before it again met a third political reorganization had taken place and ended its official career. The Act which effected the third and last political reorganization of the College was passed May 1, 1878. It is entitled "An Act to Reorganize and Change the Name of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College and to Repeal certain Acts therein mentioned." It provided that the institution should be thereafter designated as "The Ohio State University"²⁰ and vested the government of the institution in a board of seven Trustees to be appointed by the Governor for the term of seven years, and that the trustees first appointed should hold their terms for one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively to be fixed by the Governor.

valued intensive work and vigorous mental discipline and the attendance grew so rapidly that before the end of the year in which the obnoxious resolution was passed, the President in his Annual Report to the Trustees gave the enrollment as 211, drawn from six states of the Union and fifty-counties of Ohio, "all of whom have regularly entered college classes." But the ten percent reduction in the salaries of the president and professors was not restored. The regular professional salary then fixed at \$2,250 so remained for many years, always a serious handicap upon the power of the institution to draw to its faculty men of proper attainments and professional standing. After the advent of the next Board of Trustees one of its members, Dr. Alston Ellis (now and for many years president of Ohio University), made an effort to restore the salaries to the original amount, but without success.—Ed.

²⁰The change of the name of the College by the last Act of reorganization was offensive to many of the agriculturists of the State who charged the faculty with suggesting or recommending it. The charge was denied by President Orton and other members of the faculty and its author was unknown until January, 1892 when, at the meeting of the Agricultural Convention, Mr. George W. Wilson, the delegate from Madison County, in a public speech, stated that he was a senator at the time the reorganization measure was pending and had himself suggested the change.

^{20a}George W. Wilson was born at Brighton, Clark County, Ohio, in 1840. He was graduated at Antioch College under the presidency of Horace Mann. He served as an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War; admitted to the bar in 1866; served two terms in the Lower House of the General Assembly, two in the Senate and was also a member of Congress for two terms, the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses.—Ed.

Pursuant to this Act, Governor Richard M. Bishop appointed the following Board of Trustees:

James B. Jamison.....	Cadiz.....	one year
Seth H. Ellis.....	Springboro.....	two years
Stephen Johnston.....	Piqua.....	three years
Thomas J. Godfrey....	Celina.....	four years
Alston Ellis.....	Hamilton.....	five years
T. Ewing Miller.....	Columbus.....	six years
James H. Anderson....	Columbus.....	seven years

The Board met at the Governor's office May 16, 1878, and organized by electing Thomas J. Godfrey, president, Joseph Sullivant, secretary, and Henry S. Babbitt, treasurer.

STATE AID TO THE COLLEGE

Up to the period of the last reorganization the Legislature of the State had made but one appropriation for the institution, viz: an appropriation of \$4,500 to equip a School of Mines and Mine Engineering. This was made by an Act passed May 7, 1877, and was entitled "An Act to Establish a School of Mines and Mine Engineering in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College." Besides the appropriation above mentioned it provided for the establishment of a school at the College for teaching scientifically and experimentally "the survey, opening, ventilation, care and working of mines." It provided that such school should be provided with laboratories for the analysis of coals, ores, and other minerals and all the apparatus necessary for testing them, with models of the most improved machinery for ventilating and operating mines with safety to the lives and health of those employed.

The Legislature had at different times authorized the payment of the necessary and reasonable expenses of the Board of Trustees while in the discharge of their duties, but had failed from year to year to make any appropriation for this purpose since 1871, although the Act of Congress required it. Up to this time such expenses had amounted to \$4,256.84. Upon the recommendation of the last named



THE PRESIDENT'S HOME IN THE EIGHTIES



THE SOUTH, OR LITTLE, DORM

Board of Trustees this omission or neglect was repaired and the amount above named was appropriated to reimburse the college for the amount thus expended. Since that time such expenses have been met by small annual appropriations.

In February, 1879, on the invitation of the Board of Trustees a number of members of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives accompanied it on a visit to the University of Illinois at Champaign.

This visit was followed by important results. The Hon. Ross J. Alexander, chairman of the Finance Committee, who was one of the visitors, became the zealous champion of the College, and through his efforts, largely, appropriations were made for a mechanical laboratory, for the improvement of the farm and for the purchase of additional equipment. The total sum appropriated was \$15,800. These appropriations, though small, indicated a change of policy on the part of the Legislature towards the institution and were the first recognition of the State's obligation to supplement the land grant by providing the means for the growth and development of the College endowed by it. The mechanical laboratory erected by and in pursuance of the State appropriation was the second of its kind in the United States and it proved to be a most valuable addition to the equipment of the University. Small appropriations for further equipment of some of the departments were made the year following and in February, 1882, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for heating the building. The same year an appropriation for \$15,000 was made for the erection of a Horticultural Building which was built and ready for occupancy by the close of the year. No further appropriations for buildings were made thereafter until 1889.

On the 12th day of February, 1889, the Chemical Building was destroyed by fire, which was supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.²¹ The students were in

²¹In enumerating the earlier contributions of the State in the form of buildings the author has overlooked this, the first of the three Chemical Buildings that have been erected since the founding of the University. This one was built by a State appropriation of \$20,000, made in 1882. The actual cost, when finished, being somewhat more than

the habit of rubbing off and polishing their laboratory desks with cotton waste saturated with oil. As the fire was first discovered in one of the laboratories it is supposed that a bunch of this waste left in one of the desks or on the floor, took fire and caused the disaster. The building contained the lecture rooms and laboratories of General Chemistry and the School of Mines. Several thousand dollars' worth of supplies and valuable apparatus were destroyed besides the building, which was a total loss. The Legislature was in session at the time the fire occurred and at once made an appropriation of \$5,000 for temporary equipment for the burned out departments which were temporarily provided for in other buildings. At the same session the Legislature made an appropriation of \$40,000 for rebuilding the laboratory. The building was at once begun and was completed the next year, when an appropriation of \$20,000 was made for its equipment. The building provides accommodation for the departments of General Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Pharmacy and the School of Mines, and is one of the most complete and best arranged laboratory buildings in the country.

At the time the appropriation was made for rebuilding the chemical laboratory the Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for a building and equipment for instruction in Electrical Engineering. This building was promptly erected and equipped with special reference to instruction in the use and control of electrical currents used for commercial purposes. It is furnished with an engine, dynamos of various construction and manufacture, many of them being donated in whole or in part by the makers, with storage batteries, lamps, telephones, and all needed apparatus and instruments for thorough training in the various applications of electricity.²²

\$18,000. Its successor, described above, was also destroyed by fire February 19, 1904. The present Chemistry Building, one of the finest and most satisfactory structures on the campus, was built in 1905 at a total cost of \$112,740.00.—Ed.

²²The Ohio State University was one of the first institutions in the country to give instruction in the practical application of electricity to the development of light and power, the work being done for a num-

In 1890 the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the Veterinary department which was expended in erecting a Veterinary Hospital. The following are the yearly appropriations made by the Legislature for the University since its organization up to 1891:

1871.....	\$ 4,500
1872.....	
1873.....	2,000
1874.....	
1875.....	
1876.....	
1877.....	4,500
1878.....	
1879.....	15,800
1880.....	8,500.90
1881.....	1,350
1882.....	31,850
1883.....	21,850
1884.....	10,450
1885.....	25,500
1886.....	19,600
1887.....	19,400
1888.....	21,835
1889.....	75,100
1890.....	56,600
1891.....	30,275
Total.....	\$349,110.90

ber of years in connection with the department of Physics. At an early date dynamos and motors were installed and instruments for the accurate measure of commercial currents were imported from Europe. In connection with the department of Physics the first commercial tests of arc and incandescent lighting systems were made. There was also much interest and activity in connection with the early development of the telephone. One of the students devised an important improvement in the telephone transmitter for which he received several thousand dollars, and what is believed to have been the first telephone line in the State was built, by voluntary and enthusiastic student labor, connecting the Physical Laboratory (in the west wing of what is now known as University Hall) with the residence of the professor on High Street, south of Eleventh Avenue.

Many of the young men who, during these early years became interested in electricity, afterwards obtained employment in one or another of the manufacturing establishments devoted to the rapidly growing industry, and have since reached great distinction among those who have done most to promote its development, both from the scientific and practical point of view.—Ed.

The years of 1890 and 1891 were memorable in the history of the University. The former as witnessing the passage of the Act of Congress known as the "New Morrill Act," which supplemented the grant of 1862 by an annual appropriation of \$15,000 increasing \$1,000 each year until the amount reaches \$25,000, and then continuing it indefinitely at that sum. The latter because of the enactment of what is popularly known as the "Hysell Law" providing for the University an annual levy of one-twentieth of a mill on the grand duplicate of the state. The last named measure was first suggested by President W. H. Scott in his annual report to the Board of Trustees for 1884.

The Board of Trustees in its report of that year and in every subsequent report to the Governor recommended the measure.

During the year 1890 the "Committee on College Affairs" of the Alumni Association of which Professor F. W. Sperr was chairman, took up the subject and by newspaper articles and a personal canvass awakened public interest in the project. Governor James E. Campbell in his message to the General Assembly in January, 1891, gave the project the great weight of his official endorsement. The Hon. Nial R. Hysell, Speaker of the House of Representatives, introduced the Bill. It passed the House, the vote being 75 yeas to 15 nays, and the Senate by a vote of 21 yeas to 8 nays.

The levy on the present duplicate will yield about \$85,000. This amount will gradually increase from year to year.

RESOURCES OF THE UNIVERSITY

The permanent sources of income of the University are as follows:

- 1st. The fund received from the sale of the land scrip which was originally \$342,450.80, and has been increased by additions to the principal of the unused interest and by small sums received from the Virginia Military lands until it is now \$544,745.97, upon which the annual interest is \$32,684.75.

- 2nd. The amount appropriated by the "New Morrill Act" which for this year (1892) is \$18,000.
- 3rd. The one-twentieth of a mill levy, which this year is about \$85,000.
- 4th. The fees received from students which this year amount to about \$12,000.
- 5th. The rentals of six residences on the University grounds which bring a yearly sum of \$2,200. The present net income from all sources, including the Hysell Law levy, being about \$150,000.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS

Another source of aid furnished by the State to the University seems to demand a chapter by itself. The Trustees early directed their attention towards securing for the institution the claim of the State on the general Government for certain swamp lands and the unsurveyed lands in the Virginia Military District. The Virginia Military District embraces the lands in the state between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers which were reserved by the State of Virginia for the satisfaction of bounty land warrants issued to her soldiers of the Revolution who had served in the Continental line, when she ceded her claim to the Northwest Territory to the general government. These warrants had been located in irregular tracts on the good lands and between the surveys were irregular shaped tracts of poor and rough land which had never been located and the title to which remained in the general government.

On the 18th day of February, 1871, Congress passed the following Act, ceding said lands to the State:

AN ACT

to Cede to the State of Ohio the Unsold Lands in the Virginia Military District in Said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the lands remaining unsurveyed and unsold in the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio be, and the same are hereby ceded to the State of Ohio, upon the conditions following, to-wit: Any person, who at the time of the passage of this Act is a bona fide settler on any portion of said land may hold not exceeding 160 acres by him so occupied, by

his pre-empting the same in such manner as the Legislature of the State of Ohio may direct.

On the 2nd day of January, 1872, Mr. J. M. Trimble made a report to the Board of Trustees of the College showing the amount and value of the lands so ceded and stated that he had taken some steps to induce the Legislature to donate them to the College.

Whereupon the chairman and secretary of the Board were directed to prepare and present a memorial to the Legislature praying that they be appropriated to the use of the College.

On March 26, 1872, an act was passed making such appropriation and vesting the title to the same in the Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (O.L. 69, page 52).

April 29, 1872, said Act was amended, (O.L. 69, page 204).

On the 3rd day of April, 1873, an act was passed providing for their disposition and sale (O.L. 70, page 107).

On April 23, 1872, after the passage of the Act of March 26, 1872, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees appointing J. M. Trimble its agent to take charge of the lands with power to procure surveys and plats to be made, and to do all things necessary to bring them into market and make sales thereof, with other powers necessary in the premises.

Mr. Trimble under this authority began the work of surveying, platting, and disposing of them. On the 15th of October, 1872, at his request Messrs. Warren P. Noble and Ralph Leete were associated with him in the discharge of said duties.

On the 1st day of January, 1873, Mr. Leete presented a report prepared by Mr. Trimble in relation to the Virginia Military lands accompanied by maps, papers, etc., showing their condition and extent; also making certain recommendations and suggestions as to the steps to be taken to make them available to the College.

This report received the warm commendation of the Trustees who passed a resolution expressing their high appre-

ciation of its value, and of the exceedingly important and arduous services rendered by the author in preparing it.

Mr. Trimble contracted a severe cold while engaged in the work of surveying such lands, which resulted in his death, February, 1874.

After Mr. Trimble's death the work of surveying, platting, and disposing of them was continued, Messrs. Noble and Leete having the matter in charge. Mr. William H. Leete acted as agent of the Board of Trustees. A large portion of the lands was lost by pre-emption claims, and the sum realized therefrom has been much less than was anticipated. Up to the close of the year ending November 15, 1891, the total cash receipts from this source were \$63,798.58. The expenses to this date were \$22,100.22, the net receipts being \$41,698.36. Of this amount there has been paid into the endowment fund of the University \$13,665.14, the sum of \$18,826.52 has been expended in building and maintaining residences for the professors, as authorized by Act of April 17, 1882, and the balance \$9,206.70 has been carried into the accounts of the current funds of the institution. The foregoing does not include certain collectable notes given for deferred payments whose face value November 15, 1891, was \$2,686.74. Their value, including interest is perhaps near \$4,000.

In the earlier efforts to realize from this source a substantial addition to the revenues of the University, claim was made to certain lands in the district standing on entry alone, to unpatented surveys, and also to entries and surveys when there was such an excess as to justify a claim of fraud.

In pursuance of such claims, caveats were filed in the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., against patenting the lands in such cases. Such action on the part of the Board of Trustees aroused a feeling of opposition throughout the entire district. A number of Acts of Congress were passed whereby it was attempted to limit the terms of the Act granting the lands to the State and College. The agitation became so general that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees in January, 1874, upon the presentation by Mr. Leete of a very

interesting report on the subject, "the Board declined to make any further advances or incur any further expenses in their reclamations.

It declared "that it in no manner approved of or intended, on behalf of the College, to take advantage of technical defects in titles owing to omissions, neglect or ignorance of those in possession, where there is an equitable title." That there was "no intention to make pursuit after surplus in any survey, unless there was clear evidence of fraud, and even then not without careful consideration." That "the Board only proposed to assert its claim to unsurveyed and vacant lands that clearly belonged to the College under the Act donating these lands."

In pursuance of the policy thus outlined, the efforts of the Board of Trustees and its agents were mainly directed toward disposing of the lands termed "vacant," and closing up the accounts of sales already made. In August, 1882, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Samuel Kendrick of Chillicothe be and is hereby authorized by this Board to discover, survey, plat, cause to be appraised and sell undiscovered lands in the Virginia Military District belonging to the Ohio State University and known as Virginia Military lands. The sales and the conduct of all litigations concerning the same to be reported to the Executive Committee of this Board and by said Committee approved, before the same shall be binding upon either party. After said approval, all expenses incurred, save and except the time given by said Kendrick, to be paid out of such funds as may arise from each tract of said lands by sale or compromise, and the residue of each tract to be divided as follows: To the Ohio State University 66 and 2-3 percentum and to the said Kendrick 33 and 1-3 percentum. All money received by said Kendrick, excepting his expenses as aforesaid incurred, and his 33 and 1-3 percentum, shall in all cases, be promptly paid to the treasurer of this Board as soon as received. Undiscovered lands shall be held to include all of said Virginia Military lands reported by said Kendrick and not known to this Board or any of its former or present agents. The said Kendrick is hereby fully authorized to compromise and settle any case or cases, with the approval of said Executive Committee—this authority to terminate on the 10th day of November, 1883. The said Kendrick is to be entitled to the said 33 and 1-3 percentum of all cases reported by him and approved by said Committee, and not finally settled at the date fixed for the termi-

nation of this authority. When said reported cases are finally severally settled the proper officers and agents of this Board are to make titles, bonds and conveyances as provided by statute, for each tract of said lands, when requested by said Kendrick and approved by said Executive Committee.

The terms of this resolution were accepted by Mr. Kendrick in writing on the day of its adoption.

Up to the 10th day of November, 1883, the time fixed for the termination of the authority conferred by the above resolution, Mr. Kendrick had reported 38 discoveries, mostly small tracts of vacant lands which had escaped the attention of former surveyors, and the Executive Committee authorized him to investigate the titles thereto. On the 19th day of November, 1883, the Board passed a resolution, reciting the terms of the contract above referred to and its expiration November 10, 1883, declaring that it should not be renewed and directing Mr. Kendrick to close up the business reported by him by the second Tuesday of November, 1884.

Mr. Kendrick, however, stimulated by the decisions of the courts to the effect that in cases where entry and survey had been made prior to January 1, 1852, and the survey and warrant, or certified copy of warrant on which it was found, had never been filed in the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., prior to that date, the lands remained unappropriated and passed by the Act of Cession to the State of Ohio, continued to report discoveries. On February 23, 1887, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution authorizing Mr. Kendrick "to pursue to determination all cases of land by him discovered and heretofore by him reported to the Board on the terms of his former contract made August 1, 1882." "Such authority to terminate at any time on sixty days' notice." Certain suits brought by Mr. Kendrick and the decisions of the courts above referred to, alarmed the land holders in the Virginia Military District who applied to the General Assembly for relief. On the 14th day of March, 1889, the following Act was passed:

AN ACT

to Quiet Titles to Unpatented Lands in the Virginia Military District of Ohio.

Whereas, the United States by an Act of Congress dated February 18, 1871, ceded the unsurveyed lands in said district to the State of Ohio, and

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, by Act of March 26, 1872, ceded said lands to the Ohio State University, and

Whereas, it was supposed at the time of the passage of said Acts of Cession that the legal title passed only to such lands as had not been surveyed, but it is now understood and courts have been holding in many actions brought by said University to reclaim defective surveys, that the legal title to all unpatented lands in said district, where the survey was not returned to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., before January 1, 1852, is now in said University, therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that as soon as the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University accepts the provisions hereinafter made, it is hereby authorized and required to execute and deliver on demand, a deed of conveyance to the parties in possession on due claim of title of any unpatented survey or part thereof in said Virginia Military District; provided, however, that all applicants for such deeds must furnish said Trustees with a certified copy of the deed under which they claim, and if required, a certified copy of the unpatented survey in which their lands are situated as the necessary evidence to satisfy the Board that the same has never been patented, but has been occupied and improved by the said parties in possession, or those under whom they claim title, for more than twenty-one years. Provided also, that each applicant shall pay the Board of Trustees the sum of \$2.00 as the cost of preparing and executing such deed.

Section 2. The Auditor of State shall add the sum of \$1.00 per acre reckoned by the number of acres of land in each actual survey for all conveyances so made, to that part of the irreducible debt of the State which forms the endowment of the said Ohio State University. Provided, that in case where suit has been brought for the recovery of said lands, persons demanding deeds of release shall pay all court costs of such suits.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Board of Trustees at a meeting held on the 20th day of June, 1889, after a protracted discussion, accepted the provisions of said Act.

Up to November 15, 1891, some ninety-five applications for deeds have been approved, and deeds executed. The number of acres conveyed being 6904.51 and the amount added to the endowment fund \$6,904.51. Up to the acceptance of the last mentioned Act by the Board of Trustees, Mr. Kendrick had filed 238 alleged discoveries, embracing some 60,000 acres of land and claimed by him to be worth near \$1,000,000. He at once made claim to his percentage of said discoveries under resolution of August, 1882, and brought suit to recover from the Trustees the sum of \$133,333 which suit is pending in the court of common pleas of Franklin County.²³

THE FIRST FACULTY

The original plan of organization of the College as will be remembered provided for the following departments:

1. Agriculture.
2. Mechanic Arts.
3. Mathematics and Physics.²⁴
4. General and Applied Chemistry.
5. Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy.
6. Zoology and Veterinary Science.
7. Botany, Horticulture, and Vegetable Physiology.
8. English Language and Literature.
9. Modern and Ancient Languages.
10. Political Economy and Civil Polity.

When the College was opened for the reception of students in September, 1873, only the following chairs were filled: Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy by the President, Edward Orton; Physics and Mechanics by Professor Thomas C. Mendenhall; General and Applied Chemistry by Professor Sidney A. Norton; English and Modern Languages and Literature by Professor Joseph Millikin; Agriculture and Botany by Professor Norton S. Townshend; Mathematics and Civil Engineering by Professor Robert W. McFarland, and Ancient Languages and Literature by Professor John W. Wright.

²³This suit was decided in favor of the University.—Ed.

²⁴At the meeting of the Trustees on October 10, 1872, the subject of Physics was changed from the third to the second division, which was afterwards known as the department of Physics and Mechanics.

The faculty thus constituted and organized and charged with the duty and responsibility of inaugurating and conducting an institution on what was considered a new and untried plan, amid doubts and discouragements and prophesies of failure, and which successfully resolved such doubts, overcame the discouragements and disappointed the evil predictions, and to whose wisdom the University largely owes its present vigor and strength, deserves more than passing notice.

The first member chosen was Thomas C. Mendenhall, professor of Physics and Mechanics. Professor Mendenhall was born near Hanoverton, Ohio, on the 4th day of October, 1841. His ancestors on his father's side were of Quaker stock and came from Wiltshire, England, with the Penn Colony and settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. His school education was of the kind furnished by the country schools a generation ago, but he early developed a fondness for mathematics, the natural sciences and a habit of independent investigation. Pursuing his natural inclinations, with little aid from others, he soon acquired an education remarkable for its thoroughness and with it a faculty for imparting instruction which made him a very successful teacher. At the time he was elected a member of the faculty of the Ohio State University he was a teacher in the High School of Columbus. While so employed he became acquainted with Mr. Joseph Sullivant, member and secretary of the Board of Trustees, who saw in the young high school teacher the shining promise of the brilliant future he has since realized.

Mr. Sullivant being a member of the Board of Education of Columbus, they were thrown together in intimate relationship during the trying period of the institution's birth, and doubtless the active and zealous trustee felt his zeal quickened by suggestions and counsel of his talented young friend and associate. Mr. Sullivant was a member of the committee chosen to select a faculty for the University and when it made its report, next after the President, who had been elected at a previous meeting and who subsequently declined, the name of Professor Mendenhall was first on the list and

FIRST FACULTY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY



EDWARD ORTON, SR., *President*
Geology



NORTON S. TOWNSHEND
Agriculture



THOMAS C. MENDENHALL
Physics



SIDNEY A. NORTON
Chemistry



ROBERT W. MCFARLAND
Mathematics



JOSEPH MILLIKIN
Modern Languages



JOHN H. WRIGHT
Ancient Languages

he was elected the first member of the faculty. His election to the important chair of Physics and Mechanics more than justified the highest anticipations of his friends and he contributed in large measure towards establishing the high rank which the institution then took and which has ever since been maintained. In 1878 he received an invitation to accept the chair of Physics in the Imperial University of Japan and tendered his resignation which was reluctantly accepted by the Board of Trustees, who, upon the recommendation of the faculty, conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. At the expiration of three years' service in Japan he was welcomed back and elected to the chair of Physics now separated from that of Mechanics. In November, 1884, he resigned to accept a position as Professor of Electrical Science in the United States Signal Service at Washington, D. C. Thence he was shortly afterwards called to the presidency of the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana. After a short but successful career at that institution, he was appointed superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which position he now fills and where he finds full scope for the exercise of his remarkable talents.

Edward Orton, the first President and Professor of Geology, was born at Deposit, Delaware County, New York, March 9, 1829, and was graduated at Hamilton College in that State in 1848 at the age of 17. The next year he entered Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati and remained there one year under the instruction of Dr. Lyman Beecher. For several years thereafter he taught in an academy in eastern New York. In 1852 he spent six months in the special study of Chemistry and Botany at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University and in 1854 a year in the study of Theology at Andover Theological Seminary. In 1856 he became professor of Natural Science in the State Normal School at Albany and held that position three years. In 1859 he was elected principal of Chester Academy, in Chester, New York, where he remained until 1865 when he was called to the principalship of the Preparatory Department of Antioch Col-

lege at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He was elected professor of Natural History at that institution and shortly afterwards, president. He held that position one year when he was elected to the presidency of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the Ohio State University, and to the chair of Geology. In 1881 he resigned the presidency, still retaining the chair of Geology, and in 1882 was appointed State Geologist and took up the duties of such position in connection with his university work. He brought to the presidency of the University a broad and liberal culture, high attainments in scholarship, rare personal endowments, and a wisdom and energy which soon gave it reputation.

It is perhaps not beyond the truth to say that while he had the cordial and enthusiastic support of able and zealous associates, he more than any one else shaped the policy of the institution, gave form and character to its work and laid the broad foundation which has given it name and fame at home and abroad. Since he retired from the presidency he has in addition to his university work, devoted much time to original investigation in his chosen field, Geology, the results of which are recorded in the reports of the Geological Survey of the State. In just recognition of his eminent services the Board conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. and have named the new Geological Museum now in process of erection, "Orton Hall."

In November, 1891, he was prostrated by a slight stroke of paralysis from which he is slowly recovering and the hope is indulged that he may be spared to resume his work at the University at no distant day.

It will be remembered that the second name on the list of those recommended for election to the faculty was that of Sidney A. Norton as professor of General and Applied Chemistry. Professor Norton was born in Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 11, 1835. He was graduated from Union College, New York, receiving the degree of A.B.; was tutor and assistant chemist in Poughkeepsie Collegiate Academy in 1857; principal of Hamilton High School in 1858; re-

ceived the degree of A.M. from Union College in 1859, the degree of M.D. from Miami Medical College in 1869, the degree of Ph.D. from Kenyon College in 1878 and the degree of LL.D. from Wooster University in 1881. He studied Chemistry in Bonn, Leipsic, and Heidelberg, was instructor in the Cleveland High School from 1858 to 1866, professor of Chemistry in Miami Medical College from 1867 to 1872, acting professor of Physics in Union College from 1872 to 1873 when he was elected to the chair of Chemistry at the University. He has filled this chair acceptably ever since.

Dr. Norton Strange Townshend, it will be remembered, was a trustee of the institution and was requested to resign in order that he might be elected to the chair of Agriculture, which he accordingly did, and was thereupon duly chosen to that position, which he filled with marked ability and success until January, 1892. In June, 1891, he was elected Professor Emeritus of Agriculture in consideration of his long and faithful services to the University in that department.

He was born at Clay Coaton, Northamptonshire, England, December 25, 1815, and came with his parents to Ohio and settled on a farm at Avon, Lorain County, in 1830. His early education had not been neglected. He had also made good use of his father's small library and in 1836 he taught a district school and in 1837 began the study of medicine with Dr. R. L. Howard of Elyria. The same winter he attended the lectures at Cincinnati Medical College. Returning to Elyria he renewed his studies with Doctor Howard and studied Latin, Greek, and French with other teachers. In the winter of 1839 he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and was a voluntary assistant in the chemical laboratory of Professor John Torrey. In March, 1840, he received the degree of M.D. from the University of New York of which the College of Physicians and Surgeons was a department. He then went to Europe to visit the hospitals there and was deputed by the Temperance Society of his alma mater to carry its greetings to similar societies in that country.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Ohio also made him its delegate to the world's Anti-Slavery Convention which met in London in June, 1840. He attended this convention and took part in its deliberations.

He then visited Paris and remained there during the summer and autumn, inspecting the hospitals and taking private instruction in operative surgery, etc. He passed the winter in Edinburgh and the spring in Dublin. In 1841 he returned to Ohio and began the practice of his profession, first in Avon and then Elyria. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature from Lorain County and took an active part in securing the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio and in the election of Salmon P. Chase to the United States Senate. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio and the same year was elected a member of the Thirty-second Congress. In 1853 he was elected to the Ohio Senate and instituted measures for the establishment of the state institution for the care and training of imbeciles. He was subsequently appointed a trustee of that institution which position he held for twenty-one years.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of providing some scientific training for young farmers, in 1854 he united with Professors Fairchild and Dascomb of Oberlin and Dr. John S. Newberry of Cleveland in an attempt to establish an agricultural college. Winter courses of lectures were given for three successive winters, twice at Oberlin and once at Cleveland. The effort was not a financial success and was finally abandoned. In 1858 Doctor Townshend was chosen a member of the State Board of Agriculture and held the position for six years. He also served in the same capacity in 1868-9.

Early in 1863 he was appointed Medical Inspector, U.S.V., with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and continued in the discharge of the duties of that position until the close of the War of the Rebellion. In 1867 he was appointed one of a Committee to examine the Wool Appraisers Department of New York, Boston and other custom houses, and to report how

imported wools were classified and appraised. The report of this Committee aided in securing the passage of the wool tariff of that year.

About the same time he was associated with Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institute and Dr. John Torrey of New York in making the annual inspection and examination of the coinage of the country at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

In 1869 he was elected professor of Agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College.

In 1884 Doctor Townshend visited the agricultural and veterinary schools and botanic gardens of Great Britain and Ireland, and attended the English National Fair at Shrewsbury, that of Scotland at Edinburgh and that of Ireland at Dublin.

Doctor Townshend's eminent attainments, his large experience and acquaintance, the fact that he was the pioneer of agricultural education in Ohio, and his rare powers as a public teacher and lecturer made him a strong and influential member of the faculty and kept the institution in touch with the agricultural population of the state. His services to the Nation, to the State and to the University have been inestimable. Few lives have been fuller of noble purposes and good deeds, and few men through so long a career have maintained so high, pure, and unselfish a character.

The institution was fortunate in securing the services of Joseph Millikin as its first professor of English and Modern Language and Literature.

Professor Millikin was born in 1840, near Hamilton, Ohio, and was the son of Hon. John M. Millikin, a retired lawyer who was twice elected treasurer of the State of Ohio. From the "Ten Year Book" of the Ohio State University, published in 1890, whence we have gleaned some of the material for the biographical sketches of the first faculty, we learn that he was a delicate, precocious boy and that he received a classical education at Hanover College, Indiana, and Miami University; that he went to Hanover College with his brother—the late lamented Colonel Minor Millikin—who was seven years his

senior, and that after a year or two at that college the brothers entered Miami University where Joseph took a preparatory course and became a freshman at the age of fourteen years. About this time he showed symptoms of pulmonary disease which afterwards destroyed his life. His ill health so interfered with his college progress that it was seven or eight years before he was graduated.

After a tramp with his friend, Whitelaw Reid, in the woods of Minnesota in search of health, he went to the Theological Seminary at Princeton to study for the ministry. His health failing, he came home and upon the advice of his physician went to Europe. Thrice afterwards he made similar trips.

In 1862 he was ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian Church, his charge being in a little town in Preble County which he held only a short time. In 1870 he was elected professor of the Greek Language and Literature at the Miami University, which position he held one year and then, his health failing, went again to Europe. The next position to which he was called was the professorship in the Ohio State University. The character of his work at the University is best described by the writer of the sketch in the "Ten Year Book" above referred to. It is stated that "his work was continually changing and advancing; that he did not enjoy anything of the lazy comfort of an old established and undisturbed college professor, who finds his notes for lectures good from year to year; that he never taught the same thing in two consecutive years, and that he taught more or less of Latin, Greek, French, German, Anglo-Saxon, and the Romance Dialects, to say nothing of his teaching of Logic."

His health failing, he resigned his chair in May, 1881, and went to Florida for a season but received no benefit from the climate there. He died at his old home near Hamilton in the fall of 1882. Those who knew him personally and intimately cannot recall his untimely death without emotion. Able, brilliant, accomplished, high-souled, frank, generous, and warm-hearted,

"None knew him but to love him
None named him but to praise."

The best and noblest service of his life was given to the University where his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

Robert W. McFarland, the first professor of Mathematics and Engineering, is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors who settled in Rockbridge County, Virginia, about the middle of the last century. Thence they removed to the neighborhood of Lexington, Kentucky. In 1807 the Professor's father removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where Robert was born in 1825. He worked on a farm, attended the district school and received such instruction as such schools then afforded. In 1839 he began teaching. In 1843 he attended "Blendon Young Men's Seminary," a school which subsequently developed into Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio; thence in the fall he went to Augusta College, Kentucky, where he remained for one year. With intervals of teaching and attending college he continued until 1847 when he took his first degree, that of A.B., at the Ohio Wesleyan College of Delaware, Ohio. For the next four years he was engaged in academic teaching in Delaware and Highland counties, and in 1848 published an edition of six books of Virgil. In 1852 he was chosen principal of the West Building at Chillicothe.

After one year's service in that capacity he was elected professor of Mathematics at Madison College at Antrim in Guernsey County. In 1856 he was elected to the same chair in Miami University. In 1861 on the call for three months' men the students of that institution formed a company and elected him its Captain. He led them in the campaign in West Virginia. On the organization of the 86th Ohio Volunteers, Professor McFarland was chosen Lieutenant Colonel. The Regiment was a part of General Burnside's forces in the expedition to East Tennessee and prominent in the successful attack on the position of the enemy at Cumberland Gap.

Lieutenant Colonel McFarland was in command of the Regiment when its term of service expired at Cumberland

Gap. The regiment made a mid-winter march of 131 miles without tents to Nicholasville, Kentucky, from there taking the cars to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was finally discharged.

At the expiration of his military service he resumed his former chair at Miami University, and in 1873 was elected to the chair of Mathematics and Civil Engineering at the Ohio State University. In 1850 he received the degree of A.M. from the Ohio Wesleyan University and in 1881 that of L.L.D.

While at the University at the request of President Orton he verified the astronomical calculations of the English geologist Croll, extending over a period of 35,000,000 years, used in his "Theory of Climate," and acted as State Inspector of Railways in Ohio.

He was an accomplished and popular teacher, is held in high esteem by his former associates and is affectionately remembered by the students who came under his care.

John Henry Wright, who was elected assistant professor of Ancient Languages, is the son of the Rev. Austin Wright, M.D., who was a missionary at Oroomiah, Persia, where John Henry was born, February 4, 1852. He came to the United States in 1860, and was prepared for college at Riverside Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1873, and the same year was elected a member of the faculty at the Ohio State University, but remained only three years when he resigned to pursue his studies abroad. His career since has been quite conspicuous. He was associate professor of Greek and instructor in German at Dartmouth College from 1878 to 1886, professor of Classical Philology and dean of the Collegiate Board at Johns Hopkins University 1886-87, and afterwards professor of Greek at Harvard University and dean of the Graduate School, which position he now holds. He was secretary of the American Philological Association from 1884 to 1889, has been one of the American editors of the *Classical Review* since 1888 and is the author of numerous books and articles on philological subjects.

To this list of distinguished men, whose wisdom guided the institution in the years of its infancy, another was added in 1874, who for fourteen years was one of the ablest and most influential members of the faculty. In February, 1874, the chair of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy was created and in May following, Professor Albert H. Tuttle was elected thereto. Professor Tuttle was a graduate of the State College of Pennsylvania from which in 1868 he received the degree of B.Sc. and in 1874 the degree of M.Sc. In 1870-72 he was teacher of Natural Sciences at the first State Normal School of Wisconsin. His next position was at the Ohio State University.

After eight years of faithful service, in 1882, he was granted a leave of absence for one year to pursue his studies at Johns Hopkins University, and was a Fellow by courtesy at that institution. After the year expired he returned to the University and continued his work until 1888, when he resigned to accept the chair of Biology and Agriculture in the University of Virginia, which position he now holds.

The following taken from a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on his retirement well expresses the estimation in which he was held:

Professor Tuttle has ably filled the chair which he now resigns, for more than fourteen years, during which period he has been untiring in his labors, both for the development of the department under his special care and for the advancement of the University in all its lines of work. While an eminent specialist, he is a man of broad culture and sound views on the subject of general education, and his voice has been influential in shaping the general policy of the University. His great purity of character and excellent judgment, made him one of the strong men of the faculty, and his influence was felt in all the departments of the institution.

The Board further expressed their appreciation of his character and services by conferring upon him the degree of Ph.D., which he respectfully declined, for the reason that he was committed against the policy of conferring such degrees except in regular course.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY—GROWTH OF DEPARTMENTS

In the early part of 1874 the department of Freehand and Mechanical Drawing was created and Thomas Mathew was placed in charge as instructor.

In January, 1875, the chair of Political Economy and Civil Polity was created and filled by the election of Professor William Colvin of Cincinnati. In June, 1876, the department of Military Science and Tactics was created and Lieutenant Luigi Lomia was detailed to give the necessary instruction.

In the same month John H. Wright tendered his resignation as assistant professor, Ancient Languages, which was accepted and was succeeded by Professor J. R. Smith, who was elected assistant professor.

In May, 1877, the Legislature passed an Act requiring the establishment of the department of Mines, Mine Engineering, and Metallurgy and Professor Henry Newton was elected professor to take charge of the same. He accepted the position but on a visit to the Black Hills to complete some geological and mineral investigations upon which he was employed, he was prostrated with mountain fever and died after a brief illness.

Professor John A. Church was elected his successor and took charge of the department. In June, 1877, the department of Political Economy and Civil Polity was abolished.²⁵

In June, 1878, Thomas C. Mendenhall tendered his resignation as professor of Physics and Mechanics in order to accept the position of professor of Physics at the Imperial University of Japan at Tokio and was succeeded by Professor Robinson, late of the University of Illinois.

In June, 1879, the resignation of John A. Church, professor of Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy, was accepted and the department was placed in charge of Nathaniel W. Lord as assistant professor.

²⁵The abolition of this chair led to a suit for damages by Professor Colvin against the Board of Trustees which abated by the death of the Professor shortly afterwards. It also led to the practice which has been frequently criticised of re-electing the faculty at the close of each collegiate year.

At the same time the department of History and Philosophy was established and Professor John T. Short of Columbus elected to fill the chair.

In June, 1880, the department of Freehand and Mechanical Drawing was abolished and the department of Art created. Professor W. A. Mason of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was placed in charge as assistant professor.

Professor Thomas C. Mendenhall of the Imperial University of Japan, having expressed a willingness to return home in 1881, the department of Physics was created and he was elected professor in charge.

The department of Mechanical Engineering was created and Professor S. W. Robinson was elected to the chair.

The year 1881 witnessed a number of changes in the Faculty and additions of important departments.

In January the department of Horticulture and Botany was established and A. P. Morgan was placed in charge as assistant professor. He began his duties with the opening of the following spring term. In the same month, First Lieutenant George Ruhlen, 17th U. S. Infantry, was elected professor of Military Science and Tactics vice Lieutenant Lomia whose detail had expired.

In May, Professor Millikin resigned the chair of English Language and Literature on account of ill health and his duties devolved upon other professors.

In June, 1881, W. R. Lazenby, a graduate of Cornell University, was elected professor of Horticulture and Botany and placed in charge of that department vice Professor Morgan who had filled the chair during the preceding spring term.

Professor Josiah R. Smith resigned the chair of Ancient Languages to prosecute the study of the Greek and Latin Languages in the universities of Germany and the vacancy so occasioned was filled by the election of Professor Samuel C. Derby, then president of Antioch College.

Miss Alice Williams who had been assistant to Professor Millikin since 1875 was elected instructor in the French and German Languages.

THE CHANGES IN THE PRESIDENCY

The President, Professor Edward Orton, had offered his resignation in June, 1878, and again in 1879 and 1880, but the Trustees had declined to accept it. In tendering his resignation he expressed the desire to be relieved of the arduous duties of president in order to devote his entire time to his favorite pursuit—Geology. The Trustees, having, as they believed, found a suitable successor to President Orton, reluctantly yielded to his wishes, accepted his resignation and elected him professor of Geology. One of the causes of President Orton's resignation and one which does not appear on the official records was that he was not in sympathy with those who believed that some sort of religious exercises should be held daily at the College. His views on this subject were well expressed in his address at the Commencement Exercises in June, 1878. Alluding to the Land-Grant Colleges in other states, he said:

They have not much to say about the Council of Trent or the Synod of Dort, it is true, and they do not nail to their doors the Augsburg Confession, the Westminster Catechism, or the Thirty-nine Articles, and above all they do not establish compulsory religious worship—a requirement which many devout men feel to be more honored in the breach than in the observance. They do not attempt these things, for one reason because they have no right to attempt them, for these colleges belong to a divided people—a people with ways of expressing their religious faith as many and as various as were the tongues at the Pentecostal feast; but they are furnishing after all the highest proof of a Christian mission—they are bringing "*glad tidings to the poor*"—more life and larger—to the unprivileged classes of American society. It is easy to ring the changes on the godless colleges, which are godless to the same extent and for the same reason that common schools and high schools are godless. It is possible to invoke fire from Heaven on their rising walls and to prophesy their swift destruction, but the fire does not always descend, and the Master sometimes rebukes his presumptuous followers.

Let not thy weak, unknowing hand
Presume my bolts to throw
And deal damnation round the land
On each thou deemst thy foe!

Holding these sentiments he could not consistently and conscientiously conduct the usual chapel exercises common in other colleges, and up to the acceptance of his resignation and for some months afterwards such exercises had never been instituted at the University. Notwithstanding President Orton's very forcibly stated objections, however, the clamor against the management of the institution because of the omission to provide for daily religious exercises did not abate but rather increased. A leading citizen who was a member of the first Board of Trustees crystallized the prevailing sentiment by sententiously asserting that "the college had got away as far as possible from God and Agriculture."

It was largely with a view of allaying this opposition that President Orton's successor was chosen.

The choice fell upon the Rev. Walter Quincy Scott of Easton, Pennsylvania, who was elected the second president of the University and professor of Philosophy and Political Economy in June, 1881, and entered upon his duties immediately after Commencement of that year.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees a short time before he was elected the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Faculty of the Ohio State University are hereby instructed to arrange for holding daily a general meeting of the students in the University Chapel.

Resolved, That the nature of the exercises and the time of holding the same shall be a matter under the control of the faculty.

The neglect on the part of the President and Faculty to provide for the daily assemblage of students required by the above resolutions led to the adoption by the Board, November 10, 1881, of a further resolution calling attention to the former action and the recommendation that the exercises be "reading the scriptures (without comment) and prayers at the discretion of the President of the University, as part of said exercises."

The question of the legality of such requirement was raised and referred to the Attorney General who sustained the action of the Board. In November, 1882, chapel exercises not

having been introduced, the Board by preamble and resolution expressed its surprise that no action had been taken to carry out its instructions, and directed its Secretary to inform the President of the University that it was the unanimous wish of the Board that its former instruction be carried into effect at once. In March following the Board passed another resolution on the subject directing that the students be required to attend such exercises subject to the rules governing attendance upon regular class exercises.

At the June meeting of the Board in 1883, when it came to re-elect the Faculty, President Walter Quincy Scott failed of re-election, receiving only one vote. He was afterwards permitted to tender his resignation, which was accepted, and the Board passed a resolution expressing a recognition of "his zeal and earnestness" and their "appreciation of his high scholarship and integrity of character." Shortly afterwards, Messrs. W. G. Deshler, P. W. Huntington, Alfred Thomas and M. M. Greene of Columbus addressed a communication to the Governor, Charles Foster, urging him to demand of the Trustees their reasons for such action. The Governor, in compliance with their request and the demands of the public press, addressed a letter to the Board of Trustees stating in substance that he was convinced that the interests of the University would be subserved by a full statement of the causes that induced such action and the reasons why it was deemed advisable. He concluded by asking the Board for such statement. On the 29th of June the Board made the statement asked for. They cited the law under which they derived their authority and stated that "under their solemn oaths, looking solely to the best interests of the University," they had decided that such interests would not be subserved by President Scott's longer retention for the following reasons:

- 1st. He neglected for more than a year to carry into effect a positive resolution of the Board, the performance of the duties required by the said resolution being one of the reasons for his election as president.

The resolution referred to was that providing for chapel exercises.



WALTER QUINCY SCOTT, SECOND PRESIDENT

2nd. That in public lectures at the University and elsewhere he promulgated unsound and dangerous doctrines of political economy.

3rd. Neglect of duty in withholding communications sent to the Board through him.

4th. General lack of executive ability.

The statement was signed by five members of the Board.

The specifications of the second charge of the statement were certain lectures on political economy delivered at the University and at other points in the State, and published in the newspapers, in which the President was alleged to have proclaimed the views of Henry George and as published, elaborated the ideas that "the individual ownership of land was wrong," that "capital was robbery" and "dividends were theft."

The specifications of the third charge was that he retained the application of an eminent person for appointment to the chair of Agricultural Chemistry which the Board desired to establish until his services were secured elsewhere.

The President answered these charges in a communication to the Governor and in articles in the press, and the Trustees replied, and for some weeks there was a hot controversy.

The President was popular with the students, who largely sided with him, and the peace of the institution was disturbed and its progress retarded for many months.

NOTE—The appointment of Dr. Walter Quincy Scott to the presidency of the Ohio State University in 1881 and his resignation of that office at the end of two years constitute an episode in the history of University administration of real importance, and in justice to all the parties involved the incidents relating thereto are worthy of a more complete presentation and examination than the author has given them. In these days when there is much discussion regarding the proper division of duties, privileges, and responsibilities between Trustees and Faculty a more extended account of this controversy, of nearly forty years ago, will not be without interest.

While the attitude of the first president towards the holding of daily religious exercises is correctly stated in the text it by no means furnished the only reason for the absence of such exercises. The institution was one of the first to abandon or reject methods of instruction which had prevailed in colleges and universities almost from time immemorial. Its courses, in the beginning, were mostly scientific and it relied largely on the laboratory methods of instruction. That the best results of this, at that time, almost untried system might be insured the

faculty insisted on the division of classes into small sections, although their own "load" was multiplied thereby. To avoid conflict in such a scheme many hours of the day must be utilized and instead of a schedule requiring attendance upon lectures or recitations in the forenoon, with assumed "study hours" in the afternoon, as was at that time the almost universal custom, practically all hours of the day, from 8 a. m. to 5 or 6 p. m. were filled with lectures, recitations, or laboratory work. This made it very difficult, if not impossible to find an hour at which all students would be free to attend a general assembly. The desirability of frequent gatherings of the whole student body was admitted by every member of the faculty and schemes for accomplishing such a result were discussed at length. On January 5, 1881, before the election of Doctor Scott to the presidency the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution directing the President and Faculty to arrange for "a daily assemblage of students for chapel services," and on January 20th at a special meeting of the Board, evidently called for that purpose, Doctor Orton appeared and represented the difficulties in the way of executing such an order, after which it was resolved that action under the resolution be suspended until further notice.

Unquestionably the selection of Dr. Walter Q. Scott as Doctor Orton's successor was due to the fact that he was an ordained minister of the Gospel whose orthodoxy, although at one time under suspicion, had been attested by the result of an investigation and "trial" during his connection with another institution of learning. And equally without question the Board of Trustees were sincere in their belief that the criticism of the new institution because of the absence of formal religious services could be quieted only by encouraging and maintaining such services; failing to recognize, what was apparent to many others, that it was largely, if not entirely due to a propaganda, organized and encouraged by some of the older so-called denominational colleges, by which the University was long regarded as an unwelcome intruder and dangerous competitor.

On assuming the presidential office in 1881, Doctor Scott began a study of the situation which he frequently and freely discussed with members of the faculty. On the part of the latter there was neither direct nor indirect opposition; all were willing and ready to co-operate with the new president in carrying out the project of the Trustees, however much they might doubt its wisdom or expediency. Doctor Scott was a man of great personal charm; an eloquent speaker, and possessed of such accomplishments, scholarly and otherwise, that he speedily became popular with the student body and with the people of the city of Columbus with whom he came in intimate contact. But, withal he was something of a dreamer, holding views regarding some still unsolved problems in economics and civil polity which even today would be considered radical and which at that time were regarded as almost revolutionary. Having in mind the principal thing they hoped to accomplish by his election the Trustees either ignored or were quite ignorant of the trend of his mind in that direction. Unfortunately in his attitude towards imminent problems there was a large measure of "laissez faire" and yet, when confronted by opposition he was by no means lacking in the courage of his convictions. He was a popular lecturer at farmers' institutes and Grange meetings until it was discovered that he was advocating a doctrine which the great majority of landowners have steadfastly opposed.

The author has given the substance of the several orders of the Trustees regarding the daily "chapel," in which with increasing em-

phasis they expressed their desire to have such an exercise inaugurated without further delay. To these repeated thrusts the president seemed quite insensible. Some members of the faculty concluded that investigation and contact with the actual situation had convinced him of the unwisdom of attempting the daily assemblage; others were perplexed and mystified by his inaction. His apparent indifference to the consequences of his own acts was shown on the occasion of the publication of the report of the lectures delivered at the University, referred to by the author. These lectures were given as a part of a "shorter course" for farmers, undertaken by the the President and Professors Norton, Lord, and Mendenhall. The Ohio State Journal, always a strong friend and supporter of the University, had arranged to have all of these lectures reported for publication. The reporter assigned to the work was inexperienced and the manuscript required much overhauling and correcting by the lecturers before it could be used. When the report of his lecture was sent to the President he refused to undertake this revision and returned it to the editor, telling him he might print "anything he could make out of it." Recognizing the importance of an accurate reproduction of words and sentences already severely criticised, the editor, with a wise consideration rare among his kind, printed nothing. But others were not so scrupulous and Doctor Scott afterwards complained, and doubtless with justice, that he had been greatly misrepresented in published accounts of his lectures.

With these things in mind it is not surprising that when the end of the second year of his administration drew near with practically no response to the wishes of the Trustees respecting what they believed to be an administrative duty of first importance, their patience was strained beyond a safe working limit and that they should be tempted to apply heroic treatment to what they had now become convinced demanded surgery rather than medicine. That they yielded to this temptation was a grave administrative blunder, as was afterwards fully recognized by the majority, if not by every one of them. Doctor Scott's separation from the University in the near future was a foregone conclusion in the minds of nearly all members of the Faculty, but it was thought that it would be postponed for at least a year and then accomplished in such a way as to avoid creating a situation so highly charged with trouble for the institution as was that which actually arose.

For a reason explained by the author the Trustees had established the custom of annually re-electing by formal vote the President and every member of the faculty. At the meeting on June 19, 1883, the President's name was omitted from the list recommended for re-election by the committee, which was approved without change by a majority of the Board. That there might be no uncertainty as to the meaning of the omission a member who was opposed to the President moved his re-election and the motion was lost, with but a single vote in its favor. It is an interesting fact that this vote was cast by the only member of the Board who had voted against the election of Doctor Scott two years earlier.

Either by accident or by official notice from the Board, its action became known to the President on the afternoon of June 19th, the day before Commencement, and by him was communicated to two or three members of the faculty residing on the campus. By them it was regarded with great indignation as a cruel and undeserved humiliation of one who had served the institution for two years and who, without regard to the larger question of fitness was much beloved by both students and faculty. Late in the afternoon one member of the Faculty

resolved, with the consent of the President, to take the matter up with the Trustees, to express the feelings of his colleagues and himself and to appeal to the Board for a softening of its decree by allowing the President to tender his resignation.

On going down to the Neil House where all of the out-of-town members were guests, he was informed that they had gone to a theatrical entertainment at Comstock's Opera House and in the lobby of that theater he waited until the entertainment was concluded when at their invitation he returned to the hotel with them and there presented his plea.

It seemed a small thing to ask, but at first they were strongly opposed to granting it. After a long discussion and when it was represented to them that as a result of their action Doctor Scott being no longer President of the University would have no authority to preside at the Commencement services on the following day or to confer degrees upon the graduating class, they yielded enough to say that if his resignation was placed in their hands by ten o'clock the next morning it would be received and accepted in the ordinary course. That such an astonishingly short suspension of sentence was granted was undoubtedly due to the fact that they had determined to elect his successor on the following day, imagining, perhaps, that the event would be "closed" by that action, leaving no opportunity for controversy. It was near midnight when the self-constituted and not very successful messenger of peace reached the presidential residence on the campus and told the result of his mission. Its reception was strikingly characteristic of the President, whose attitude towards current events was often one of strange indifference. After quietly remarking that his resignation would be ready for delivery to the Trustees at the hour fixed he launched into a long and most interesting dissertation upon Henry George's doctrine of Single Tax, the advocacy of which had contributed largely to his downfall.

On the next morning the Trustees received the following:

"June 20, 1883.

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University:

"GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to place in your hands this resignation of my position as President and Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy, to take effect at the close of the Commencement Exercises today.

WALTER QUINCY SCOTT."

The resignation was accepted promptly. It was ordered that \$50.00 be abated from an amount due on house rent from Walter Q. Scott, and Dr. William Henry Scott of Athens was elected "President *pro tem*" and professor of Philosophy and Political Economy. Naturally he was unwilling to accept a temporary appointment and at a subsequent meeting the words "*pro tem*" were, by resolution, stricken from the record of his election. The use of that phrase in the beginning was always something of a mystery to the author of this history as well as to the editor and others. It seemed like a culmination of blundering on the part of the Trustees to imagine that one whom they really wanted for the presidency would accept the appointment with such a limitation put upon it, and to many it explained that the Trustees were advertising the fact that they wanted Dr. W. H. Scott only as a temporary "stop-gap." The mystery disappears entirely and all parties to the transaction are made to appear in a different light, with a knowledge of the following facts which do not appear in the records and for which the editor is indebted to Doctor Scott himself.

On an afternoon in May, 1883 (a month or more before his election as Dr. W. Q. Scott's successor), he received a telegram from a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University asking him to meet him at the railway station in Athens on the arrival of a certain train. Complying with the request he found two members of the Board instead of one. They offered him the presidency of the State University which he promptly declined. He remarked, however, that if they would offer him the chair of Philosophy he would be glad to accept it. That was the whole substance of the conversation during the interview and he heard nothing more of the matter until the afternoon of the 20th day of June, when he was greatly surprised by the receipt of another telegram saying that he had been elected to the presidency. Unquestionably the thought in the minds of the Trustees (naturally much perturbed at that time) was to accede to Doctor Scott's wishes in the matter of the professorship, but to ask him to assume the duties of president for the time being and until a selection of another person for that office would enable him to devote himself solely to his professional duties. In Doctor Scott's own words: "Perhaps they thought that for the sake of the professorship, which I wanted, I might endure for a season, the presidency, which I did not want." The public, ignorant of the May interview, interpreted the "pro tem" condition erroneously and this led to its elimination at the first opportunity.

It is proper to record here the fact that even then Doctor Scott was very reluctant to accept the responsibility of the presidency. It was only after he was urged to do so by several members of the Faculty and others interested in the welfare of the institution that he finally consented.

Despite every effort to prevent it, news of the action of the Trustees was circulating around the campus before the opening of the Commencement exercises a few hours later and the ovation given the President by the student body was an unmistakable warning to the Board of Trustees of what was to come. Within a few days the principal newspapers of the State were printing editorials regarding the "dismissal" of the President of the State University, many of them in severe condemnation, a few in somewhat feeble defense of the Trustees. How the matter was brought to the attention of the Governor is related by the author. The members of the Board were called to Columbus by telegrams from the Governor's office and the defense of their action was prepared as given in the text. A meeting of the alumni of the institution was called and a resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to dismiss the Trustees. He was urged to adopt this course by many others but it was discovered that he had power only to suspend.

Governor Charles Foster, who more than once during his term of office showed his friendliness to the institution and his good sense in dealing with its affairs, declined to take any further action in the matter. On the other hand the Trustees were not slow to defend themselves. In an interview the President of the Board gave a graphic account of numerous personal appeals to Doctor Scott in the matter of chapel exercises and of the series of excuses offered by him. In the beginning the arrangement of seats in the Auditorium was not satisfactory and there was delay until that could be corrected. Then it was discovered that there was no carpet for the stage or platform; another delay of a couple of weeks until one could be selected, bought and put in place. After this had been done the question of music was raised—without it the assembly would never be a success. The Board purchased a piano and a choir was organized. When all of these obstacles had been re-

FURTHER CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTS AND FACULTY

In June, 1883, Professor John T. Short tendered his resignation of the chair of History and English Language and Literature and died soon afterwards, deeply lamented by his friends and associates, who fondly anticipated for him a brilliant and useful career. He was succeeded by Miss Cynthia U. Weld as assistant professor. The department of Ancient Languages was divided, Professor Derby being as-

moved another of even greater moment was revealed. There was no Bible and when the President, after being authorized to purchase one, reported that he could find none suitable in the bookstores of Columbus, a special order for one was sent to Philadelphia, causing more weeks of postponement.

Several newspapers of the State defended the action of the Trustees because of Doctor Scott's radical views upon land ownership, the Single Tax doctrine and the like. For example, the Marietta Register declared that "out of consideration for the man and the institution" it had omitted portions of his address to a farmers' institute in that city—"in which dangerous and extreme notions were advocated, worthy of a Dennis Kearney." Mr. W. I. Chamberlain, the well known and vigorous writer upon agricultural topics, afterwards a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, published a long letter sharply criticising the action of the Board, intimating that it was due in large measure, to the influence of one of its members and the editor of a Toledo newspaper, whose sons had failed of promotion with their class. Many other utterly unfounded rumors were afloat as to the real cause of the rupture between the Trustees and the President and newspapers were flooded with "letters from the people"—A "Protestant," a "Catholic," and an "Israelite," each contributed his view of the situation, all agreeing that if chapel services were to be instituted as a part of the regular programme of the University, there should be a rule excusing any student from attendance on the request of his parents.

Throughout all of this rather acrimonious discussion Doctor Scott seemed but little perturbed. During most of it he maintained a dignified silence, but finally at the request of the Governor, and the self-appointed committee that had begun the agitation in his behalf, he published a long letter defending himself against the charges of the Board of Trustees.

A few weeks later the announcement was made that Dr. W. H. Scott had accepted the presidency of the University, to which he had been elected on June 20th. He had been long and favorably known as the President of the Ohio University at Athens and most of the newspapers commented upon his election in very complimentary terms. In a short time the agitation apparently wore itself out, but as the author remarks, the peace of the institution had been greatly disturbed and its progress decidedly retarded. Wounds had been inflicted that did not heal rapidly and the ill effects of a hasty and tactless action on the part of the governing body of the University, though growing out of an absolutely sincere conviction of duty in a difficult situation, were evident during many succeeding years.—ED.

signed to the chair of Latin and Professor J. R. Smith, who had returned from his studies in the German universities, being elected to the chair of Greek.

Assistant Professor W. A. Mason tendered his resignation as assistant professor of Industrial Art which was accepted and the work of the department was divided between two assistants. At the same time a resolution was passed creating the chair of Agricultural Chemistry and appointing a committee to recommend a suitable person to fill it.

In the latter part of July of the same year, Rev. William H. Scott who had been a number of years president of the University at Athens was elected the third president of the University and at once entered upon the duties of the position.

In 1884 the detail of Lieutenant George Ruhlen expired and he was succeeded by Lieutenant A. P. Blocksom of the 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.

The same year the chair of Agricultural Chemistry was filled by Professor Henry A. Weber, late of the University of Illinois.

In December, 1884, Professor T. C. Mendenhall tendered his resignation of the chair of Physics in order to accept an appointment as professor of Electrical Science in the U. S. Signal Service at Washington, D. C., and it was reluctantly accepted. For the remainder of the year the work of the department was carried by assistants, J. E. Randall and E. H. Mark, Secretary of the Ohio Meteorological Bureau. In June following, the chair was filled by the election of Benjamin F. Thomas, late professor of Physics in the University of Missouri.

Professor Robert W. McFarland who had acceptably filled the chair of Mathematics since the opening of the University resigned in order to accept the presidency of Miami University and was succeeded by Professor George C. Comstock, late of the Washburne Observatory at Madison, Wisconsin.

Miss Cynthia U. Weld, assistant professor of History and English Language and Literature, retired and the chair was

filled by the election of Professor George W. Knight, late of Michigan University.

The department of Civil Engineering was created in 1885, and Mr. C. Newton Brown, formerly an assistant in the department of Mathematics and Astronomy, was placed in charge as assistant professor. The department of History and English Language was also strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Alfred H. Welsh as assistant to Professor Knight.

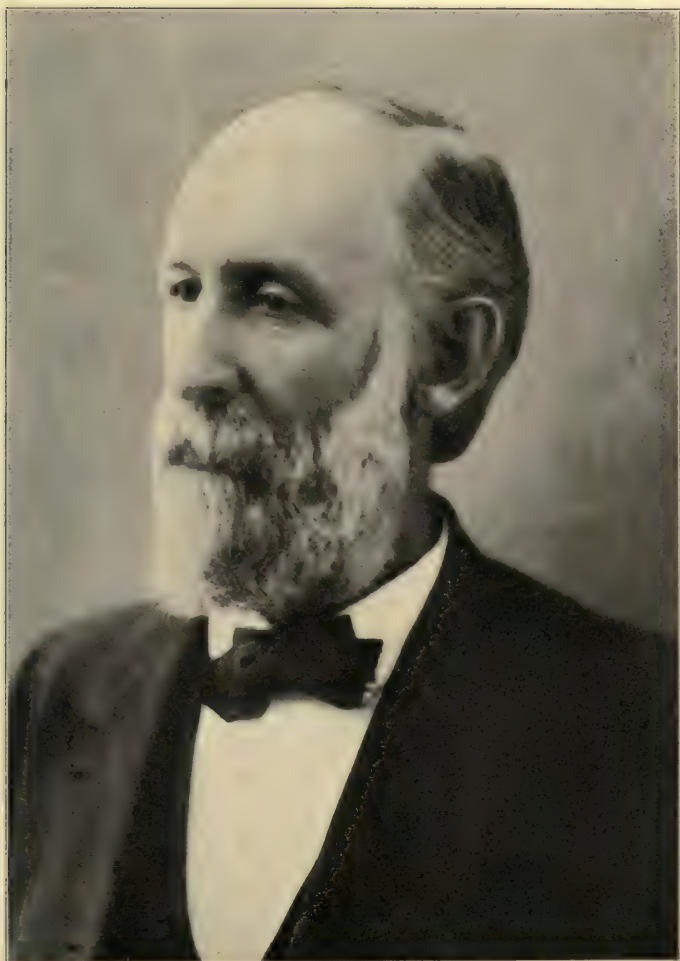
The detail of Lieutenant F. H. Eldridge, U. S. N., expired. Previous to the expiration of his term he had been assigned to the department of Mechanical Engineering as assistant to Professor Robinson. Joseph N. Bradford, a graduate of the University, was appointed his successor and was also made instructor in Mechanical and Freehand Drawing.

During the same year the department of Pharmacy was created and George B. Kauffman was chosen instructor and placed in charge. The chair of Veterinary Science was also established and was filled by the election thereto of Dr. H. J. Detmers, formerly of the University of Illinois.

During the next year, 1886, the department of French and German, which had long been under the charge of Miss Alice Williams, was divided. Miss Williams was elected instructor in French and Mr. Ernst A. Eggers was chosen instructor in German.

In 1887 the detail of Lieutenant A. P. Blocksom as professor of Military Science and Tactics expired and he was succeeded by Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne, Third Artillery, U. S. A. Professor George C. Comstock resigned the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy to take the directorship of the Washburne Observatory made vacant by the resignation of Professor Holden and was succeeded by Professor R. D. Bohannon, late of the University of Virginia.

The department of History and English Language and Literature was abolished and two chairs created, one of History and Political Science and one of English Language and Literature. Professor George W. Knight was elected to the



WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT, THIRD PRESIDENT

former and Mr. Alfred H. Welsh was elected to the latter with the rank of assistant professor.

On the 28th of August, 1888, the Board accepted the resignation of Albert H. Tuttle, professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, who had accepted the chair of Biology and Agriculture at the University of Virginia, and elected Professor David S. Kellicott of Buffalo, New York, to the vacancy.

In November, 1888, Professor George W. Knight was granted a leave of absence for the University year 1889-90 in order to pursue special studies in Europe and his place was temporarily filled by the election of Professor John W. Queen.

Miss Alice Williams was also granted leave of absence for the same purpose and her place was filled by the election of Professor Benjamin L. Bowen.

Alfred H. Welsh, associate professor of English Language and Literature, died near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1889, and the vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the election of James Chalmers, late of Eureka College, Illinois.

The detail of Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne as professor of Military Science and Tactics having expired in June, 1890, the Board of Trustees earnestly requested an extension of his service, but the request was refused.

Lieutenant Alexander Ogle, 17th U. S. Infantry, was thereupon at the request of the Trustees appointed to the vacancy and entered upon his duties at the fall term of that year.

Beginning with the university year 1890-91, Professor George W. Knight returned to his chair of History and Political Science.

Lieutenant Alexander Ogle, after one year's faithful service as professor of Military Science and Tactics, during which he won the respect and confidence of his associates and the students under his care, was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He meditated a trip to the Pacific Coast, but died at the residence of his father in Somerset, Pa., a few weeks after his resignation.

Lieutenant Eugene T. Wilson, First Artillery, U. S. A., was chosen and detailed as his successor.

In June, 1891, Doctor Townshend, then in the 77th year of his age, retired as the active head of the department of Agriculture, and was elected Professor Emeritus of Agriculture.

Professor Thomas F. Hunt, who was filling the chair of Agriculture at State College, Pennsylvania, was elected as his successor and entered upon his duties in January, 1892.

At the same time the department of Horticulture and Botany was divided. Professor W. R. Lazenby, who had long been at the head of the department was elected professor of Horticulture and Professor William A. Kellerman of the Kansas State Agricultural College was elected to the chair of Botany.

At the same time the department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy was divided, Professor D. S. Kellicott, its head, being assigned to a newly created chair of Zoology and Entomology and Dr. A. M. Bleile, late a member of the faculty of the Starling Medical College, being elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology.

Rev. George P. Coler was elected assistant professor of Philosophy. In June, 1891, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees establishing a School of Law at the University and appropriating the fees received from its students to its support. A committee consisting of the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, President Scott, and Messrs. J. Paul Jones and Horace L. Wilgus of the Alumni Association, was appointed to report fully the details for its management. The Committee made its report the latter part of July following. The report prescribed a general course of instruction, qualifications for admission, and recommended that a faculty be elected from a list furnished of the members of the bar of the State. The report was adopted, a Faculty elected, and the school opened for the reception of students, October 1, 1891. The names of the Faculty of the School

are included in the list of the present faculty in subsequent pages in this sketch.²⁶

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS

The following persons not named in the foregoing changes in the faculty have been or are now assistants at the University.

Physical Geography—William H. Miller, August D. Selby, and May M. Scott. General Chemistry—David O'Brine and Frederick Keffer. Mechanics—Charles F. Marvin and Alvin B. Haines. Projection Drawing and Mechanical Engineering—Charles F. Marvin, Sern P. Watt, Joseph R. Taylor, and C. B. Palmer. Latin—George W. McCoard, Rev. A. C. Hurst, Minnie O. Scott, and James A. Wilgus. Greek—Charles C. Miller. Latin and Greek—Arthur Cunningham, Belle Swickard, Charles M. Lewis.

Physics—Sidney W. Short, Fred Keffer, Willis S. Jones, Newton M. Anderson, Lieutenant F. H. Eldridge, Edgar H. Mark, John E. Randall, Charles F. Scott, Benjamin W. Snow, Joseph T. Whitney, Ralph D. Mershon, and James E. Boyd. Mathematics—George W. McCoard, Stacey Beebe, Horace L. Wilgus, and C. L. Arnold. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—Chauncey B. Baker, William K. Cherryholmes, Clarence C. Green, Horace L. Wilgus, Horace P. Smith, and Charles P. Sigerfoos. History—Rev. J. C. Jackson, Sr., Edwin E. Sparks, J. A. Wilgus, and W. H. Siebert.

German—Charles W. Mesloh. Veterinary Science—William F. Lavery. Mining and Metallurgy—W. J. Root, W. B. Viets, and H. S. Menough. Agricultural Chemistry—Lloyd M. Bloomfield. General Chemistry and Pharmacy—Clair A. Dye. French Language and Literature—Martha M. Young. Geology—G. P. Grimsley and H. A. Surface. Botany—W. C. Werner. Latin and Physiology—C. B. Morrey.

STUDENTS

The law of 1870, under which the University was located and organized, provided that it should "be open to all persons over fourteen years of age" thus offering its privileges equally to both sexes.

When it was opened in 1873, a number of women enrolled themselves as students, although no special courses were pro-

²⁶A detailed account of the origin and history of the College of Law will be found in another part of this volume.—Ed.

vided for them. Women have formed no inconsiderable part of the attendance ever since, taking the same courses and enjoying the same advantages as men. At present they constitute about one-seventh of the entire student body. The number of students enrolled and the number of graduates each year has been as follows:

ENROLLMENT				
²⁷ YEAR	COLLEGIATE	²⁸ PREPARATORY	TOTAL	GRADUATES
1873-4		90	90	
1875		118	118	
1876		143	143	
1877		254	254	
1878		309	309	6
1879		295	295	7
1880		313	313	9
1881		365	365	8
1882	114	242	356	9
1883	142	213	355	11
1884	152	146	298	13
1885	190	133	323	16
1886	190	141	331	18
1887	196	148	344	25
1888	235	165	401	28
1889	263	165	428	29
1890	312	181	493	31
1891	468	188	656	35

The number of degrees conferred has been as follows—Bachelor of Arts, 52; Bachelor of Philosophy, 36; Bachelor of Science, 58; Bachelor of Agriculture, 7; Civil Engineer, 17; Mechanical Engineer, 24; Engineer of Mines, 19; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, 6; Graduate in Pharmacy, 14; Master of Arts, 3; Master of Science, 5; Doctor of Philosophy, 1; Doctor of Science, 1—total, 243.

²⁷Taken from Monograph by Professor George W. Knight, published in Report of National Bureau of Education.

²⁸The Preparatory Department was abolished on recommendation of the Faculty, by a vote of the Trustees on June 10, 1895, to take effect in September, 1896.—ED.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER ACT OF MARCH 22, 1870

1. Aaron F. Perry.....Cincinnati, 1870-4.
2. Joseph F. Wright....Cincinnati, 1870-4.
3. Richard C. Anderson..Dayton, 1870—resigned October 28.
4. William B. McClung...Troy, 1870-1—resigned.
5. William Sawyer.....St. Marys, 1870-4.
6. James M. Trimble....Hillsboro, 1870-4.
7. Joseph Sullivant.....Columbus, 1870-4.
8. Thomas C. Jones.....Delaware, 1870-4.
9. Warren P. Noble.....Tiffin, 1870-4.
10. James W. Ross.....Perrysburg, 1870-4.
11. Ralph Leete.....Ironton, 1870-4.
12. Daniel Kellar.....Lancaster, 1870-4.
13. Marvin M. Munson...Granville, 1870-4.
14. Norton S. Townshend..Avon, 1870-3.
15. Valentine P. Horton...Pomeroy, 1870-4.
16. John C. Jamison.....Cadiz, 1870-4.
17. Cornelius Aultman....Canton, 1870-4.
18. John R. Buchtel.....Akron, 1870-4.
19. Henry B. Perkins.....Warren, 1870-4.
3. Cyrus Falconer.....Hamilton, vice Anderson, 1870-4.
4. Henry S. Conklin.....Sidney, vice McClung, 1871-4.
14. Alexander Waddle....S. Charleston, vice Townshend, 1873-4.
20. Stillman Witt.....Cleveland, first appointed, 1873-4.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER ACT OF MAY 1, 1874

- Ralph Leete.....Ironton, 1874-7.
 Alex Waddle.....S. Charleston, 1874-7.
 Warren P. Noble.....Tiffin, 1874-7.
 Joseph Sullivant.....Columbus, 1874-7.
 William Larwill.....Ashland, 1874-7.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER ACT OF APRIL 20, 1877

(Congressional District)

1. David Sinton.....Cincinnati, resigned June 30, 1877.
1. Alfred Gaither.....Cincinnati, 1877-8.
2. C. Kissinger.....Cincinnati, 1877-8.
3. Cyrus Falconer.....Hamilton, 1877-8.
4. R. P. Findley.....Xenia, 1877-8.
5. J. P. Schmieder.....Minster, 1877-8.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AT THIS DATE IS AS FOLLOWS

David M. Massie, Chillicothe	time expires	May 13, 1895
Rutherford B. Hayes, Fremont	" "	May 13, 1895
Lucius B. Wing, Newark	" "	May 13, 1895
Thomas J. Godfrey, Celina	" "	May 13, 1895
John B. Schueller, Columbus	" "	May 13, 1897
Ross J. Alexander, Bridgeport	" "	May 13, 1898
W. I. Chamberlain, Hudson	" "	May 13, 1899

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN THE OFFICERS OF THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTITUTION

PRESIDENTS

Valentine B. Horton.....	Pomeroy, 1870-4.
Alexander Waddle.....	South Charleston, 1874-5.
Ralph Leete.....	Ironton, 1875-7.
Warren P. Noble.....	Tiffin, 1877-8.
Stephen Johnson.....	Pickaway, 1879-80.
T. Ewing Miller.....	Columbus, 1880-1.
James B. Jamison.....	Cadiz, 1881-2.
T. Ewing Miller.....	Columbus, 1882-3.
Thomas J. Godfrey.....	Celina, 1883-5.
Seth H. Ellis.....	Springsboro, 1885-6.
Lucius B. Wing.....	Newark, 1886-7.
Thomas A. Cowgill.....	Kennard, 1887-9.
Thomas J. Godfrey.....	Celina, 1889-92.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

James B. Jamison.....	Cadiz, 1879-81.
James H. Anderson.....	Columbus, 1881-3.
Lucius B. Wing.....	Newark, 1883-4.
Seth H. Ellis.....	Springsboro, 1884-5.
Henry J. Booth.....	Columbus, 1885-6.
Thomas A. Cowgill.....	Kennard, 1886-7.
Thos. A. Godfrey.....	Celina, 1887-8.
David M. Massie.....	Chillicothe, 1888-92.

SECRETARIES

Joseph Sullivant.....	Columbus, 1870-8.
Albert Allen.....	Columbus, 1878-84.
Alexis Cope.....	since January 1, 1884.

TREASURERS

Henry S. Babbitt.....Columbus, 1870-84.
 F. W. Prentiss.....Columbus, since 1884.

PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Thos. J. Godfrey, Celina..... President.
 David M. Massie, Chillicothe..... Vice-President.
 Alexis Cope, Columbus..... Secretary.
 F. W. Prentiss, Columbus..... Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FACULTY, INSTRUCTORS, AND
 OTHER OFFICERS AS ANNOUNCED IN THE
 CATALOGUE OF 1891-2

Rev. William H. Scott, M.A., LL.D., President and Professor of Philosophy.
 Edward Orton, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology.
 Sidney A. Norton, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of General and Applied Chemistry.
 Norton S. Townshend, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Agriculture.
 Stillman W. Robinson, C.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
 Nathaniel W. Lord, E.M., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy.
 Samuel C. Derby, M.A., Professor of Latin Language and Literature, and Librarian.
 William R. Lazenby, M.Agr., Professor of Horticulture and Superintendent of Grounds.
 Josiah R. Smith, M.A., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
 Henry A. Weber, Ph.D., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.
 Benjamin F. Thomas, Ph.D., Professor of Physics.
 George W. Knight, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science, and Secretary of the University Faculty.
 Henry J. Detmers, D.V.M., Professor of Veterinary Surgery.
 R. Daniel Bohannon, B.Sc., C.E., E.M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 David S. Kellicott, Ph.D., Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
 C. Newton Brown, C.E., Professor of Civil Engineering.
 Ernst A. Eggers, Professor of German Language and Literature.
 Albert M. Bleile, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
 Eugene T. Wilson, Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.
 Thomas F. Hunt, B.Sc., Professor of Agriculture. (Assumed duty, January, 1892.)
 George B. Kauffman, B.Sc., Associate Professor of Pharmacy.
 Rev. James Chalmers, Ph.D., Associate Professor of English Literature.

Benjamin L. Bowen, Ph.D., Associate Professor of the Romance Languages and Literature.

Joseph V. Denney, B.A., Associate Professor of Rhetoric.

Marshall J. Williams, Dean of Law School, and Lecturer on Pleadings and Practice.

George K. Nash, B.A., Lecturer on Torts.

David F. Pugh, Lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence.

I. N. Abernathy, Lecturer on Mortgages and Liens.

D. K. Watson, B.A., LL.B., Lecturer on Law of Contracts.

J. H. Collins, Lecturer on Appellate Jurisdiction and Federal Practice and Private Corporations.

O. W. Aldrich, LL.D., D.C.L., Lecturer on Law of Real Property.

E. L. DeWitt, B.A., Lecturer on Bills and Notes and Commercial Law.

J. Paul Jones, B.A., Lecturer on Municipal Corporations and Wills and Administrations.

Thomas J. Keating, B.A., Lecturer on Evidence.

Emmet Tompkins, Lecturer on Agency, Partnership, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Cyrus Huling, B.A., Lecturer on Criminal Law.

William Forest Hunter, Lecturer on Sales, Bailments, and Pleadings and Practice.

J. A. McEwen, LL.B., Lecturer on Insurance Law.

Benjamin Woodbury, B.A., Lecturer on Elementary Law.

H. L. Wilgus, M.Sc., Instructor in Elementary Law and Secretary of the Faculty of the Law School.

Florizel Smith, B.A., Judge of Moot Courts.

George W. McCoard, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Frederick W. Sperr, E.M., Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering.

Joseph N. Bradford, M.E., Assistant Professor of Drawing.

Joseph T. Whitney, Assistant Professor of Physics.

Rev. George P. Coler, B.A., Assistant Professor of Philosophy.

Frederick Keffer, E.M., Assistant in Chemistry.

Olive B. Jones, Assistant Librarian.

Charles W. Mesloh, B.A., Assistant in German.

Joseph R. Taylor, B.A., Assistant in Drawing.

William F. Lavery, D.V.M., Assistant in Veterinary Medicine.

Alvin D. Haines, Assistant in Mechanical Laboratory.

Charles L. Arnold, B.Sc., Assistant in Mathematics.

Charles B. Morrey, B.Sc., Assistant in Latin and Physiology.

Clair A. Dye, G.Ph., Assistant in Chemistry.

Lloyd M. Bloomfield, B.Agr., Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry.

William C. Werner, Assistant in Botany.

Frank C. Combs, Assistant in Mechanical Laboratory.

Edward A. Kemmler, C.E., Assistant in Civil Engineering.

Wilbur H. Siebert, M.A., Assistant in History and Political Science.

Henry C. Lord, B.Sc., Assistant in Mathematics and Astronomy.

James E. Boyd, B.Sc., Assistant in Physics.

Harvey A. Surface, B.Sc., Assistant in Geology.

Martha M. Young, Assistant in French.

PART II

PART II

THE GENERAL NARRATIVE

CHAPTER I

The preceding pages of this work brought the history of the University down to 1892. They are, to a large extent, a mere outline, and much therein stated could now be enlarged and amplified with profit. But they were, when completed, submitted to a number of the then living members of the Board of Trustees, to Dr. Edward Orton, the first President of the University, to Professor T. C. Mendenhall, Professor Robert W. McFarland, Dr. Norton S. Townshend, and Dr. Sidney A. Norton, members of the first faculty, and had their careful and considerate judgment and approval. They are, therefore, left as they were finally corrected and written in 1892.

In resuming the narrative after a lapse of eighteen years, a résumé of what had been accomplished up to 1892, the difficulties encountered, and how they were met and conquered, may not be out of place.

The first struggle was for recognition. The institution was looked upon as an intruder into the educational family of the State. Former pages record the fact that when the question of accepting the grant of 1862, on which it was founded, first came before the General Assembly, in 1863, an Act providing therefor failed to pass. The acceptance was delayed until the next General Assembly, where the Hon. Columbus Delano having made the question one of the issues on which he was elected a member thereof, introduced and carried through the Act providing for such acceptance. In other preceding pages of this history, it is also shown that in the sale of the land scrip, the public interest was not suffi-

cient to prevent its almost wanton sacrifice. After the scrip was sold in 1866, years elapsed before an institution was created to receive its benefits.

The Act providing for the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, passed March 22, 1870, while it named the institution a college, took care to differentiate it from existing colleges by withholding from it the power to confer degrees.¹

A later amendment to the last named Act, passed in 1878, limited the power of the Trustees, so that they could not pay the President a greater annual compensation than three thousand dollars, or a professor more than twenty-five hundred dollars; restrictions not applied to any other educational board in the State.

After the institution was established, it was cast off to struggle by itself, with few friends among the state authorities, or in the legislature, and fewer among the farmers of the State. The causes of the general dissatisfaction, and of the opposition, were many. The other colleges of the State resented its intrusion into the educational field, which was already filled by struggling, poorly supported institutions, and this resentment was increased by the fact that the new institution, at least in its preparatory department, was compelled to adopt and teach essentially the same courses of study, which the older colleges were already teaching, and by the further fact, that the tuition in the new college was practically free. The prevailing opinion at this time among the higher educational circles, and perhaps in the country at large, was that the State should have nothing to do with higher education, and that it should confine itself solely to common-school, or primary, education. This sentiment was voiced by Presi-

¹The author should have said "failing to grant" instead of "withholding from." It has always been assumed that the legislature, having the power to create a college or university, by the mere exercise of that power confers upon such college or university all the powers and privileges usually exercised by such institution. Also by Section 5 of the "Charter" Act of 1870 the Trustees are given power "to adopt by-laws and regulations for the government of said college, . . . to give and regulate the course of instruction, etc." in which the power to confer degrees is clearly implied.—Ed.

dent Eliot of Harvard College, who in 1873 had exhorted the people to hold fast to the "genuine American method" of public instruction, which he defined to be, the system which provided universal elementary education at the public expense, but which refused all state support to the higher grades of instruction. These higher grades of instruction were, in his scheme, relegated, as stated by Dr. Edward Orton, "to the zeal of religious sects, to the ambition of villages or towns that have found the more common paths to prominence 'blocked,' and to the capricious charity of the world."

But the most irritating causes of dissatisfaction and opposition grew out of differing interpretations of the grant on which the new college was founded. The legislature in accepting the Act of Congress on which the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, as the institution was first named, was founded, declared "that the assent of said State is hereby signified to the aforesaid Act of Congress, and to all the conditions and provisions therein contained, and the faith of the State of Ohio is hereby pledged to the performance of all such conditions and provisions." (Act of February 9, 1864, O. L. Vol. 61, Page 7.)

In providing for the organization of such college, its purpose was prescribed in the following language:

The leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts.

This was the language of the Act of Congress defining the purpose of the institution to be established and supported by the congressional grant, but not all the words used in expressing such purpose. It omitted the following important words:

In such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

A large and influential party claimed and urged that the institution was intended to teach only agriculture and the mechanical arts, and that it was intended to be an agricultural college only, and that the teaching even of the mechanic arts,

was only to be incidental to the main purpose, agriculture. In support of this view, the farmers of the State and the representatives of the other colleges united. The other party, composed of the majority of the Board of Trustees, the President and a majority of the faculty of the college, and their supporters, claimed that, in the Act accepting the congressional grant, the faith of the State was pledged to an institution wherein, while making the teaching of the branches of learning related to agricultural and the mechanic arts the leading object, other scientific and classical subjects should be included, and it was also "to provide a liberal and practical education for the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

One side would narrow it to practically a school of agriculture and a trade school for artisans, where merely the manual work on the farm and in the shops should be taught by improved systems, or methods; the other had as its ideal an institution where all the branches of higher learning should be taught in harmonious union, and where any child of the State could have the opportunity to pursue the studies which best fitted him for his pursuit or profession. The ideal was in fact a great State University, supported by all the people of the State.

This dissatisfaction was increased when the Board of Trustees adopted the curriculum, or scheme of instruction to be offered. It was prepared and presented by Joseph Sullivan, one of the members of the first Board of Trustees, and its first treasurer, in September, 1870, and was adopted, after protracted discussion, by the Board, January 6, 1871. As indicating the general scope to be ultimately embraced, without going into details, said scheme was as follows:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Mechanic Arts.
3. Mathematics and Physics.
4. General and Applied Chemistry.
5. Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy.
6. Zoology and Veterinary Science.
7. Botany, Horticulture, Vegetable Physiology, etc.

Known property right land
 in round no. 100. \$ 27,000
 leaving 4,000 \$ 5,000 unexpended
 is sufficient to establish 4 more prof. chairs
 or 20 teachers in all —
 He will require to locate the entire school — \$ 200,000 —
 land, money and buildings —
 100 acres of land at \$ 20 per acre \$ 20,000
 —————
 buildings — 180,000
 —————
 125,000
 —————
 55,000
 —————
 Capital for office — 10,000
 —————
 115,000
 —————
 He will be required for 4 years — 700
 —————
 in 3 years — 50,000
 —————
 2 more —————

This is, I believe, the first manuscript scheme for expenditure of funds
 and plan of organization (see other side), of the Ohio State University.
 It is in the handwriting of Mr. Joseph Sullivan, one of the most active
 and influential members of the first Board of Trustees. It was given
 to me by him in 1869 or 1870, before the location of the Institution was
 fixed. This plan, enlarged and modified somewhat, was adopted by the
 Board on Jan. 24, 1871, and by this act the character of the College
 resting on a liberal and broad foundation, was determined.
 January 2^d, 1896. T. C. Mendenhall.

FIRST MANUSCRIPT SCHEME FOR EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS

8. English Language and Literature.
9. Modern and Ancient Languages.
10. Department of Political Economy and Civil Polity.

Dr. Edward Orton,² President of the College, pleaded for a broad construction of the foundation grant, and the Board of Trustees strove to satisfy the opposition by liberal expenditures for equipment of the department of agriculture, and the faculty did the same, by providing new courses in the branches related to agriculture, and public lectures for the benefit of the farmers. The opposition continued, and was so pronounced that the institution was practically abandoned by the legislature. As an evidence of this, the legislature refused for several years to appropriate money to pay the expenses of the Board of Trustees, or for the repairs of buildings, although such appropriations were required to be made as one of the conditions of the grant.

Attended by this dissatisfaction, against this opposition, and amidst many discouragements, the institution was organized, and commenced its career. President Edward Orton took and maintained the high ground, that the institution under the grant of Congress, and the law of its existence, must be one of college rank; that higher education was the end sought, and that while the branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, were to be the leading objects, other scientific and classical studies were not to be excluded, and were therefor to be included, and that all were to be taught so as to afford a liberal, as well as a practical education. And this education was to be for "the industrial classes," and was to fit them for the "several pursuits and professions of life." In his inaugural address, delivered January 8, 1874, he undertook to describe, and define what was intended to be included in the words "industrial classes," and said they included "the great mass of the American people," and that "such is the respect for labor among us, inherited

²The original of this scheme was found by Professor T. C. Mendenhall among his papers, and in 1896 was framed and presented to the University, and is now deposited in the University Library.

from our Puritan ancestry, that the designation becomes an honorable one, and it seems almost invidious to refuse it to any portion of our population."

In his address in the University Chapel at the graduation of the first class, June 19, 1878, Doctor Orton elaborated this idea in these memorable words:

Who constitute "the industrial classes" of American society? The answer is not hard to find. They make up American society. From them all are derived and to them all return. Our Puritan ancestors, in discarding the rights of primogeniture, and in discouraging entailed estates, rendered it almost certain that all of their descendants would touch the earth at least in every third generation. Within that time, Fortune "is pretty sure to have turned her wheel and lowered all the proud."

Two great sections of our people are expressly referred to in the act of endowment, viz: those devoted to agriculture, and those pursuing the mechanic arts. Now, it is manifest that no lines can be drawn around these pursuits which will not enclose the whole field of business activity. The man who moves a bushel of grain to market, the man who sells it in market, belongs by every right to the same class with the man who raises it in the harvest field. It is a new question of the division of labor.

"When Adam delved and Eve span,"³ agriculture and the mechanic arts were reduced to their lowest terms. Delving and spinning were the sole vocations of the industrial classes of that early day, but the same lines of work have been divided and subdivided by their descendants into scores of callings, each one of which is as necessary as any other to industrial life, and each one of which confers on him who follows it, full membership in the ancient and honorable order of the industrial classes.

The term can by no means be limited to the classes that live by manual labor. It may seem paradoxical to include the manufacturer, the merchant, the builder, the engineer, the banker, in the industrial classes, but here they indisputably belong. They have, for the most part, been gathered from fields which beyond question pertain to industrial life, and having been found faithful in a few things have been made rulers over many. Though they are no longer able to put their own hands to the plough or plane or spindle, they are still carrying the heavier end of industrial life.

Certainly the land grant does not divide our people into rich and poor, cultivated and industrial, and then undertake to provide an edu-

³"When Adam delve and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?"—Lines used by John Ball in Wat Tyler's "Rebellion."—Ed.

First Plan for the Organization of the Ohio State University — Proposed by Joseph Sullivant — 1868-70

1 st	Department of Mathematical & Natural Philosophy relating to natural science, etc.	
1	Teacher — to be resident — Salary —	\$2500
2 nd	Department of Engineering, Mechanical & Machine relating to the various branches of engineering &c.	
1	Professor	1500
2	Assistants	1600
3 rd	Department of Chemistry including organic & inorganic agriculture, and others of which are minerals &c.	
1	Teacher —	1700
4 th	Department of Zoology — various branches Zoology &c. — 1 teacher	1600
5 th	Department of Natural History — Botany, animal and vegetable physiology — outlines of the animal kingdom by lectures and dissections (1000 exp) &c.	1600
6 th	Department of Agriculture & Horticulture &c.	
1	Teacher —	1600
7 th	Department of English Language & Literature	1600
8 th	Department of Modern Languages — French & German	1500
9 th	Department of Civil Engineering & Surveying	1200
10 th	Department of Mining & Metallurgy	1200
11 th	Department of Geology & Mineralogy	1200
12 th	Department of Law	1200
13 th	Department of Medicine & Surgery	1200
14 th	Department of Pharmacy	1200
15 th	Department of Music	1200
16 th	Department of Fine Arts	1200
17 th	Department of Education	1200
18 th	Department of History	1200
19 th	Department of Political Economy	1200
20 th	Department of Social Science	1200
21 st	Department of Philosophy	1200
22 nd	Department of Mathematics	1200
23 rd	Department of Natural Philosophy	1200
24 th	Department of Chemistry	1200
25 th	Department of Zoology	1200
26 th	Department of Botany	1200
27 th	Department of Agriculture	1200
28 th	Department of Horticulture	1200
29 th	Department of Engineering	1200
30 th	Department of Mechanical & Machine	1200
31 st	Department of Civil Engineering	1200
32 nd	Department of Mining & Metallurgy	1200
33 rd	Department of Geology & Mineralogy	1200
34 th	Department of Law	1200
35 th	Department of Medicine & Surgery	1200
36 th	Department of Pharmacy	1200
37 th	Department of Music	1200
38 th	Department of Fine Arts	1200
39 th	Department of Education	1200
40 th	Department of History	1200
41 st	Department of Political Economy	1200
42 nd	Department of Social Science	1200
43 rd	Department of Philosophy	1200
44 th	Department of Mathematics	1200
45 th	Department of Natural Philosophy	1200
46 th	Department of Chemistry	1200
47 th	Department of Zoology	1200
48 th	Department of Botany	1200
49 th	Department of Agriculture	1200
50 th	Department of Horticulture	1200
51 st	Department of Engineering	1200
52 nd	Department of Mechanical & Machine	1200
53 rd	Department of Civil Engineering	1200
54 th	Department of Mining & Metallurgy	1200
55 th	Department of Geology & Mineralogy	1200
56 th	Department of Law	1200
57 th	Department of Medicine & Surgery	1200
58 th	Department of Pharmacy	1200
59 th	Department of Music	1200
60 th	Department of Fine Arts	1200
61 st	Department of Education	1200
62 nd	Department of History	1200
63 rd	Department of Political Economy	1200
64 th	Department of Social Science	1200
65 th	Department of Philosophy	1200
66 th	Department of Mathematics	1200
67 th	Department of Natural Philosophy	1200
68 th	Department of Chemistry	1200
69 th	Department of Zoology	1200
70 th	Department of Botany	1200
71 st	Department of Agriculture	1200
72 nd	Department of Horticulture	1200
73 rd	Department of Engineering	1200
74 th	Department of Mechanical & Machine	1200
75 th	Department of Civil Engineering	1200
76 th	Department of Mining & Metallurgy	1200
77 th	Department of Geology & Mineralogy	1200
78 th	Department of Law	1200
79 th	Department of Medicine & Surgery	1200
80 th	Department of Pharmacy	1200
81 st	Department of Music	1200
82 nd	Department of Fine Arts	1200
83 rd	Department of Education	1200
84 th	Department of History	1200
85 th	Department of Political Economy	1200
86 th	Department of Social Science	1200
87 th	Department of Philosophy	1200
88 th	Department of Mathematics	1200
89 th	Department of Natural Philosophy	1200
90 th	Department of Chemistry	1200
91 st	Department of Zoology	1200
92 nd	Department of Botany	1200
93 rd	Department of Agriculture	1200
94 th	Department of Horticulture	1200
95 th	Department of Engineering	1200
96 th	Department of Mechanical & Machine	1200
97 th	Department of Civil Engineering	1200
98 th	Department of Mining & Metallurgy	1200
99 th	Department of Geology & Mineralogy	1200
100 th	Department of Law	1200

FIRST PLAN FOR ORGANIZATION AS DRAWN BY JOSEPH SULLIVANT

cation expressly for the latter class—an education which should train them for a narrow sphere and hold them there. Such a scheme is utterly repugnant to our national character and traditions, and would never dare to lift its head into the light of an American day. No such fatuity lies at the foundation of this great provision for national education. The Act itself guards expressly against any narrow interpretation, when it declares its purpose to train the industrial classes “for the several pursuits and professions of life.”

These words, convincing as they now seem, had little effect in turning the tide of opposition, which continued to manifest itself in the public press, particularly the agricultural press, and in the attitude of the State officials and the Legislature. In the annual report for 1875 the Board of Trustees say pathetically:

The Board of Trustees are aware that there is a prejudice against it (the institution) resulting in part, from selfish motives and interests and supposed antagonism of other institutions, who thus, naturally perhaps, not only oppose any legislative aid, but even any recognition by the State of its own child.

The antagonisms of other institutions, here alluded to, the opposition of the agricultural and other newspapers, and of leading farmers in the State, had their natural result in making state officers and members of the legislature slow to act favorably on any measure looking to the future well-being of the institution.

Although the State, in accepting the congressional grant, had pledged its faith to provide the necessary expenses for repairs of buildings, and of the Trustees incurred in the discharge of their duties, the Legislature, from the organization of the institution, in 1870 to the year 1880, a period of ten years, had absolutely refused to appropriate moneys to pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of the Trustees, although in their annual reports such Trustees had repeatedly urged such appropriations.

In the meantime, however, the mine operators and miners of the state, under the leadership of the Hon. Andrew Roy, State Inspector of Mines, had begun a movement in favor of technical instruction in the opening, ventilation, and operation of mines, and aroused such interest in the project, that in

1877, the Legislature passed an Act creating a school of mines at the College, and made an appropriation of \$4,500 for its equipment. It was the first money paid by the state to the support of the institution, the first recognition it had received by way of financial aid. This appropriation was used solely for the equipment of the school, and was really an additional burden, for the moneys needed for instruction had to come out of its already meager resources. Perhaps for this reason, and because no other college in the state was prepared to give the instruction therein provided, there was little opposition to this legislation.

The passage of the bill providing for the school of mines, could not be regarded as a recognition of the State's obligation before mentioned. It was, however, a recognition of the existence of the institution, however slight and perfunctory. It was left to bluff Governor Thomas L. Young, in his message to the General Assembly in January, 1878, to first give official voice to these obligations. Governor Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and Governor William Allen in 1877, had in their annual messages spoken favorably in regard to provision for a school of mines at the institution, but their expression went no further than a mild endorsement of the project, or an invitation to the legislature to consider it. But Governor Young went much further. He said:

I commend to your interest and attention the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. Though established but a few years ago, it has already shown itself capable of yielding a great and much needed service to the State. It supplements our public-school system, by offering to all that desire it, a thorough and practical scientific training. That such training is needed in every industry in the State, today, is too obvious to require argument.

After referring to the equipment of the school of mines, and the acquisition out of the same appropriation of a machine for testing the strength of materials, he says:

I am persuaded by actual observation that the State has seldom made an appropriation from which larger returns will be derived than from this to which I refer.

He goes on to say:

The College report shows a large and very gratifying increase in the number of pupils for the year just entered upon, and everything betokens that the institution has fairly entered upon a career of great service to the State. It still needs your fostering care, which I hope will be generously accorded.

Under the then conditions and circumstances, these were brave words. The Trustees, President, and faculty, who had been struggling against continual and unreasonable opposition, were cheered and encouraged. They regarded this message as marking a forward step in the history of the institution.

This precedent, thus established, was followed by Governor Richard M. Bishop in his message of January 6, 1879, who called the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that the State had made no appropriation for paying the expenses of the Trustees, or for repairs of buildings, or improvements; that by the terms of the congressional grant, no portion of the funds derived therefrom could lawfully be used for such purposes, and that the State in accepting such grant, had undertaken, and had pledged her faith to provide for these expenses. He further said:

Hitherto no appropriations to the University have been made since its organization, excepting the sum of \$4,500.00 to equip a school of mines and mining engineering, and it may be said of what is now asked, that, covering in its broad and liberal instruction a necessity deeply felt by the people at large in their various industrial pursuits, its claims should receive just and considerate action at your hands.

Following the inauguration of Governor Bishop, in January, 1878, an event in the history of the institution occurred, which deepened the opposition to it among the farmers of the state, and which found voice in the agricultural newspapers. Early in the first session of the General Assembly which was elected in 1877, and met in January, 1878, a bill was introduced to reorganize the institution, as had become the custom whenever the political complexion of the General Assembly had changed. The bill merely sought to make such changes in the organic law of the institution, as would give the newly elected governor the power to appoint a new Board of Trus-

tees. But while the bill was pending in the Senate, Senator George W. Wilson of Madison County, lately deceased, suggested that the name, Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, be changed to Ohio State University. The change was made accordingly, and in this form the bill was passed. At once the agricultural press charged that the change was made at the instance of President Orton or the Board of Trustees, and that it indicated a settled purpose on their part to abandon the idea of agricultural and mechanical education. It was openly charged that the funds of the institution, had been, and were being, diverted from the purposes for which they were originally granted. There was a storm of protest from the farmers on this ground. With them were enlisted the friends and patrons of the denominational colleges, who, jealous of the progress of the institution, denounced it as a godless school, because no chapel exercises were held. Judge Thomas C. Jones of Delaware, who was a member of the first Board of Trustees, expressed the sentiment of this coalition in an epigram which was widely quoted:

The institution has already got as far as possible away from God and Agriculture.

The change of name was not made at the suggestion of the Trustees, or President Orton, although the latter had publicly declared that the name Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College was misleading and should be changed. In fact it was a surprise to them. In the then state of the public mind they would not have proposed it. If they had been consulted in regard to it they would probably have advised against it. If convinced that a change of the name of the institution was to be made, they would probably have suggested that it be named the University of Ohio, instead of the Ohio State University. But after the change was made, they saw that it was wise and timely. In its first annual report, after the change, the Board of Trustees referred to it and stated the fact to be, that "the general scope of training and education, as proposed by the University," had, "through the limited signification of its former title, been misunderstood" and that many had regarded

its instruction as restricted to the two departments, agriculture and mechanic arts.

The year 1879 was a notable one in the progress of the institution. While the General Assembly was in session, the Hon. T. Ewing Miller, a member of the Board of Trustees, and President Orton, arranged for a trip to the University of Illinois, and invited the members of the finance committees of the two houses to accompany them. This invitation was accepted by some of the members of both committees. The University of Illinois was also founded on the land grant of 1862, which the State had promptly accepted, and had as promptly applied, in the location, organization, and development of an institution on broad lines. The State had fostered and encouraged it, and it had already begun and was successfully carrying on its work, before the State of Ohio had established the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. When the members of the legislature saw it as it then was, they were greatly impressed. To use the language of Doctor Orton:

They stood near the center of one of the great prairies of Illinois. Its undulations stretched away on every side like ocean wastes. Upon its slopes stately halls and ambitious towers arose, consecrated to learning and labor. They entered the doors and passed from room to room, finding a score of departments replete with the best facilities that the world knows, for teaching the various branches of modern culture. A library of 13,000 volumes, selected from all the great centers of literature and science, offered knowledge to all comers—nor offered in vain, for throngs of eager-minded youths were watching at the posts of the doors. They passed with awakened curiosity to the art gallery. . . . Ranged around the ample room, were one hundred or more thoroughly faithful copies of the masterpieces of sculpture, that all the ages have preserved. Photographs and engravings of famous architectural and historic scenes were added. Leaving the main building they found on one side a chemical laboratory. On another side a spacious greenhouse, . . . filled with rare and beautiful exotics, drawn from every clime and station. Beyond was a machine shop, well appointed and ringing with busy and successful labor. Herds of stately Shorthorns and deerlike Alderneys grazed in the fertile fields. A veterinary stable stood ready to receive the ailing animal, and to make the sickness or suffering of one, save, by the examples of treatment given, scores on every side, while orchards and gardens, and broad fields of grain, covered the square mile which was the site of the institution.

All these things the members of the finance committees saw, and "because things seen are mightier than things heard," they came back from their journey filled with new light and with a changed attitude towards their own struggling and neglected university.

The Hon. Ross J. Alexander of Belmont County, chairman of the House Finance Committee, accompanied this party, and was deeply impressed by what he had seen, so much so, that he had inserted in the general appropriation bill, and carried through the following appropriations for the University:

For a mechanical laboratory and equipment, \$7,600.

For stock and farm improvements, \$3,000.

For river improvements, \$1,500.

For a solar compass, \$500, and

For analysis required by state law, \$1,200.

In all, the sum of \$15,800.

Under his leadership the General Assembly decided also to refund to the University the sum of about \$5,000, which it had paid its Board of Trustees for their necessary and reasonable expenses since the year 1871. This last item, however, it was claimed, should be provided for as a deficiency, and in the shuffle between the general and deficiency appropriation bills, it was unintentionally overlooked and dropped out. Governor Bishop in his message of January 5, 1880, called attention to the oversight and at the adjourned session of the same General Assembly the appropriation was made.

This unexpected action of the General Assembly at its 1879 session marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the University. It was another forward step in its painful progress. It was a recognition by the General Assembly, as well as by the Governor, of the State's obligation to at least provide for the expenses of the Board of Trustees, and for such improvements as were needed. Except the \$4,500.00 for the equipment of the school of mines, heretofore mentioned, and which really imposed an additional burden, it was the first recognition of the State's obligation to encourage and promote its development and progress, and the first dol-

lar expended by it for any such purpose. After an estrangement of more than nine years, the State had become reconciled to the child of its creation, and had taken it back under its fostering care.

These appropriations were not made without bitter opposition, and only the ability, enthusiasm, and fine fighting qualities of Mr. Alexander sufficed to overcome it. Because of his advocacy of them many of his ardent supporters in the finance committee fell away from him, and he was left to make the fight almost alone.

In a deliberative assembly precedents are usually strong. An appropriation once made for a specific purpose, is difficult to set aside, and having reasonable support, is likely to be followed. This proved to be the case with appropriations similar to those above named. In the year following these appropriations, the General Assembly not only reimbursed the University for the sums paid as expenses of its Trustees since 1870, but made an additional appropriation of \$350.00 to provide for such expenses the ensuing year. It also appropriated \$1,500 for farm improvements and stock, \$500 for supplies for the school of mines, and \$1,000 for wall and table cases for the geological museum. The Hon. Charles Foster succeeded the Hon. Richard M. Bishop as Governor in January, 1880, and with his election, the political complexion of the General Assembly was again changed. There was at once a movement towards again reorganizing the University and appointing a new Board of Trustees. The Trustees and Faculty set themselves to work to prevent it, if possible, and to take the University out of partisan politics. In the few years of its existence, it had been made the football of political schemers, who sought places on its Board of Trustees, and at every change in the politics of the General Assembly, a law had been passed providing for a new Board. This had been greatly to the detriment of the institution. In this effort they had the sympathy and co-operation of Governor Foster, and they succeeded in preventing the passage of a reorganization bill.

Governor Foster at once took decided ground in favor of promoting and encouraging the development and progress of the Ohio State University. He was the first to appeal to state pride in furtherance of these objects. In his message of January 4, 1881, he said: "I cannot omit mention of the Ohio State University, as none the less claiming the fostering care of the State because of its establishment through the liberality of the general government. Possibly this consideration and the additional fact of similar competitive institutions in the other states should evoke that degree of state pride necessary to give it special prominence."

In this message he carefully reviewed the progress of the institution as shown by the annual report of the Trustees, and suggested that as no part of the funds derived from the congressional grant could be used for the preservation or repairs of buildings, that appropriations be made by the State for this purpose.

In his next message he called attention to the increased numbers of students and to the necessity for additional buildings, and recommended an appropriation for one such building. He also called attention to the need for a suitable agricultural building and greenhouse, and the building of homes for the professors on the grounds, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the Virginia Military Lands.

In pursuance of the recommendation contained in his first message, the first appropriation for repairs of buildings, \$1,000, was made, and in pursuance of the second, the first appropriation for additional buildings, \$20,000. The latter was used in the erection of the first chemical laboratory.

But probably the greatest service Governor Foster rendered to the University, was in withdrawing the institution from politics. In 1882, the majority of the Board of Trustees were members of the party opposed to him in politics. He had withstood, as before stated, a movement for a legislative reorganization, but now, by the expiration of the term of service of one of the members of the Board, Hon. Thomas J. Godfrey, he had an opportunity, by the appointment of Mr.

Godfrey's successor, to reverse that majority. The faculty and friends of the University appealed to him to reappoint Mr. Godfrey, and thus demonstrate that in these appointments political considerations should be ignored.

A number of prominent men of his own party were ambitious to serve on the Board, and unusual pressure was brought to bear to secure the appointment of one of them. But notwithstanding this pressure, he reappointed Mr. Godfrey. It was a brave and wise decision and an object lesson to the politicians and the people of the state. It demonstrated that here was at least one state institution, into whose management and control partisan politics should not enter. It established a precedent which has been rigidly followed ever since. Since that time there has been no reorganization of the State University. At times, when the political complexion of the Governor and General Assembly have changed, there have been suggestions of, and attempts at political reorganization, but this precedent has been pleaded and so far, has successfully blocked the way. No single act of any of our governors has contributed so much to the steady and orderly progress of the institution. When one recalls the conditions that prevailed during the first years of the institution when it was the football of partisan politics, and imagines what it would now be if such conditions had been continued, this action of Governor Foster cannot be too highly extolled.

The institution was making progress. After twelve years of constant struggle, some points had been gained. The State had recognized the institution as its own child; it had made the first appropriation for repairs of its buildings; and it had made the first appropriation for additional buildings. The number of students had increased from 27 in 1873 to 340 in 1882. These advances brought new hope and courage to trustees, faculty, and friends of the institution.

They were further encouraged, when the following year, Governor Foster recommended an additional appropriation for heating the chemical laboratory and called attention again to the necessity of providing a building for agricultural and horticultural work. The General Assembly continued the ap-

appropriations for expenses of the Board of Trustees and for ordinary repairs; also for heating the chemical laboratory, and for an additional building for a horticultural and agricultural hall.

In his fourth and last annual message, January 7, 1884, Governor Foster, in measured words outlined what in his opinion should be the future policy of the State towards the University. While he did not in specific words recommend an annual levy for its support, he had read the annual reports of the Board of Trustees, and the report of President Scott, and their recommendation of such levy, and was deeply impressed by it. Governor Foster's words deserve an enduring place in the history of the University for he was the first governor to express the opinion that it would be necessary for the State to supplement the endowment made by the general government by liberal annual appropriations for its support. He said:

Among the public institutions of the state which demand its fostering care there are none of more importance than the Ohio State University. Founded through the liberality of the general government, for the purpose, as expressed in the grant, of "promoting the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life," the University is fast taking rank among the leading educational institutions of the country.

Its careful and liberal management, and the facilities it has provided for thorough practical training in agriculture and the mechanic arts, as well as accurate and thorough knowledge in all the liberal arts and sciences, has commended it to the people of the state, with whom it is yearly growing in popular favor. The increasing number of students and the increasing demands for their proper care and training will, in my opinion, at no remote day, make it necessary for the General Assembly to supplement the present endowment by a liberal annual appropriation for its support, commensurate with the great objects it is intended to promote.

In this connection, I especially invite your careful consideration of the reports of the Trustees of said University and its President, and the recommendations therein made.

Governor Foster also suggested in this message that "the relations of the State with the Athens and Miami Universities with the purpose of bringing them into harmonious relations

with the Ohio State University, under one board of trustees and one management, should be considered."

The General Assembly at its session beginning in January, 1884, continued the appropriations for repairs and expenses of Trustees, and added an appropriation of \$1,500 for a gas engine and dynamo, and \$5,000 for removal of and additions to library.

Up to this time, all the State appropriations except those for expenses of Trustees and repairs, had been for special purposes, and had not lessened, but on the contrary, had increased the burdens for current expenses. They were, of course, welcome, and greatly increased the educational facilities of the institution. Every such addition required additional outlay. New buildings required increased expenditures for their heating and janitor service, and new equipment, additional cases and shelving for their accommodation. All these expenses had to be paid for out of current funds. With such increased facilities, and a constantly increasing number of students came also imperative demands and necessities for additional instructors.

The legislature had not made the appropriations before referred to without much opposition, and the Trustees hitherto were of the opinion that an appeal for money for strictly current expenses would be met by a flat refusal. But an estimate made by their secretary giving the resources and liabilities of the institution for the next year, demonstrated that it had reached a point where additional income was absolutely indispensable to its further progress.

The situation seemed almost hopeless. Under the law the Trustees could not create a deficiency, and unless more income was provided, salaries, already very small, would have to be reduced, or some of the courses of study abandoned, and some of the teachers dismissed.

The secretary of the Board of Trustees proposed a bold demand on the legislature for relief by a direct appropriation for current expenses, and indicated a course of action which in his opinion would bring the needed help.

At a conference in the State Library with President Scott and the Hon. T. J. Godfrey, president of the Board of Trustees and then a member of the Senate, the plan was outlined and discussed. Senator Godfrey gravely shook his head. A decided opposition to the University had developed during the session, and it was evident that he thought there was little chance of success. After some further discussion, he went over to the Senate, which was then in session, and returned with Senator George H. Ely, whom he had invited to the conference. Senator Ely was a broad-minded, liberal man, a man of fine character and abilities, and one who had, in marked degree, the confidence of the members of both political parties. After hearing and understanding the situation, he quietly said, "the legislature ought to make the appropriations needed, without hesitation." He then suggested that when the appropriation bill came over from the House, they be added by the Senate, and pledged himself to secure their incorporation into the bill. The open, frank, and cordial expressions of Senator Ely gave great hope that his influence would secure favorable action by the Senate. How to overcome the opposition in the House was the troublesome question. In that body one of the bitterest opponents of the University was the Hon. Allen O. Myers. As a correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers he had recently made a violent assault on the University and its management. He was greatly feared because of his vitriolic pen, and the unchecked opportunity he had for using it. He was recognized as a man of ability, and as fearless in the pursuit of his ends. In 1879, while clerk of the Senate, he prepared and published a Political Directory, containing biographical sketches of the State officials of Ohio and other political data. In this directory, with characteristic frankness, he gave his own biography, in which he stated among other things, that he was born in Circleville in 1848, that "in 1862, being a bad, incorrigible boy, he was sent to the Ohio Reform School at Lancaster, where he received an excellent common-school education and acquired habits of industry." That in 1872 he entered the

profession of journalism. That in 1873, while representing the Cleveland Leader and the Cincinnati Enquirer, he was elected journal clerk of the Constitutional Convention then in session, still retaining his journalistic work. That while so employed, he "was censured by the Constitutional Convention for publishing the truth about one of its members; that august body, after solemn and profound deliberation, arriving at the solemn conclusion that a man could not consistently hold an office and tell the truth at the same time." That he had made a tour of Europe in 1874 as the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. "That in 1876 he represented that paper in Columbus, and came near achieving the honor of being expelled from the privileges of the House for telling the truth about a Republican legislature." He ended by saying that he "was gradually learning the lesson that truth was invented to admire, and not for general every-day use, that it is a good thing for a man to keep, but that it is a bad thing for him to permit its jagged edges to wound the sensitive feelings of others," and that he "hoped by practice to become an able, refined, polished, and delicate liar," and that he "would never become a great man until he did." He had many good qualities, and many deficiencies, but with them all he was one of the most influential members of the House.

It occurred to the Hon. T. Ewing Miller, lately one of the Trustees, that if Mr. Myers could be brought round to a point where he would not oppose the appropriations contemplated, a great point would be gained, and the plan was formed to invite him to visit the University and see the work it was doing. An invitation to visit the University was tendered to Mr. Myers and accepted. A carriage was ordered and Mr. Miller, Mr. Myers, and the secretary drove to the University. On the way Mr. Myers said he had never been on the University grounds and knew nothing about it. He was escorted through the buildings and laboratories, and saw the students at work. One or two of the professors paused to show him some interesting experiment, as he was passed from room to room. He was then taken to the chapel where the students

were assembled for the daily chapel exercises. Frowns on the faces of some of the faculty showed plainly that he was not a welcome guest. They knew, of course, the cause and purpose of his presence, and their high ideals of propriety were disturbed by such recognition of one who was so offensively notorious.⁴

But the students looked upon the presence of Mr. Myers with great curiosity and an amused interest. After the usual exercises were over, they called on him for a speech. He made a good speech, which the students vigorously applauded. On the way back to the city Mr. Myers was unusually quiet and thoughtful for him. He said frankly that what he had seen was a revelation to him and that he was greatly impressed by the kind of work the institution was doing, and that the University could depend upon him for such help as he could give. Largely through Mr. Myers's influence the legislature then in session appropriated \$10,000 for current expenses, \$6,000 for salaries, and \$4,000 for laboratories, and in addition, \$2,000 for ordinary repairs, \$500 for expenses of Trustees, \$2,000 for fuel and care of buildings, \$2,000 for a veterinary museum, \$1,000 for improvement of the campus, \$400 for equipment of the horticultural department, \$600 for a greenhouse, \$2,500 for additions to the mechanical laboratory, \$2,500 for equipment of a laboratory for agricultural chemistry, and \$2,000 for the library: a total of \$25,500, the largest appropriation ever made for the institution, and one that in itself was of great importance as a full recognition of the State's obligation to provide the means for its future growth and expansion, for the larger part was for regular current expenses.

For this further step in its progress, the University owes much to the Hon. Allen O. Myers, and to his visit to the University during the session.

These appropriations for current expenses, were continued by the General Assembly at its session beginning in

⁴After this incident, quite a number of the professors expressed indignation at the attention shown Mr. Myers, and some of them went so far as to say, the University would better go without appropriations than to compromise its dignity in this way.

January, 1886, and the appropriation for salaries was increased to \$10,000, which enabled the Trustees to say in their annual report for that year:

The General Assembly in recent years has manifested a more liberal spirit and a broader comprehension of the scope and purpose of the University. There has been a recognition of its growing necessities, and of the fact that it has become a vital part of the educational forces of the State. It now relies upon the General Assembly for appropriations for a part of its annual current expenses.

The Hon. George Hoadley succeeded the Hon. Charles Foster as governor in January, 1884. He manifested a lively interest in the University. His attention was directed to that part of the last message of his immediate predecessor, suggesting a consideration of the relations of Ohio and Miami Universities to the State, and whether they and Ohio State University could not be brought into harmonious relations under the same Board of Trustees. In his first message under the head of "Education in the Universities," he made a strong argument "in favor of the union of the three institutions under one Board of Trustees. In his second message he returned to the subject with apparently less confidence in its practicability.

While the before mentioned progressive steps in favor of the University were being taken by the Governor and General Assembly the opposition of the other colleges and of the leading agriculturists was still pronounced and active. This was especially true of the latter.

During Governor Foster's first term, April 17, 1882, the General Assembly passed an Act providing for an agricultural experiment station, and at the same session made an appropriation of \$3,000 for its expenses.

The bill was drawn by Professor Lazenby, without consulting the Board of Trustees, and its passage was urged by the leading agriculturists of the state.

It provided for the establishment of a state agricultural experiment station, and placed its location, control, and management under a separate board of control of five members. The Governor was to be *ex officio* the fifth member of the

Board. The University was at that time engaged in carrying on just such work as was provided for in the bill, and under the law of its existence was required to do so, and to report annually the result of its investigations and experiments.

The natural and sensible thing to have done under the circumstances would have been to give the control of such station to the Board of Trustees of the University. This was the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the University. But they did not feel like urging this course, as the bill had been introduced without their previous knowledge, and without consultation with them, as before stated.

Governor Foster who was consulted about it, was very emphatic in his protests against placing its control under a separate board, and said "a separate board would be as useless as a fifth wheel to a wagon." It was understood that it was to be located at the Ohio State University, and the appropriation for its support was included in the appropriations made for the University.⁵ The protests of the Governor and the objections of the University Trustees, were unavailing, and the bill was passed as introduced.

It brought into the administration of the University an element of discord which only the wisest and most judicious action of the Trustees at all times, availed to repress. After the bill passed, the Trustees provided rooms and offices for the Station in the University buildings, and turned over to it a portion of the University grounds, and the spectacle was presented of two separate series of agricultural experiments being carried on side by side at the same institution under separate boards and officers.

This state of affairs continued until the year 1886, when by agreement between the Board of Trustees of the University and the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, the professor of agriculture of the University was made director of the Station, and the professor of horticulture vice director.

⁵Professor Lazenby long afterwards said he drew the bill in this form because he thought it would be easier to get appropriations for it than if it were under the control of the Trustees of the University.

The experiments to be conducted were to be agreed upon by the Board of Control of the Station and the professors of agriculture and horticulture; the work to be done, and the expenses to be borne by the Station. The professor of agricultural chemistry was to be chemist of the Station, and the professor of veterinary medicine was to be its veterinarian.

Under this arrangement, it was believed that the troubles between the Station and the University had been settled, to the advantage of both organizations and to the people of the State.

About this time, however, a bill had been introduced into Congress by Mr. Hatch of Missouri, supplementing the congressional grant of July 2, 1862, by an annuity of \$15,000 for the support of experiment stations established in connection with the colleges established under the provisions of said Act.

The Board of Trustees sent the Hon. L. B. Wing and Dr. N. S. Townshend, professor of Agriculture, to Washington to urge the passage of this bill. They returned and reported that there were good prospects for the success of the measure. At that time the Grange and other similar farmers' organizations had become very strong throughout the country, especially in Ohio, and had begun to exert a strong political influence over legislation, national and state. One of the strongest and most active members of the Grange was the Hon. Joseph H. Brigham of Ohio. He was president of the State Board of Agriculture, and was one of the severest critics and opponents of the Ohio State University. Without the knowledge of the representatives the Board of Trustees had sent to Washington to look after the bill, he secured through the Hon. John Sherman, an amendment to it in the Senate providing, that in the states having colleges established under the provisions of the congressional grant of 1862, and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from such colleges, such states should be authorized to apply such annuity to the experiment stations established by such states. With this amendment the bill passed and became a law. The amendment was a great surprise to the Board of

Trustees. In fact they did not know it had been made until a powerful agricultural lobby appeared before the legislature urging the adoption of a joint resolution placing the annuity under the control of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station. The Board of Trustees pleaded in vain that the Ohio Experiment Station was not in fact "separate from the Ohio State University," that it had, in fact, been located there, and had its offices, and was conducting its work on the University farm, and must continue to do so because the Act providing the annuity specially provided that no part of it could be used for the purchase of land or the erection of buildings. The legislature was deaf to its pleadings, and quickly passed the resolution. This resolution was passed March 16, 1887.

The members of the Board of Trustees were greatly humiliated and felt very indignant over this action, but their indignation was wisely repressed. In their annual report following this action, they mentioned the passage of the Hatch Act and the subsequent action of the General Assembly with reference thereto, and said:

Under a mistaken impression that the Act of Congress (the Hatch Act) made an immediate appropriation, the legislature failed to make the usual provision for the support of the Station, and it awaits the action of Congress before entering upon the more extended work which larger means will enable it to carry on. For this reason, we suppose, no changes in the plans of the Station have been reported to this Board. When Congress shall have made the necessary appropriations provided for by the Hatch Bill, the Board of Control of the Station will doubtless desire to still further vary and extend its investigations and experiments. All needed facilities therefor can be provided at the University, and it is to be hoped that the relations now existing between the station and the University can be maintained, or, if modified, that it can be done with increasing benefits to the Station and the University.

Notwithstanding this peaceful public declaration, there was a feeling of great antagonism between the members of the two boards. Some of the Trustees even went so far in private speech as to favor the sundering of all relations with the State Experiment Station, and ordering it off the University grounds.

Following this action, the Hon. Joseph H. Brigham, who had been most active in taking from the Board of Trustees the control of this annuity, and giving it to the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, was appointed a member of such Board of Control. This increased the feeling already existing between the two boards. Mr. Brigham was bold, aggressive, and personally offensive to some of the Trustees. But backed as he was by the powerful farmers' organizations, he was regarded as a formidable antagonist. The situation seemed to indicate a violent rupture between the two organizations, with possible injury to both and to the public at large. Fortunately, a few weeks after the passage of the resolution above mentioned, Rutherford B. Hayes was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the University. The suggestion of his appointment was first made by an officer of the Board to Dr. Edward Orton, but before his name was presented to the Governor it seemed desirable to know whether he would accept. Doctor Orton was under promise to deliver a lecture at Fremont, the home of the ex-President that week, and undertook to see him and ascertain if such appointment would be favorably considered by him. He brought back word that President Hayes would esteem it an honor to serve as a Trustee of the University. The secretary broached the matter to Governor Foraker, and was disappointed when the Governor said "he did not see why he should appoint President Hayes on the University Board; that when President he had never done anything for him," but he added that he would see the ex-President soon in Columbus, where he was expected as a guest at the wedding of General Mitchell's daughter, and talk the matter over with him. He did so, and as a result the appointment was made.

President Hayes attended the first meeting of the Board after his appointment, and was advised of the critical relations between the University and Experiment Station boards, and asked to give the subject his special attention, which he did. The summer passed with no change in the work of the Exper-

iment Station which was carried on at the University under the agreement made in 1886, before mentioned.

November 22, 1887, Mr. J. C. Stevens, president of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, appeared before the Board of Trustees and presented a communication, in which it was stated that the Station, since the passage of the Hatch Bill, desired to enlarge its field of operations; that in such enlargement, it was the desire of the Board of Control that the co-operation heretofore existing between the Station and the University should continue, and that if this desire was reciprocated by the Board of Trustees, a committee be appointed by the Board of Trustees to confer with a committee of the Board of Control, for the purpose of adjusting the terms of such co-operation.

After some discussion the following resolutions were introduced by President Hayes, and were adopted without division:

Resolved, That we deem it of great importance that the relations between the Board of Control of the Experiment Station and the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University should be friendly and cordial, to the end that the two institutions should mutually assist each other in the promotion of the agricultural interests of the State, in their respective lines of work. We therefore respectfully suggest that the members of the two boards meet together and confer on the subject of their future action with respect to their common interests.

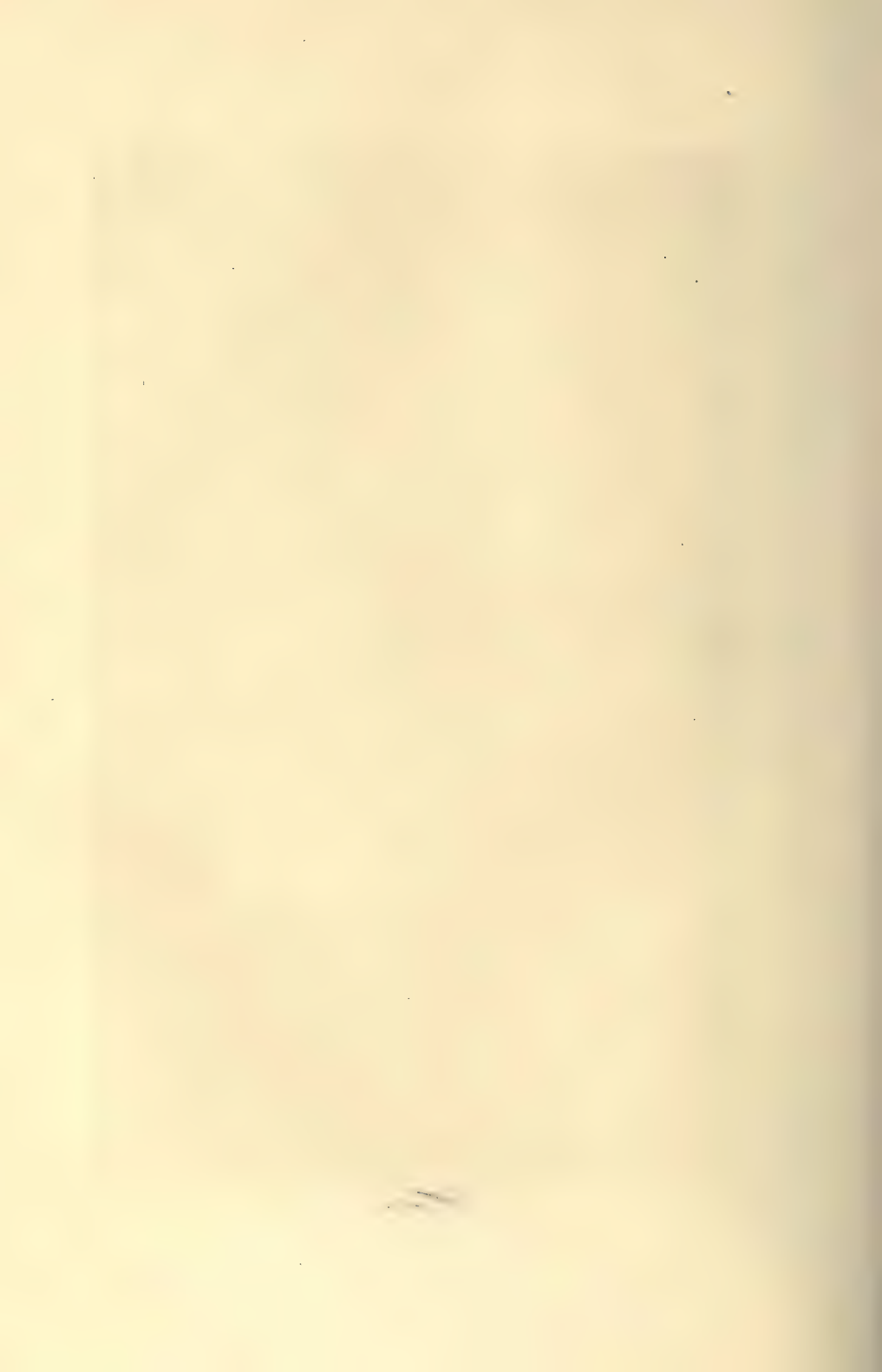
Resolved, That in view of the communication addressed to this Board by the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, we promptly accede to the suggestion contained in said communication, and the present farm committee are hereby appointed to meet the committee named in the communication referred to, with authority to discuss the matters equally interesting to the two boards, and to request a joint meeting of both boards, for the purpose stated in the first foregoing resolution.

The Board of Trustees after transacting some other business then adjourned to meet December 7, 1887.

There was no time before this adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees for a meeting of the committees of the two boards. In fact President Hayes, who had been made chairman of the farm committee, and who had assumed the duties of peacemaker, preferred to bring the two boards together and



DAILY CONVOCATION ABOUT 1887



thresh the matter out with all present. The antagonisms had not cooled. In fact they had been increased by the appointment of Mr. Brigham to the Station board. Mr. Wing, usually calm and judicial in his action and temperament, was deeply chagrined, because he had been deceived and overreached, when, with Doctor Townshend, he was representing the Board at Washington, and urging the passage of the bill. Mr. Perkins who had served with Mr. Brigham in the Senate, had not been favorably impressed towards him. Mr. Cowgill, bluff and outspoken, was intensely hostile and Mr. Godfrey shared Mr. Perkins's distrust. Reports had gone out which had tended to increase the friction.

This was the situation when the two hostile organizations met face to face, December 7, 1887.

The Board of Trustees was represented by President Hayes, and Messrs. Wing, Godfrey, Perkins, and Cowgill, and the Board of Control by Messrs. Brigham, Seth H. Ellis, J. C. Stevens, and Charles E. Thorne. Mr. Brigham came bristling with fight, and the attitude of Mr. Cowgill, Mr. Wing, and Mr. Godfrey was little less warlike. President Hayes at once took control. He did not propose to have an outbreak if he could prevent it. In a quiet, forceful way, he at once took up the subject by saying that the two boards had one great object in view, the service of the public, that their aims were similar, if not the same, that it was their mutual desire to so provide for the application of the annuity provided by the Hatch Bill, that it would yield the largest benefits to the agricultural interests of the State, that as gentlemen having such common interests they could not afford to quarrel, and that he was sure his colleagues on the Board of Trustees would join him in every effort to aid the Station in its laudable desire to enlarge and extend the field of its operations. Under his frank and broad treatment of the subject at issue, an onlooker saw the warlike lines in the faces of the antagonists rapidly disappearing. The face of Brigham, however, was a study. He came prepared for battle, and seemed a little disappointed that his expectations were not realized. After this

preliminary speech, President Hayes allowed no opportunity for further discussion, but said, "Now, gentlemen, what can we do to help you in your plans?" It was Mr. Ellis, and not Mr. Brigham, who answered for the Board of Control. The latter seemed to have been retired to the rear. And soon the members of the two committees were about the board shaping up the details of a plan whereby the Station should continue its work at the University. President Hayes insisted that the ordinary binding words of a contract between parties opposed in interest, were out of place in the matter before them. All desired the same ends and being friends, and gentlemen, all that was needed was a clear understanding about what was to be done. As a result the following, written by President Hayes on separate scraps of paper, was unanimously adopted, was afterwards copied by the secretary, and was signed the next day by all members of two boards, and directed to be filed with the secretary of the Board of Trustees:

The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, and the Board of Control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, hereby concurring in the wish to promote the interests and efficiency of both institutions under their administration, have, after careful consideration, adopted the following understanding, believing it to be for their mutual advantage, viz: It is understood that the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station will be permitted to use the following named real estate: All land west of Neil Avenue extending to the north line of the University premises, except the two dormitories and the field adjacent on the north, used as a playground, and such portions of the pasture field adjoining, as may be hereafter designated by the Trustees. Also the sixteen-acre field north of the College and east of Neil Avenue, extending to the wood lot on the east; the said wood lot to remain with the University. It is understood that the University shall reserve such live stock, implements, and personalty, as it shall need for its own use; the Station shall take such as it needs and pay for it when able, and the balance may be sold by the University.

It is understood that the professors of the several technical departments shall have an opportunity to carry on original investigation and research, and to instruct their classes in their respective lines of work on said land, so far as practicable.

It is understood that the Station will employ student labor whenever practicable.

If questions arise between the University and the Station, they shall be settled by arbitration, one arbitrator to be appointed by the University and one by the Station, and if they differ, a third to be chosen by the two.

In witness whereof, the members of said Board of Trustees and said Board of Control have hereunto subscribed their names this 8th day of December, A. D. 1887.

Signed by

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

LUCIUS B. WING,

THOS. J. GODFREY,

HENRY B. PERKINS,

THOS. A. COWGILL,

*Members of the Board
of Trustees, Ohio State
University.*

JOSEPH H. BRIGHAM,

SETH H. ELLIS,

J. C. STEVENS,

CHAS. E. THORNE,

*Members of Board of
Control, Ohio Agricultural
Experiment Station.*

After this action, the division of property therein provided for was amicably made, and the Station settled down to its larger work. It continued in the enjoyment of the increased facilities thereby granted until its removal to another section of the state. The causes which led to such removal will be considered in a subsequent chapter.

This experience demonstrated the difficulties of getting along with two separate boards in the same field, with the same, or similar duties, and at the suggestion of the secretary a movement was started to marry the two boards. There was no constitutional, or legal impediment in the way of a member of the Board of Trustees of the University serving as a member of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, or of a member of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station serving as a Trustee of the University, and it was proposed that when the term of a member of the Board of Trustees should expire, a member of the Board of Control should be appointed in his place, and when the term of a member of the Board of Control should expire, a member of the Board of Trustees should be appointed in his place, until a majority of such Board of Control should be members of the Board of Trustees. It was necessary to get the approval of the Governor to this plan and it was understood that the Gov-

ernor had acquiesced in it and had agreed to appoint a member of the Station board to the first vacancy on the University board, and a member of the University board to the first vacancy on the Station board. The plan was received with favor by the Board of Control of the Station, who suggested either Mr. Brigham or Mr. Ellis for appointment on the University board, and Mr. Wing for appointment on the Station board. The University Trustees were very willing to take Mr. Ellis as an associate, but balked at the proposed appointment of Mr. Brigham. But President Hayes urged that it would be better and wiser to take Mr. Brigham because his appointment would mean much more in meeting the prevalent dissatisfaction among the farmers. Mr. Ellis had served for a long time on the Board of Trustees, and it would be said that he had never been entirely free from University influences, and would soon fall into line. But if Brigham were appointed the University would be taking into its counsels the arch opponent of the institution, one who would satisfy the farmers that they would have at least one friend on the board who would see that the agricultural side of the University had a fair show. He had no fear, he said, that Mr. Brigham could do harm, for there "was only one of him and six of us, he would be in good company, and would soon be working in harmony with the other members of the board." President Hayes' argument prevailed. A short time after this Mr. Peter S. Clark retired from the Board of Trustees, and in pursuance of the plan above outlined Mr. Brigham was appointed by Governor Foraker to the vacancy. A vacancy soon afterwards occurred in the membership of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, and the Governor was urged to complete the plan by appointing Mr. Wing of the Board of Trustees to the vacancy. He refused to do so, and appointed one who was not a farmer and who was not identified in any way with the agricultural interests of the State. Thus, the opportunity of uniting the two boards according to the plan proposed, was forever gone. If it had succeeded the Station would have remained as a vital part of the University,

with probably more beneficent results than have followed its separation and removal.

It was a cause of sincere regret on the part of Governor Foraker's friends in the University, that he did not manifest a deeper interest in its welfare and progress. The appointments he made to its Board of Trustees were in every sense admirable and wise. To him the institution owes the appointments of President Hayes, Henry B. Perkins, and D. M. Massie, and the reappointment of T. J. Godfrey, and L. B. Wing. But in his four annual messages, he found no occasion to mention the University or to commend its work. He did not feel called upon to indorse any of the important recommendations made by the Board of Trustees in its annual reports made to him, or even to call attention to them. Since 1883 the General Assembly had made appropriations of small sums for expenses of Trustees, repairs of buildings, and for special equipment; and since 1885, following the precedent then established, for current expenses. The institution was growing. The number of students was increasing, and additional buildings were needed. These needs were pressed upon the attention of the Governor in the annual reports of the Board of Trustees and President. Special attention was called to the necessity for an additional building for the deposit and safe keeping of the valuable geological collections, constantly exposed to loss by fire, and appeals were made for appropriations for such building. Every year the Board of Trustees presented the desirability of a fixed levy for the annual support of the University. These recommendations and appeals were disregarded, and it was left to a future governor and legislature to give the much needed relief.

CHAPTER II

The year ending November 15, 1891, was one of great material prosperity for the University. President W. H. Scott in his annual report said, "the financial resources of the University have gained at one bound as much as they had reached in all its previous history." He was referring to the Act providing for a levy of one-twentieth of a mill on the grand duplicate of the State for the support of the University, but made no mention of the Act of Congress of August 30, 1890, supplementing the congressional grant of 1862, and providing a permanent annuity of \$25,000 a year, in addition to other sources of income. Said Act of Congress of August 30, 1890, was largely the result of intelligent action on the part of President Scott and a representative of the Board of Trustees, who co-operated with the executive committee of the National Association of the colleges established under the Act of Congress of July 3, 1862, in securing its passage.

From the time of the organization of the National Association, the University has taken an active part in efforts to convince the national legislature that it should supplement the national grant by further grants in aid of the wise educational policy established by that Act, and some officer or representative of the University has been a member of the executive committee of the association, and has been active and influential in securing congressional action.

Later, it will be seen, that the activities of the association have resulted in increasing such annuity to \$50,000, making it one of the permanent appropriations of the general government, and making it secure, should the proceeds of the sale of the public lands be insufficient for the purpose.

Thus, it will be seen, that the close of the year 1891, marked an epoch in the history of the University, for it had

brought a recognition, first on the part of the general government, and next on the part of the State, that having established the land-grant colleges, it was their duty to make further permanent provision for their maintenance and progress. It was not only an epoch in the history of the University, but also in the educational history of the country. It was the beginning of an educational awakening, and while its benefits were first noticed in the rapid progress and expansion of the land-grant colleges, it had its influence in a marked degree on other institutions for higher education,—stimulating them to greater activity, resulting in increased endowments, broader courses of study, and increasing numbers of students.

The University authorities had great trouble in saving for the institution, undiminished, the annuity made by Act of Congress of August 30, 1890. The Act contained a clause, introduced by Senator Pugh of Alabama, for the benefit of the Tuskegee Institute in that state, to the presidency of which Booker T. Washington had been recently called, which provided:

That no money shall be paid out under this Act to any state or territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this Act, if the funds received in such state or territory, be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth. Provided, that in any State in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the Act of July 2, 1862, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may hereafter be established, and is now aided by such State from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the Act to which this is an amendment, the legislature of such State may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this Act, between one college for white students and one institution for colored students, established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly, and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the Act of 1862, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

At the adjournment of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly, begun January 6, 1891, at the instance of the University authorities, the Hon. W. T. Wallace, senator from Franklin County, introduced a bill providing for the acceptance of this Act of Congress, and directing that the moneys granted thereby be paid to the treasurer of the Ohio State University. The bill was referred to a proper committee, and an officer of the Board appeared before it to explain its provisions and state the necessity for prompt action. To his surprise he found the President of Wilberforce University, and some of its trustees and officers present claiming and demanding an equal portion of the fund.

The University had never made any distinction as to race or color in the admission of students, and at that time there were a number of colored students attending its classes. Wilberforce University had never been, or had claimed to be an institution "for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts," and the University authorities regarded such claim on their part as unauthorized and presumptuous, and so stated to the committee. After the hearing the secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University, wrote to the Secretary of the Interior, the officer charged with the execution of the law, asking his interpretation of the foregoing provisions, and received a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior stating clearly that under such provisions the Ohio State University was entitled to receive the whole of said funds, and that Wilberforce University could lawfully claim no part thereof.

This letter or a copy thereof was furnished to the committee.

It was soon discovered, however, that the subject had assumed a political complexion, and that the two political parties in the Senate were playing for the negro vote.

The committee reported recommending an amendment to the Wallace Bill, giving one-half the annuity to Wilberforce University. The amendment was adopted, and the bill so amended passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote. The

political question passed outside the Senate, and Senators and Representatives in Congress were drawn into the fight. Many of them by letters and interviews, aligned themselves in favor of giving a portion of the fund to the colored school. Most of them had not carefully read the Act, and some of them, notably the Hon. John Sherman, were frank enough to recede from their position, at the same time expressing their warm sympathy for the colored people.

The bill so amended went to the House and was referred to the committee on agriculture of which the Hon. Thomas H. Dill of Fairfield County was chairman. Mr. Dill on the request of the University authorities, arranged to have open meetings of the committee, so as to give all parties in interest an opportunity to be heard. It was plain that political considerations had led to the proposed diversion of a part of the fund by the Senate, and only superior political considerations would induce the House to defeat the Senate amendment, and the Senate to reverse its vote. This was the problem presented to those who were managing the contest for the University.

From correspondence with the head officers of the National and State Granges, and the National and State officers of the Farmers' Alliance, two powerful organizations of farmers who had thrown their influence in favor of the Act of Congress, it was found that they were opposed to any division of the fund, and a meeting of the House Committee was called in order that they might be heard. At this meeting, the Hon. J. H. Brigham, National President; the Hon. Seth H. Ellis, State President of the Grange; Wm. M. Lykens, State President of the Farmers' Alliance; the Hon. L. N. Bonham, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; and others, spoke strongly against any division of the fund with Wilberforce University.

President R. B. Hayes, then a member of the Board of Trustees, also made a forcible argument against such division, and others representing the University did the same.

The head of the State Labor Bureau also took strong ground against any division of the fund as proposed, and Mr. John D. Rea, the predecessor of the Hon. John Mitchell,

as the head of the National Mine Workers' organization, also became interested and publicly opposed the division.

The Rev. James Poindexter, the most noted and influential colored man of the State at that time, also enlisted in the fight against such division. He had led in the movement which in Ohio had abolished separate schools for colored children, and argued strongly that, a division of the fund would, in a measure, reintroduce into the educational system of the State the distinctions in regard to race or color which he had fought so hard to erase from the statutes.

Frequent open meetings of the committee were held, were largely attended, and the debates were of a high order. Conspicuous among those who appeared in behalf of Wilberforce University were President S. T. Mitchell, John O'Neill of Zanesville, one of its trustees, and C. L. Maxwell, one of its faculty, who ably and plausibly appealed for a share of the fund.

In the meantime, while these hearings were going on, petitions from the farmers of the State, circulated by the Grange and Farmers' Alliance, from labor organizations, circulated by the Chief of the State Labor Bureau, from the miners' organizations, circulated under direction of Mr. Rea, and from the colored people who shared the opinions of the Rev. James Poindexter, were poured in upon the legislature. The result in the House was easily foreseen. The Senate amendment was defeated by a decisive vote and the bill passed as originally introduced by Senator Wallace and went back to the Senate.

A number of senators had attended the public hearings before the House Committee and had had new light. They began to realize that perhaps the stronger political considerations were on the other side of the question. But it was difficult to get them to reverse their record already made. The contest in the House, the open hearings, the flood of petitions, pouring in from all over the State from Granges, lodges of the Farmers' Alliance, labor organizations, engineering societies, mine workers, and operators, and from colored people,

demanding that there be no division of the fund, were having their effect. Those directing the fight for the University now felt that the bill could not pass, except it gave the whole fund to the Ohio State University.

The leading senators who had led in favor of Wilberforce openly stood by their guns, but secretly sought some way out of their dilemma. Politically, they saw the colored vote, which they had played for, divided, and the farmers, labor unions, miners and mine engineers and operators practically united against them.

There was no haste on the part of the University managers in pressing for a vote on the bill, and finally, Senators Park Alexander and Jere L. Carpenter, came forward with a proposition to them that if they would not oppose a direct appropriation from the general revenue for Wilberforce, they would pass the Wallace Bill as it was originally introduced. The University managers said in reply to this, that they could make no legislative bargain, that it was the policy of the University not to oppose appropriations for any other institution, and that they would certainly not oppose appropriations for Wilberforce. This seemed to be satisfactory, and the contest seemed to be settled.

Suddenly all was changed. The Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, stopped off in Columbus, on his way to Washington from his home in St. Louis, and spent a day and night with relatives on East Broad Street. Senator Alexander, President Mitchell of Wilberforce, and others representing that institution called on the Secretary, and presented the matter in controversy to him. He at once expressed his sympathy with the colored people and was reported to have said, "of course Wilberforce University should have half the fund." Senator Alexander at once reported the interview to the Senate.

Senator Massie who was then Vice President of the Board of Trustees, Professor Eggers, and the Secretary of the Board at once took a carriage and drove to the house where Secretary Noble was stopping, and presented to him the letter signed

by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, stating that no part of the fund in question could be lawfully given to any other institution than the Ohio State University; and he was asked if that was the official judgment of his department. He seemed much embarrassed by the position in which he had been placed, but said the letter was in fact the decision of the department. He was in haste to get to a train, and could not make this statement in writing. His later statement was at once conveyed to the Senate by Senator Massie, but was received with little credit. To settle the matter, President Scott addressed a telegram to Secretary Noble at Washington, asking him categorically whether the letter signed by the Acting Secretary of the Interior was the official opinion and judgment of the Department of the Interior, and was still its deliberate opinion and judgment. Shortly after his arrival in Washington, Secretary Noble answered the telegram saying that the letter signed by the Acting Secretary of the Interior was, and still remained the official opinion and judgment of the department.

The telegram and Secretary Noble's answer were at once taken to the Senate and settled the controversy. The bill, in the form in which it was introduced was passed in the Senate, May 4, 1891, by a large majority.

The Act providing for a levy of one-twentieth of a mill for the support of the University was passed March 20, 1891, but its passage was not secured without a severe contest. President Scott had been the first to advocate such a measure, and in his first annual report, for year ending November 15, 1883, presented an unanswerable argument in favor of it. After setting forth the needs of the institution, showing the incomes of Harvard, Yale, and Cornell (which seem now to be small and insignificant as compared with their present incomes), and that the State of Michigan, with less than one-half, of Minnesota with less than one-fifth, of Missouri with much less than one-half, and of Wisconsin with less than one-fourth the taxable wealth of Ohio, were paying more for the support of their state universities than Ohio was, and that

Michigan and Wisconsin had for ten years maintained a levy of one twentieth of a mill on their tax duplicates for the support of their universities, he said :

If we are to maintain this University in a manner at all adequate to the great possibilities that belong to it, other and ampler sources of revenue must be opened. This is the meaning and end of my whole argument. What is needed to open these broad and inviting fields, and to develop in the University the power to enter and possess them, is that Ohio shall do what Michigan has done, and what Wisconsin has done. What is needed is a legislative Act that will place the University side by side with the public schools and the benevolent institutions of the State. One twentieth of a mill on the tax duplicate, added to the present resources, would afford to the University an income somewhat commensurate with the dignity of the State, and the character of University education. . A tax so slight would be felt by no one. The man who pays on two hundred dollars, would contribute to the University just one cent a year. The man who pays tax on twenty thousand dollars would contribute to the University just one dollar a year. The advantages of this plan are so great and obvious that they need hardly to be named. I will specify a single one. To administer an institution with success, it is necessary not only to have funds but to know beforehand how much will be available. Otherwise no definite plans can be formed. No new department could be founded. No new professors could be elected. For it might happen that in another year there would be no money to support them. On the other hand, if a given sum is fixed, and can be depended on year after year, it will be possible to shape the whole policy of the University with confidence.

The next year in his annual report he added to the argument, and his arguments were indorsed by the Board of Trustees, and commended to the Governor and the General Assembly. The next year, 1885, in his annual report he called attention to the fact that nine of the western states, the wealthiest of them with little more than half the wealth of Ohio, were paying far more for the support of their universities than Ohio was paying, and that the State of Nebraska with only one-seventeenth the wealth, for her State University, was paying \$80,000 a year, where Ohio was paying only \$25,000, and again argued in favor of a twentieth of a mill. And again the Board of Trustees, called attention to his facts and arguments and pressed them on the attention of the Governor and General Assembly. He returned

again to the subject in his annual report for year ending November 15, 1886, and the Board of Trustees did the same in its report of the same date. The Trustees say:

The General Assembly in recent years has manifested a more liberal spirit, and a broader comprehension of the scope and purpose of the University. There has been a recognition of its growing necessities, and of the fact that it has become a vital part of the educational forces of the State. It now relies upon the General Assembly for appropriations for a part of its annual current expenses. This, however, is unsatisfactory, for with an income which is indefinite and uncertain, no well considered plans can be devised for its future progress. The tenure of officers and teachers is insecure and the future of the institution is clouded and doubtful. These difficulties have been wisely met in other states, notably Michigan and Wisconsin, where a fraction of a mill on the grand duplicate of the State is set apart for the support and maintenance of their respective universities. Ohio should do the same thing. The Trustees have repeatedly in their annual reports recommended such action. In the states named, the wisdom of such a provision is seen, not only in the vigor and solidity of their universities, but it has been a step in the direction of bringing the higher educational interests of the State into organic connection with the common schools to the advantage of both.

Again in 1887, in 1888, 1889, and 1890 President Scott in his annual report continued to press the argument for a State levy of one-twentieth of a mill, and the Trustees continued to present such argument to the Governor and General Assembly and to urge the necessary legislation.

In 1890, it was observed that these long continued appeals for a permanent income for the University, sufficient to provide for its expanding necessities, were producing a sentiment among the people favorable to action and it was decided to make an effort at the next session of the General Assembly to have such a measure passed. At the meeting of the alumni of the University in June, 1890, a resolution was passed urging renewed application to the legislature for a tax of one-twentieth of a mill for its support, and a committee, with Frederick W. Sperr, now professor of the School of Mines at Houghton, Mich., at its head, ably assisted by Horace L. Wilgus, afterwards professor of law in the University, at once began a canvass among the alumni, ex-students, students, and

friends of the institution throughout the State, to enlist their active co-operation in a movement in behalf of such legislation. Leading newspapers throughout the State joined in the agitation.

Governor Campbell in his message to the General Assembly of January 6, 1891, prepared the way for such legislation in the following memorable words:

The Ohio State University is worthy of your fostering care. Through the liberality of the Federal Government it has received fifteen thousand dollars during the past year and will receive an annually increased amount until the sum reaches twenty-five thousand dollars a year. The Act appropriating said fund requires legislative assent, and acceptance by the State.

The University has made notable progress, and through your generous, although somewhat fitful aid, it has become a credit to the State. The number of students now crowds its capacity, and they are in need of increased facilities. It is mortifying to admit, that in the encouragement of higher education, Ohio stands twenty-sixth upon the list of states. Some effort ought to be made to elevate the State to its proper rank in this respect. A permanent and uniform income, large enough to stimulate healthy growth, is the most effective aid. Many of the states have provided this through a fund derived from the addition of a fractional part of a mill on the tax duplicate. While the general taxation of the State ought not to be increased, many persons are of the opinion that a small special tax for the benefit of this University is a burden which the people would bear cheerfully for the sake of education and advancement. You might, therefore, very properly inquire whether the national gift ought not to be supplemented by a permanent fund of such a character.

These words are memorable, partly because of the results which followed, and partly because during the five preceding years the governors of the State in their inaugural addresses and messages to the General Assembly had ignored the recommendations of the Board of Trustees, and had apparently neglected even to mention the Ohio State University. It is no wonder then that the Trustees, faculty, students, alumni, and friends of the University everywhere looked upon Governor Campbell's first message as the beginning of a new era in the history of the University. It greatly encouraged the campaign, already well under way, for the twentieth-of-mill tax.

When the bill providing for such levy was prepared the Hon. Nial R. Hysell, Speaker of the House of Representatives, introduced and took charge of it.

It at once aroused intense opposition on the part of the other colleges throughout the State, and had a thorny road to travel. This opposition had to be met and overcome. Miami and Ohio universities insisted that the levy, if made, should be divided between the Ohio State University and these two so-called State universities.

This proposition for a division was one of the most serious obstacles in the way of its passage, for the ultimatum of the friends of Miami and Ohio universities was, that the bill should not pass without such division. President Warfield of Miami and a number of the Trustees of that institution appeared upon the scene and made an aggressive fight to share in the funds provided by the bill, or to defeat it if the division was not made. A meeting called by President Warfield at an upper room in the Neil House is recalled. United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, whose influence was then potent in Ohio politics, was sent for, and came to take part in the contest. He was an alumnus of Miami, and one of its Trustees. He used his persuasive arts in trying to bring all parties to an agreement whereby all three institutions should be provided for in the bill. At such meeting he was a conspicuous figure. President Warfield, a notable, vigorous, and gentlemanly but pronounced antagonist, the Hon. John W. Herron, Judge M. W. Oliver, the Hon. Edward L. Taylor, and others of its Board of Trustees, were also present to represent Miami University. The position of those representing the Ohio State University had been deliberately taken, and was firmly adhered to. It was that under no circumstances should there be any bargain or compromise in regard to the pending bill. That they would not oppose any aid either Miami or Ohio universities might ask of the legislature, but would oppose coupling them with the Ohio State University, in such bill. At this meeting, the Ohio State University was represented by Dr. Edward Orton, Professor Ernest A. Eggers, Assistant Professor Frederick

W. Sperr, and the secretary of the Board of Trustees. Doctor Orton had taken no active part in the contest but being at the Neil House had been observed by President Warfield and had been courteously requested to come to the meeting to meet Senator Brice. The talking was mainly done by President Warfield, the Hon. John W. Herron, and Senator Brice. The representatives of the University remained discreetly silent, contenting themselves with mildly restating the position of the University, until the insinuating remarks of Senator Brice created in the breast of Professor Sperr a fear that they would draw from the University representatives some damaging concessions. When Senator Brice concluded his remarks, Professor Sperr rose, and made an impassioned, fiery speech, saying in substance that there would be no compromise, and that the University had the votes to pass the bill against any and all opposition, and would do it, and that there would be no division of the fund with Miami, Ohio, or any other institution. Tall, angular, roughly garbed, with his slouch hat in his hand, and gum shod feet, wide apart, he must have made a unique impression on the polished, well clad, scholarly representatives of the other institutions. Professor Sperr as one of the alumni committee of the University, had taken an active part in the contest and was familiar with all the facts and arguments for and against the bill. After Professor Sperr's speech, the meeting broke up and those present quickly dispersed. The next day Senator Brice returned to Washington and did not appear again in the contest. We have reason to believe that he saw clearly, that no successful fight could be made against the bill. It passed the House after vain attempts to amend it so as to include Ohio and Miami universities. There was, however, one notable amendment to the bill.

The original bill provided that the levy should be for *higher* education. It was amended so as to provide that the levy should be for *higher, "agricultural, and industrial education, including manual training,"* thus more closely allying it with the original congressional grant and the purposes therein expressed. The amendment was proposed by the Hon. Charles

Griffin of Toledo, and he claimed that it strengthened the bill and secured several votes for it that it otherwise would not have received. A number of the University people did not regard such amendment with favor, and the Hon. Thomas J. Godfrey, then president of the Board of Trustees, afterwards often recalled how he and President Scott carefully scrutinized the amendment to make sure that a comma was inserted between the words "higher" and "agricultural."

In the Senate an effort was made, as in the House, to divert portions of the fund to Ohio and Miami universities, and Senator Nichols of the Belmont-Harrison Senatorial District, sought to have another portion set apart for the support of Franklin College, a small college located at New Athens, Harrison County, in his district. Senator Nichols had been a student of the University and was appealed to to withdraw his proposed amendment, but he finally said he would defeat the bill if his amendment was not accepted.

He was told by one who was active in support of the original bill, "that his amendment would not be accepted, that it would be rejected and that, after its rejection, the bill would pass, that he, Senator Nichols, would vote for it, and would not dare vote against it." These were rather harsh words from one who was seeking votes for the measure, but the end justified them. Senator Nichols tried to have his little amendment tacked to the bill. It was defeated, and he made a violent speech against the measure, but on the final roll call *voted for it*. The bill passed the Senate and became a law March 20, 1891. While the Secretary of the Board was looking after its careful enrollment, and following it to its safe deposit in the Secretary of State's office, the faculty and students were holding a jollification in the University Chapel, over its passage, and Doctor Detmers reached that climax of oratory which good Doctor Orton never recalled without a paroxysm of laughter:

Und der name of Speaker Hysell shall be inscribed on the valls of the University in indelible ink.

The Act accepting the congressional grant of August 30, 1890, and giving the entire annuity therein provided to the University, and the Act of March 20, 1891, providing for the levy of one-twentieth of a mill for the support of the institution, were very gratifying to its friends and those charged with its management and control. But they brought no immediate relief. The funds arising from the congressional grant were limited in their application to "instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, and economic sciences, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life and to facilities for such instruction," and it was specially provided in the grant, that "no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly, or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings."

The first levy made pursuant to the Act providing for the one-twentieth of a mill levy could not be made until August, 1891, and the funds arising therefrom could not be made available until the next meeting of the legislature.

The General Assembly had in the partial bill, passed February 12, 1891, made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for equipping the chemical laboratory; but after the passage of the Act providing for the levy, on April 7, 1891, passed an Act striking out this much needed appropriation. It seemed to be the impression that all had been done that the University ought to ask. However, at the urgent solicitation of the University authorities small appropriations for salaries, ordinary repairs, expenses of Trustees, fuel, library, the improvement of Neil Avenue, the greenhouse, printing, and equipment for the school of mines and department of physics, aggregating \$31,100, were made out of the general revenues, and thus provided for the general current expenses, until relief should come from the levy.

But the pressing need of the University was additional buildings, and at the opening of the session estimates were made and appropriations asked for a building to accommodate

the geological collections and the library, a building for an armory and gymnasium, and also a building for manual training. Such appropriations were refused greatly to the regret of the University authorities, and it seemed that all hope of immediate relief in this direction would have to be abandoned until sufficient funds were saved from the levy. At this crisis, the Hon. William E. Bense, chairman of the House Finance Committee, came forward with a proposition to pass an Act authorizing the Board of Trustees to anticipate the annual levies provided by the so-called Hysell Act, by the issue of certificates of indebtedness payable from time to time out of such levies. The proposition was at once eagerly accepted by the Board of Trustees, as it would not only provide means for an elaborate scheme of new buildings, but it would tend to fix beyond recall the policy of an annual levy for the support of the University, already threatened to be repealed. Thereupon a bill was prepared and introduced authorizing the Board of Trustees "to issue from time to time certificates of indebtedness not exceeding thirty thousand dollars in amount, in anticipation of, and in amount not to exceed, the annual levy . . . for the purpose of providing for the erection and equipment of buildings." The certificates were to bear interest at such rate as the Board of Trustees might determine, not exceeding six percent per annum, and were to be paid out of the annual levies.

The bill encountered little opposition, and became a law May 4, 1891.

This was the last Act in the interest of the University at the adjourned session of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly. As said before, this legislation marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the University. Its Trustees and faculty who had struggled so long to build up an institution fitted to meet the educational needs of the common people, and that should be commensurate with such needs and with the dignity of the State, took new heart and new hope. But with their joy over the increased resources now at their command, there came a deep sense of increased responsibility

and a feeling that there was laid upon them an imperative obligation to see that no part of such resources should be misappropriated or misapplied, but that all should be wisely expended in developing and building up an institution which would become in time the pride and glory of the State; an institution which should, in the language of the land grant of 1862, teach the branches of learning therein specified, so as to provide for and "promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

CHAPTER III

When the University had fairly entered upon its first era of expansion following the great increase in its material resources described in the preceding chapter, the subject of the presidency became a topic of frequent discussion and consideration.

Dr. William Henry Scott had been chosen President to succeed Dr. Walter Quincy Scott in June, 1883, under circumstances described in former pages of this volume. He was first elected President *pro tem.*, and it was understood that his desire was to hold the position only until the Board of Trustees could find some one to take his place, and then to retire and take the chair of philosophy, the teaching of which was more in accord with his tastes than administration work. At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees after his election, July 4, 1883, the words *pro tem.* were stricken out of the resolution electing him. Unfortunately, the unreasoning opposition of the student body, who were passionately attached to his predecessor, was unjustly centered upon him. They had been impressed by the more showy qualities of his predecessor, and could not appreciate and understand his plain, quiet, unpretentious manner, and the sincerity of purpose which actuated him in the discharge of his duties, qualities that have since been recognized and appreciated by all. This opposition took virulent form in the University student publications, and was encouraged by outside influences to such an extent that on July 17, 1884, the faculty presented to the Board of Trustees the following communication:

Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio.

To the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University:

GENTLEMEN—The closing term of the current year comes to its end with a state of feeling existing in the minds of some of the students

of the University that is greatly to be regretted. As far as that feeling is due to the action of the faculty as a body, they have only to say that they have simply endeavored to do their duty, painful as it has been at times, with an eye single to the true interests of the students, and of the University. Much, however, of the present ill feeling is due to what is, we are compelled with regret to believe, a more or less organized effort to embarrass and annoy the President of the University and to disparage his efficiency and his fitness for the high position he holds. The faculty of the University have no doubt that the Trustees will appreciate such an attack at its true worth. They feel, however, that it will be an act of justice to President Scott, as well as a pleasure to themselves, to express personally to you their high appreciation of his character, and of his fitness for his position. They desire to express their sense of the fairness and kindness that has at all times characterized his dealings alike with students and with teachers of the University; of the sincerity and earnestness, and the consequent success of his efforts to understand and to adapt himself to the organizations and usages of the institution; and of the sincere, unselfish, and conscientious manner in which he has discharged every duty, pleasant or painful, that has devolved upon him.

The communication was signed by Edward Orton, Sidney A. Norton, N. S. Townshend, R. W. McFarland, Albert H. Tuttle, S. W. Robinson, T. C. Mendenhall, N. W. Lord, S. C. Derby, William R. Lazenby, Josiah R. Smith, George Ruhlen, F. H. Eldridge, C. L. Weld, Alice K. Williams, all the members of the faculty, and on its receipt was directed to be recorded in the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. This action on the part of the faculty had some effect in allaying the antagonism among the students, but many of them, and notably some that were prominent in society and fraternity circles and controlled the College publications, continued their virulent opposition.

Neither President Scott, the faculty, nor the Board of Trustees sought to control these publications. They took the view that they were student publications, under student control, and that it was wiser to give them entire freedom to express their opinions, however harsh, unwise, and unreasonable, than to attempt a censorship which might be misconstrued.

At the commencement in June, 1888, the senior class, felt called upon to pass resolutions giving their views on the gen-

eral condition of the University, and their ideas as to what should be done to promote its welfare. Among other things they urged that if the institution was ever to take its proper place among the great universities of the country, the Board of Trustees must get a new President. The meeting at which these resolutions were adopted was just prior to the conferring of degrees, and the faculty very properly called the class together and demanded their retraction and withdrawal as a condition preceding their recommendation of such degrees. They were thereupon withdrawn. The class of 1888 was notable as containing many strong men and women. A number of them have achieved marked success in the profession of law, one is now one of the strongest men in the ministry of the Congregational Church, one has achieved fame as an aeronaut, another similar fame in astronomy and physics, others have become eminent as engineers, one has become eminent in journalism, while others have achieved notable success as professors and teachers. Three were afterwards teachers in the University, and one now fills an important chair in the institution. All, perhaps without exception, have lived to regret such hasty and inconsiderate action, and now hold President Scott in high regard.⁶ President Scott bore it all with forbearance, patience, and calmness that were heroic. He hoped to overcome opposition by practice of the Christian virtues, and evidently had the inward assurance that such methods would, in time, prevail. Many were inclined to think that more aggressive self-assertion under then existing conditions would have been wiser, but he pursued the even tenor of his way, calm and undisturbed, and continued to discharge the duties of his high office with undiminished zeal and efficiency.

But notwithstanding all this, it came to be the impression that one of more shining qualities, of wider fame, and

⁶At the commencement in June, 1908, the Rev. Glen G. Atkins, one of the class of 1888, recalled the incident, and in an eloquent address confessed its folly, and the contrition of the class, and at its close, on behalf of the class, presented the former Secretary and Doctor Scott and each member of the faculty of 1888, who was present, a beautiful rose.

larger experience,—one of national reputation, was needed, in order that the University might take its proper place among the great universities of the land.

It was known that President Scott had accepted the post with the expectation, at some time, of dropping into the chair of philosophy, and this gave rise to constant discussion and speculation as to the choice of his successor.

The assumed lack of permanence in his tenure weakened him with the students, and faculty, and at times, with the Trustees, who did not always follow his recommendations in the selection of members of the faculty, division of departments, and other matters of internal administration where his judgment and opinions should have been paramount.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees the question of his successor was sometimes informally discussed, and at the meeting held May 10, 1887, the Hon. Peter H. Clark, then a member of the Board, offered a resolution looking toward quiet inquiry concerning those persons thought to be available and suitable for the place. Of course no record of these discussions or of Mr. Clark's resolution was made and it was understood that they should be kept from the public. Shortly after this meeting, however, an enterprising reporter of one of the leading newspapers of the State, in some way heard about the Clark resolution, and gave it out, coupled with the story that the Board of Trustees was considering ex-President Hayes as the man to succeed President Scott. The story went the rounds of the press, and occasioned wide comment. Mr. Clark was surprised that his presentation of the resolution had leaked out and on May 24, 1887, wrote to the Secretary of the Board as follows:

The "feeler" of the reporters relative to the presidency of the University amused me. How did the scamps learn that a change was remotely contemplated? Two of them have called to interview me on the subject, but like Channing's Knife Grinder, I have no story to tell. My resolution relating to President Scott was dictated by no unfriendly feeling toward him. If we are to go on a hunt for a President, my idea is to make him a member of the committee, so that his reputation and dignity shall not suffer. The ideal President of a modern University is

not born, I am afraid. If Mr. Hayes comes nearer to that ideal than President Scott, I do not know it; moreover, I do not believe he will abandon the dignified ease of his life at Fremont for the worry and small pay that come to the President of the Ohio State University.

The publication of the rumor, it was only a rumor, that the Board of Trustees was considering a tender of the presidency to ex-President Hayes brought some singular letters. There is one on file in the office of the Board of Trustees from a resident of Wilkinsburg, Pa., which reads as follows:

I understand that you expect to elect a man to do the "detail work" of your institution if ex-President Hayes accepts the presidency. I should like to undertake the work of an assistant. I am a young man and, of course, would not be the man to place at the head of such an institution as yours, and if I should be permitted to quietly do the work of the head while some man of reputation maintained the dignity of the University, I would feel quite sure of success.

The writer then goes on to give the colleges and schools where he received instruction, one of which was a theological seminary. The letter was accompanied by numerous recommendations.

On being kindly informed that there was no truth in the report that ex-President Hayes was to be elected President of the University, he again wrote that he wished to be considered "an applicant for any position that is unfilled in your institution."

In those days it was the practice to re-elect the faculty every year at the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, and their tenure was for the ensuing year. At the meeting, June 21, 1887, President Scott was duly re-elected for the ensuing year, and immediately thereafter tendered his resignation. It was not accepted, but on motion of Mr. Godfrey was "returned to him until further consideration of the Board." He continued to serve as President until the June meeting, 1888, when he was again re-elected. He was re-elected in 1889 and in 1890. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 23, 1891, an incident occurred which ought not to occur more than once in the administration of any president of a university. It had been decided, on the recommendation of President Scott, to divide the department of Zoology and Comparative

Anatomy, and to create the chair of Anatomy and Physiology. President Scott had in view for the nomination to said chair, an eminent teacher and professor in a neighboring institution and one of the most popular instructors in the State. He was regarded as the strongest man in the faculty of the institution he was then serving, and his relations to such institution were such that he exacted a promise from President Scott that his name was not to be considered at all unless the Board of Trustees were practically unanimous in his favor. At a previous meeting of the Board of Trustees, President Scott had presented the matter to the members and they had pledged him that his recommendation would have their undivided support. There was, however, no record made of such understanding or pledge.

When President Scott made the nomination above agreed upon, the name of another candidate for the chair was presented. President Scott called attention to the understanding and pledge given at the previous meeting, of his obligation to the candidate he proposed, and to the humiliating position in which he would be placed if his candidate were now to be rejected. He also expressed the opinion that the other candidate should not in the interests of the University be elected to the chair. His pleading was in vain. A ballot was taken and the President's nomination was rejected and the other candidate elected by a vote of four to three. When the result was announced President Scott quietly said, "Gentlemen, after this action I feel that I cannot longer serve as President of the University." There was a painful silence for quite a space, which was broken by President Hayes who said, "Gentlemen, let us proceed with the business of the meeting." Whereupon the business proceeded as if nothing unusual had occurred, President Scott joining therein, and at the same sitting he was again re-elected President. He was re-elected in 1892 and 1893.

In the meantime, the Board of Trustees quietly canvassed the whole educational field of the country in search of a proper person to succeed President Scott.

Among those considered in this canvass whose names do not appear on the record were Dr. E. D. Warfield, then President of LaFayette College, Pennsylvania, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, then a Professor at Princeton College. The correspondence with these gentlemen was conducted by the Hon. D. M. Massie, a member of the Board of Trustees, who, unfortunately, is unable to find it among his papers. A letter addressed to Doctor Wilson brought the following reply:

State of New Jersey,
Executive Department,

June 7, 1911.

MY DEAR SIR—I have read your letter of June fifth (1911) with the greatest interest and sincerely regret to report that I did not keep the correspondence to which you refer. My letter files do not run very much back of 1900.

You are very courteous to say what you do about my entrance into the field of politics and I want to tell you how much it encourages me to receive such assurances. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Alexis Cope,
Columbus, Ohio.

The following letter from President E. D. Warfield, however, throws some light on the offer of the Presidency to himself and to Doctor Wilson, and the reason for the latter's declination:

LaFayette College, July 6, 1911.

Alexis Cope, Hayden Building, Columbus, Ohio:

MY DEAR MR. COPE—I received your letter duly but was so busy with commencement that I was unable to answer it and I have been obliged to defer my reply until the present time. It gives me pleasure to give you the information requested by you.

An offer was made to me in 1893 by the Trustees of the Ohio State University, but I did not see my way to accept, and in correspondence with Hon. D. M. Massie, who represented the Trustees, I suggested our college mate, then Professor at Princeton College, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, for the presidency of the University. Doctor Wilson wrote me that he would be glad at some time to undertake the administrative duties of a college or university, but he did not feel that the conditions offered to him at that time gave him the scope for action that he deemed necessary in order that he might carry out his views with regard to University

administration. His reply to my letter was brief and directed entirely to this one point.

I have thought of this letter, especially in connection with the policy which he immediately inaugurated at Princeton on becoming President, and only a few days before the receipt of your letter I was referring to the matter.

I beg to acknowledge with warm appreciation the kind words with which you close your letter. Very truly yours, E. D. WARFIELD.

Another distinguished citizen whose name was considered in connection with the presidency was William Howard Taft, then Solicitor General of the United States, who when approached on the subject said that while he appreciated the honor, he could not think of it, as his ambition was entirely judicial.

In the early part of 1892, President Hayes of the Board of Trustees and the Secretary of the Board, called on Dr. Washington Gladden at his residence on Third Street, Columbus, Ohio, and had an informal conference with him in regard to the presidency of the University. Before this time, in a number of private conversations of the Trustees, his name had been favorably considered, and President Hayes felt authorized to enter negotiations with him on the subject. At this conference it was learned that Doctor Gladden would be willing to accept the presidency, if the salary could be increased to \$5,000.00, but could not afford to do so at a salary of \$3,000.00 to which the Trustees were limited. An understanding was reached that Doctor Gladden's name should be presented, but it was agreed and understood that the matter should be left entirely open, so that the Board should be free to act for the best interests of the University. Just at the close of the June meeting, 1892, of the Board of Trustees, President Hayes suggested, privately, that Doctor Gladden was available for the presidency if the salary could be increased to \$5,000.00. A majority of the Board expressed a willingness to elect him *in 1893*, if, in the meantime, the legislature should amend the law authorizing them to pay an adequate compensation. President Hayes informed Doctor Gladden of this action, but it was understood that no one should be bound by it in any man-

ner, and Doctor Gladden in a letter to President Hayes expressed the wish that the matter be kept entirely open so that the Board could act with perfect freedom. President Hayes also informed Doctor Scott of such action, and it was agreed that no record should be made of it, and that the whole thing should be kept secret.

At the January meeting of the Board of Trustees a committee, consisting of President Hayes, Doctor Scott, and the Secretary, was appointed to present to the legislature a bill removing the restriction on the President's salary. The committee performed this duty and was assured by the Committee on Colleges and Universities that the bill would be favorably considered.

The bill was reported favorably to the House, and to the surprise of the University authorities was rejected by a decisive majority. It was afterwards learned that the Board's selection of Doctor Gladden as President Scott's successor had leaked out and that this was the cause of the bill's failure.

At that time a secret order, the American Protective Association, popularly known as the A. P. A., one of whose tenets was an unreasonable prejudice against the Catholic Church, had acquired a large and influential membership among the politicians, many of whom had joined it through fear or hope of benefit. For a time it controlled local politics and nominated and elected its members to municipal and county offices and to the State Legislature. Doctor Gladden had learned something of its organization, purpose, and methods and had denounced it in public addresses. He had also in public addresses attacked the legislature for some of its actions. He had also incurred the opposition of pastors of other churches in Columbus who sympathized with the American Protective Association. This opposition had made itself felt in the legislature and resulted in the unexpected defeat of the bill removing the restriction on the President's salary, as before stated.

When this became known to the Trustees they were convinced that Doctor Gladden was no longer available as a candidate for the presidency of the University. They shared Doc-

tor Gladden's opinion in regard to the A. P. A. and approved his brave stand against it, but saw that to elect him would make it difficult to get from the legislature the appropriations needed for the support of the University, and perhaps impossible at any time to get the restriction on the President's salary removed. All hope of securing him had, therefore, to be abandoned.

About this time Professor Albert H. Tuttle of the University of Virginia was favorably considered for the presidency, and at one time would have received a majority of the votes of the Board of Trustees. Professor Tuttle had been one of the members of the faculty of the University in its formative period, was one of the ablest and wisest members, and took an active and influential part in shaping its course of study, and promoting its best interests. But he would not consider the post at the salary fixed by law. In fact, Doctor Gladden and all others who were considered, could not afford to accept the post unless a larger salary than that paid to President Scott was provided. This could not be offered until the legislature had removed the restriction which made it unlawful to pay the President over \$3,000.00 a year. As a result all negotiations were conditioned on the removal by the legislature of such restrictions. None cared to take the post at the salary provided, and trust the legislature afterwards to remove the limitation. One prominent educator who was favorably considered for the post wrote, August 27, 1893:

The time to induce the legislature to remove the restriction now placed on the salary is *before* the election of a man, not *after*. I have seen a law maker or two in my life, and I know that while they may be well disposed individually, it is folly to trust in any degree upon what they promise to do.

This expressed substantially the feeling of all those to whom overtures were made. So the Board of Trustees realized that the legislature must remove the restriction on the salary of the President before they could hope to secure any proper person to succeed President Scott.

On January 10, 1893, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Secretary laid before the Board two bills which he

had drawn, one amending Section 8725 of the Revised Statutes, so as to remove the limitation as to the amount of salary to be paid the President of the University, the other amending Section 8723, so as to provide that the annual report shall hereafter be for the year ending June 30, instead of November 15, as heretofore. On consideration whereof, a committee, consisting of President Hayes, President Scott, and the Secretary, was appointed to present these bills to the Committee on Colleges and Universities of the Legislature. At an adjourned meeting of the Board, held later in the day, the committee reported that they had presented the bills to said Committee, which had taken charge of and would introduce them. This was one of the last services President Hayes did for the University. The next day, January 11, 1893, at his suggestion, the Board met to consider a request made by the late Governor George K. Nash and Paul Jones for additional compensation to professors of the School of Law made the day before, and which had been ignored. At this meeting he introduced a resolution providing for a course of law lectures at the University to be delivered by the instructors of the Law School, for which they were to be paid the sum of \$1,500.00 out of the general funds. The resolution was adopted and immediately thereafter the Board adjourned. It was the last meeting of the Board President Hayes attended. He died at his home in Fremont, Tuesday, January 17, 1893.

The bill providing for the removal of the restriction on the President's salary was introduced in the House by the Hon. B. F. Jones of Wood County, January 10, 1893, and on January 12 was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Universities and Colleges. On January 18, the Committee reported the bill back and recommended its passage. On January 26, it was read the third time and was opposed so vigorously that on roll call it received only 32 votes, 53 votes were cast against it. A motion to reconsider the vote was made and voted down, and thus the defeat of the measure was assured beyond recall. By this action, it seemed that the

election of a successor to President Scott was a very remote possibility.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 13, 1893, after President Scott had again been re-elected, he again resigned. His resignation was accepted to take effect when his successor was elected and qualified, and he was elected to the chair of Philosophy.

The Trustees in their report to the Governor of June 30, 1893, announced President Scott's resignation, and said:

The resignation of President Scott makes it necessary for the Board to look about for a suitable successor. The law governing the University limits the salary of the President to \$3,000.00. It is impossible to secure a man of the proper character and attainments to fill this important position for this sum and the Board therefore respectfully recommends that the restriction be removed.

After the announcement of President Scott's resignation numerous candidates for the presidency presented their applications and credentials, and they and their friends began agitating and pressing their claims by letter, in person, and otherwise. Those who would not have been considered for the place under any circumstances, seemed to have the most numerous recommendations. One candidate who could not command a single vote in the Board was recommended by an ex-Governor, and by many prominent citizens. The qualifications of the various applicants and others who were thought available were discussed from time to time, but no one seemed to entirely meet the requirements of the situation. First one and then another was taken up and laid aside. Discussion at the meetings of the Board was free and unrestrained. It was believed to be impossible to get anyone to accept the place until the restriction on the salary was removed, and, therefore, no attempt was made to reach a solution of the problem in advance of favorable action by the legislature. On one occasion when the Board of Trustees, in an idle moment, was discussing the qualities which should be required in the new President of the University, President Hayes, who up to that time had been a silent listener, said:

We are looking for a man of fine appearance, of commanding presence, one who will impress the public; he must be a fine speaker at public assemblies; he must be a great scholar and a great teacher; he must be a preacher, also, as some think; he must be a man of winning manners; he must have tact so that he can get along with and govern the faculty; he must be popular with the students; he must also be a man of business training, a man of affairs; and he must be a great administrator. Gentlemen, there is no such man.

In the latter part of the year, 1892, the attention of the Board of Trustees was more and more directed towards Professor Thomas C. Mendenhall, as an available candidate. He had been professor of Physics and Mechanics at the University in its infancy,—had been the first member chosen to its faculty, and had been one of its most successful members. He had been a great and inspiring teacher, had made a strong impression on the life and character of the institution, and was one of the most popular men among the common-school teachers of the State. In 1878 he had resigned and gone to Japan as professor of Physics in the Imperial University at Tokio, and had been one of the enthusiastic young teachers who had taken part in the intellectual awakening of that hermit nation, which is one of the marvels of modern history. When he tendered his resignation to engage in this work, the faculty had unanimously recommended him for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy “in recognition of his eminent services in science and public instruction,” and the Board of Trustees had unanimously conferred such degree.

After three years in Japan he returned and was elected professor of Physics in the University, resuming his work therein in September, 1881. His interest in Meteorology and his investigations in that science, and in the application of electricity which prefigured their later wonderful development and use, brought him into prominence, and in November, 1884, he resigned his chair in the University to accept a professorship in the U. S. Signal Service at Washington, having been led to such step by an expressed desire to make certain developments of great public value, and which he was assured he could do better than any one else.

In 1887 he was called to the presidency of Rose Polytechnic Institute, a well-endowed private institution of high rank at Terre Haute, Indiana.

In 1889, as member of a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he called upon President Harrison to urge the appointment of a man of high scientific attainments as superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and to his surprise was himself tendered the place, which, after due consideration, he accepted. While holding this position he was in constant demand as a scientific expert in matters of national importance, such as the Alaskan boundary question, and the protection of the seals of the Aleutian Islands. He was in the prime of life, and one of the most popular men in the country. He seemed to fill almost all the requirements demanded for the presidency, except one, he was a church goer, and a singer in church choirs, but was not a member of any church and could not conduct chapel exercises.

However, overtures were made to him, which were favorably received, but he was frank to say that he could not and would not pray in public. Finally, it was suggested that the University might get around this difficulty by adopting the plan then recently introduced by President Eliot of Harvard University, of having leading clergymen of the country officiate as chaplains and conduct the chapel services, a plan which was then still in vogue at that institution.

This seemed to practically remove all objections, but Professor Mendenhall insisted that no action be taken until the legislature had removed the restriction on the salary. In October, 1893, he came to the University, quietly looked over the institution, met the members of the faculty and students, and sat down for a pleasant talk with the members of his fraternity, the Beta Theta Pi, in their chapter house on the University grounds. After this visit, he made it known to the Board of Trustees that when the above mentioned restriction was removed, he would consider a call to the presidency of the University. All seemed to be settled in favor of Professor Mendenhall as the next President. The choice became known

in University circles, and was regarded with great satisfaction. Professor Derby voiced the general feeling of the members of the faculty in a letter to the Secretary in which he said, "a new man, however able, would have to conquer the faculty, the students, and the State. Professor Mendenhall has already made these conquests and would come to us with a thorough knowledge of the institution, its scope and views, its history and needs. A new man might succeed but it would be after long and perhaps sore trial." A member of the Board of Trustees confided the selection of Professor Mendenhall to the Governor, who expressed to the Secretary his approval and intimated that he would assist in removing the restriction on the salary in order that he might be secured. He afterwards changed his mind as will be seen later. However, one or two members of the Board still had troubles in regard to Professor Mendenhall's religious opinions, and his attitude towards religious exercises in the University.

One of them, Mr. Chamberlain, wrote him a letter on the subject and received a frank reply which stated, in substance, that while not a member of any religious denomination, he had always been in active sympathy with those who were, and that he favored and had always practiced the homely virtues that lie at the basis of good character and good citizenship, virtues that ought to be taught both by precept and example in all institutions of learning.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 13, 1893, at which President Scott tendered his resignation, on motion of Mr. W. I. Chamberlain, a committee "was appointed to submit to the Board names of proper persons from whom to choose a President." The committee consisted of Messrs. W. I. Chamberlain, T. J. Godfrey, and L. B. Wing.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held September 1, 1893, such committee reported "that they had made diligent search by correspondence and otherwise, and had been unable to find any one of the desired ability and of national reputation as an educator, who can be secured at the present salary." They also reported that in their opinion "it will be necessary

for the legislature to remove the present limit of salary before a suitable man can be secured."

While Governor McKinley was preparing his annual message to submit to the General Assembly when it should meet on the first Monday of January, 1894, the Secretary, at one time and a member of the Board at another time, called on him and urged him to recommend in such message, the removal of the limitation fixing the salary of the President of the University at \$3,000.00. It was fully explained to him that President Scott had resigned, and that no suitable person could be found to take his place at the salary, but he resolutely refused to make such recommendation.

The action of the House at the last session of the legislature had evidently made him timid in regard to it. At the meeting of the Board, January 10, 1894, it was decided to again ask the legislature to amend existing law so as to remove the restriction as to the salary of the President, and "the Executive Committee, President Scott, and the Secretary were requested to prepare a short circular setting forth the necessity for such action." Accordingly a bill was drawn and given into the hands of the Hon. Gustavus A. Wood, a member of the House from Washington County. He introduced the bill and it was read the first time January 15, 1894. It was read the second time January 16, and was referred to the Committee on Universities and Colleges. It was reported back to the Committee January 19, with a favorable recommendation and was ordered engrossed and read the third time on the next Tuesday. On January 24, it was read the third time, and a strong opposition to it developed. It was vigorously opposed, was amended in some unimportant particulars, and then was ordered printed and its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday, January 30, 1894. On that day it came up again for discussion. One of the strongest and most effective arguments in its favor was made by the Hon. Charles B. Griffin of Lucas County, who frankly stated that if the bill passed the University would be able to secure Professor Mendenhall as its President. An effort to amend the bill so as to limit the

salary of the President to \$5,000.00 was rejected, and the bill then passed by a vote of 62 to 20.

It was the desire of the University authorities to have the bill when it was sent to the Senate referred to the Committee on Universities and Colleges, of which Hon. Elroy M. Avery of Cleveland was chairman, and plans were laid to have it so referred.

The bill reached the Senate January 30, 1894, and was read the first time. It was read the second time the next day and its opponents had it referred to the Finance Committee of which the Hon. Lemuel C. Ohl of Mahoning County, was chairman, who took charge of it and locked it in his desk. Days and weeks went by and there was no report by the committee. Finally, the friends of the University realized that the bill was being held up for some ulterior purpose. Several months before Rev. James Chalmers, associate professor of English Literature in the University, had sought an increase in rank and salary and wrote to W. I. Chamberlain, a member of the Board of Trustees, in regard to it. Mr. Chamberlain in reply told him "that sometimes a Board if faced with an actual resignation might justify an advance rather than lose a man, though they could not make advances all along the line." Mr. Chalmers at once wrote a letter to Mr. Chamberlain and also a letter to President Scott, to be presented to the Board of Trustees, saying: "At the present time I am in receipt of unsolicited overtures from the University of Indiana and the University of Pennsylvania . . . and have been offered an instructorship in the University at Edinburgh at \$800.00, by General Muir, the Principal of the University," and that "in justice to himself and family he was unable to remain longer at his present rank and salary."

The Board of Trustees at its meeting June 13, 1893, had these letters of Mr. Chalmers before it, and a resolution offered by Mr. Mack was adopted declaring in substance that in view of Associate Professor Chalmers's declination to serve longer at his present rank and salary, the election of his successor be postponed until the next meeting of the Board, and

that President Scott and Mr. Chamberlain be appointed a committee to submit at such meeting the name of a proper person to fill such place. At the next meeting of the Board, July 12, 1893, Mr. Chamberlain of the committee appointed at the last meeting, presented a report in writing recommending Dr. A. C. Barrows of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, as Mr. Chalmers's successor. Doctor Barrows had a short time before this been urged by Mr. Chamberlain for appointment as librarian of the University. The Board then had before it letters from Mr. Chalmers stating that he desired to withdraw the statement made in his former letters, that "he was unable to continue at his present rank and salary," that the offers he had received were not now open, and pleading to be retained. After much discussion, and some roll calls, Dr. A. C. Barrows was elected, his term to begin September 1, 1894, and Mr. Chalmers was continued in the place until that time. At the same meeting, Doctor Barrows was notified by telegraph of his election, and telegraphed his acceptance of the post.

At the beginning of the next term, September, 1893, Mr. Chalmers began a quiet campaign to retain his place, notwithstanding the election and acceptance of his successor. He had a large following among the students, with whom he had ingratiated himself in a plausible way, and on January 10, 1894, a petition demanding his retention, signed by almost the entire student body of the University, and some of the citizens of Columbus, was formally presented to the Board of Trustees by the Hon. N. R. Hysell. A number of the clergymen of the city also called on the Board and presented a request that he be continued in his position. The only reply the Board of Trustees could make to these requests and demands, was that Mr. Chalmers's successor had been elected and had accepted the place. Mr. Chalmers was a popular speaker and had been active in the University extension movement, and from localities where he had delivered lectures came similar requests and demands. It was bruited about among the students and insinuated by the local press of Columbus, that Mr.

Chamberlain had entrapped Mr. Chalmers by encouraging him to write the letter to the Board of Trustees which had lost him his place, in order that he might have a personal friend and follower appointed thereto, and he was made the target for sharp criticism.

The agitation for the retention of Mr. Chalmers was carried into the legislature and caused some of the members of the House to oppose the bill removing the salary restriction, and for a time there was a disposition on part of some of the members to hold it up for this reason. In the meantime, letters addressed to the President of the University of Indiana, and the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania brought statements that Mr. Chalmers's name had never been considered at either place; and a letter addressed to the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, brought a statement that no such position as he stated had been offered to him existed in that institution, and that they had never heard of Professor Chalmers. Mr. Chalmers, or others for him, employed the Hon. N. R. Hysell, and Hon. H. L. Daugherty, to intercede for him with the Board of Trustees, and while the aforementioned bill was being held up in the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Daugherty intimated to one of the representatives of the University, that if the Board of Trustees would create a new place in the institution for Mr. Chalmers, the delayed bill would be reported favorably. Of course, such a proposition, under the circumstances, could not be considered for a moment, and was promptly declined. Then came rumors of corruption in connection with the hold-up of the bill. The Hon. Friend Whittlesy, a member of the Finance Committee, confided to Mr. L. B. Wing, a member of the Board of Trustees, that the Hon. Elroy M. Avery, another member of the same Committee, had told him, Mr. Whittlesy, that Mr. Ohl, Chairman of the Committee, had told him, Avery, "that there was \$100.00 apiece for the Committee if they would report against the University bill." It was a new experience to the University authorities, for during all the years they had been looking after University legislation there had been no suspicion

of corrupt motives on the part of any one favoring or opposing such legislation. To give color to the story, it was learned that Mr. Chalmers had recently borrowed a considerable sum of money from one of the local banks. Six weeks went by and the bill was still held up by Mr. Ohl, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and all attempts to have it considered by the Committee had failed. The Committee was made up as follows: Lemuel C. Ohl, chairman; Friend Whittlesy, Elroy M. Avery, Samuel M. Rank, William C. Gear, John Q. Abbott, John C. Rorick, Charles M. Hogg, and John C. Hutsinpillar.

A quiet canvass of the Committee showed that Senators Whittlesy, Avery, Rank, Hogg, and Hutsinpillar, a majority of the Committee, were for the bill, and it was planned to ask the Chairman of the Committee to call a meeting to consider some other measure, and then to move a favorable report on the University bill. This was done, and on the 14th of March the bill was reported with a favorable recommendation, Messrs. Whittlesy, Hogg, Hutsinpillar, Rank, and Avery signing the report. The report was adopted and the bill ordered to be read the third time the next day. The next day, March 15, 1894, the bill was read the third time and passed, receiving 18 votes, barely a constitutional majority. No votes were cast against it. The alleged corrupt offer above mentioned was investigated by the grand jury of Franklin County, and an indictment was returned against Mr. Ohl upon which he was tried and acquitted. The incidents above recorded are painful to relate, but they are a part of the history of the University, and may be of value to those who, in after years, may be charged with its administration and control.

The truth regarding Mr. Chalmers's representations to the Board of Trustees gradually came to the knowledge of the students. They began falling away from him, and finally passed from under his influence.

The way now seemed open for securing Professor Mendenhall as President of the University, and on or about April 26, 1894, the Board of Trustees held a meeting and decided to offer him the position. The Committee of the Board of

Trustees which had been appointed "to present to the Board names of proper persons from which to choose a president," was composed of Trustees W. I. Chamberlain, L. B. Wing, and T. J. Godfrey. They retired to an adjoining room and prepared a letter to Professor Mendenhall tendering him the place.

Mr. Chamberlain was Chairman of the Committee, and wrote the letter. As such Chairman, since the appointment of the Committee in June, 1893, he had conducted the correspondence in relation to the presidency. He had been, prior to his appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees, President of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and after his retirement from such position had at one time made inquiry revealing a hope that the mantle of President Scott would fall upon himself. That hope, however, was believed to be abandoned after he became a Trustee of the University. He had had experience in college administration which he believed qualified him to take the leading part in a governing board of a college or university, and especially in choosing a president. He sometimes pleaded this superior experience in the consideration of questions on which the Board of Trustees was divided. As the first named on the Committee to submit to the Board the name of an eligible candidate for the presidency, he at once assumed the primacy, which was warily acquiesced in by Messrs. Wing and Godfrey, both of whom had had a longer experience as Trustees, and a more intimate knowledge of the University and its needs.

No copy of this letter was retained by the Board of Trustees, and some of the members were not aware of the form in which the tender was made. The letter was not read at the open meeting of the Board, and as soon as it was written it was sealed up and sent to Professor Mendenhall at Washington, and the Board adjourned. No record of the proceedings of this meeting was made in the minutes of the Board.

On receipt of the letter, Professor Mendenhall at once, April 28, 1894, sent a letter to the committee promptly declining the offer made to him.

At the time of this tender, Professor Mendenhall had frank offers of the presidency of the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana, which he had relinquished to take the appointment of superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Mass., which he had been holding until he had heard from the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University. On the receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's letter and his refusal of the offer therein made, he promptly accepted the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

This declination produced surprise little short of consternation in the minds of some of the members of the Committee and members of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Wing, then president of the Board of Trustees, on receipt of the letter of Professor Mendenhall declining the presidency, at once telegraphed the Secretary to give notice of a meeting of the Board for Thursday, May 3, 1894. The Board met pursuant to such notice. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Wing, Godfrey, Schueller, Mack, Chamberlain, and Massie. The situation was grave and it was decided to send a Committee to Washington to interview Professor Mendenhall and request him to reconsider his declination. The real object of the Committee was disguised in a motion made by Mr. Massie, and adopted, to appoint a Committee consisting of Messrs. Chamberlain, Wing, and Godfrey, and the Secretary, to visit some of the eastern universities and examine and make report on the methods of administration in vogue there. Mr. Chamberlain at once wrote to Professor Mendenhall asking him to meet the Committee at Washington on the next Tuesday evening. When the letter was received Professor Mendenhall at once telegraphed that his declination was final and that such proposed meeting would be an unnecessary expense; but the committee, except the Secretary, who felt that the effort to have Professor Mendenhall reverse his decision would be unavailing, had already started to Washington.

On May 5, Mr. Wing, on his own motion, wrote a letter to Professor Mendenhall and enclosed a copy to the Secretary,

an extract from which throws some light on the causes which led to his declination. The extract is as follows:

Professor T. C. Mendenhall:

Newark, Ohio, May 5, 1894.

MY DEAR SIR—It was with profound regret that the members of the Committee who offered you the Presidency of the Ohio State University, received your reply of the 28th ult. This sentiment is shared by the entire faculty, by the very large number of your personal friends in Ohio, and friends of the University who happen to know the facts. Whether the amount named as the salary, or whether you had doubts as to the cordial support of *all* the Trustees made you hesitate, and finally to decline, I do not know, nor is it now material. We want a full and frank interview with you before we offer the place to any one else, and if there is anything that we can do to induce you to reconsider action it will be to me a happy solution. I felt that the salary offered was inadequate and not in itself complimentary to you, but the fact is we are between the "devil and the deep sea,"—the legislature reluctant to remove the restriction of \$3,000.00, and with some of our friends in the legislature insisting on a \$5,000.00 limit, in order to pass the bill, when they yielded this point and concluded to trust us. We desire to show them that their wishes that we would not exceed \$5,000.00 were not altogether disregarded. But I feel that now we are confronted by a "condition, not a theory." We will be at the Ebbitt on Tuesday evening to talk to you, and I know you will meet us in the spirit in which this is written and consider with us what is the best thing to be done.

The letter from Mr. Wing to the Secretary enclosing the above, expresses a regret "that he had not himself written to Professor Mendenhall two weeks ago."

This reveals the fact that the offer of an inadequate salary had to do with his declination, but that was not all. The letter also contained a "warning that the new President need not expect to have his own way in matters relating to the election and dismissal of members of the faculty," something he had never asked.⁷

When it was known that Professor Mendenhall had declined the offer made to him, and that the committee had gone to Washington to try to get him to reconsider such action, a shower of telegrams went from the faculty of the University and friends of the institution, entreating him to recall his decision.

⁷Personal letter of Professor Mendenhall of June 28, 1894.

On Tuesday evening, May 8, he met the Committee at the Ebbitt House and was in conference with it until midnight. The following letter from Professor Mendenhall to the Secretary gives account of what occurred at this most interesting conference.

*Office of the Superintendent,
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1894.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN COPE—I have decided that the Ohio State University people have entered into a league to prevent my eating, sleeping, or enjoying any further peace of mind in this world. At all events, they have succeeded in having it that way during the past week or so. Yesterday morning I had a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain, then at Altoona, asking me to meet the committee at the Ebbitt last night. That was very shortly followed by one from you making a similar request. About 3 p. m. a succession of messenger boys began to appear with yellow envelopes, and kept it up until about half past five, when they quit, because they were fagged out, I think. They recovered sufficiently during the night to drop down on me with one more before breakfast.

I had an engagement at 8 o'clock, made sometime since, but at 9:30 I was with Messrs. Wing, Godfrey, and Chamberlain at the hotel. We kept at it until midnight, going over the whole subject in much detail,—I speaking very frankly concerning the reasons which led me to decide as I did. The Committee seemed anxious to remove any doubt I had as to their desires in the matter, and curiously enough Mr. Chamberlain was the most anxious of any. They told me some things that I had not heard before, and I think perhaps I did something of the same kind. I learned of the criticisms that had been made and objections to my appointment,—the existence of which I had *assumed*, as natural and to be expected; but of which I had not actually heard. They frankly admitted the danger from this source, but with equal frankness declared their willingness to take all risks. The difficulty is that while they may take the risk as far as the University is concerned, they cannot assume *my* risk. That I should have to bear myself.

They were generous in their propositions,—offering to make my salary what I got here, and urging that my election would meet with less opposition than that of any other person.

*The editor would gladly suppress this letter which bears unmistakable evidence of never having been meant for publication, but he must not take liberties with the text of the author when he is unable to extend the same privilege to many others whose correspondence was often of a private or semi-private nature.

The conference was very pleasant. Mr. Godfrey talked less than the others; Mr. Chamberlain more than both the others, and Mr. Wing was wise, clear, and straightforward, as he always is. I could not avoid being amused by Mr. Chamberlain, who explained any seeming irregularity or lack of enthusiasm in their first letter asking me to take the place, by saying they were so sure that I would take it that they had not given much attention to the manner of offering it to me.

While I am free to say that if they had put the matter in the beginning as they did at the end, with the assurance of their continued support, which they were ready to give last night, I should have been much less likely to decline, yet I must also say that several things were brought out in the discussion, relating especially to the opposition to me growing out of the unfortunate fact that I do not sing and pray in public places, which were calculated to strengthen me in the belief that I would very quickly become a target for criticism and even abuse which would endanger the peace and success of the University.

When I left them they partially promised to remain over today, and I agreed to take them to see Doctor Harris, Commissioner of Education, with a view of getting suggestions from him. They did not present themselves this morning, however, and I presume they left on the early train, as they had first planned. They were going from here to Amherst, Mass., to see what could be done with Mr. Gates. They asked me to suggest suitable persons for the presidency and I discussed one or two persons pretty fully with them. I told them all things considered, I thought Doctor Gladden by far the best man for the place, but they told me of the opposition to him in the legislature, which would make his appointment at this time impolitic, perhaps. There were many things connected with our conference about which I can best tell you when I see you again.

I need not tell you that it was extremely gratifying to me to have the assurances of confidence and desire on the part of nearly, if not quite, every member of the faculty, as conveyed in the shower of telegrams referred to in the beginning.

I wish you would express my sincere thanks to these good friends, and say that their action in the matter was to me both a pleasure and a pain, the latter because it enormously increased the difficulty with which I adhered to a conclusion which I am compelled to think wise.

Perhaps I am mistaken; I cannot be sure this is not the case,—but it is impossible to discount the future, and one must be guided by the light of the present, shining upon the experience of the past.

As ever, yours faithfully,

T. C. MENDENHALL.

*Capt. Alexis Cope,
Columbus, Ohio.*

Thus ended what may be called the first unsuccessful hunt for a President to succeed President Scott.

Mr. Chamberlain wrote to the Secretary May 14, 1894, enclosing his bill for expenses, and saying: "I went to Boston and Providence alone after going to Washington and Amherst together, and Messrs. Wing and Godfrey went to Cornell and home.

"We hope we have succeeded, but prefer not to report until Board meets. You saw that Professor M. declined again. The publicity hurts us. Tell the reporters that there is nothing new hatched yet."

CHAPTER IV

When the committee charged with the high responsibility of submitting to the Board of Trustees the names of proper persons from which to choose a president, left Washington after its unsuccessful effort to get Professor Mendenhall to reconsider his declination, it went direct to Amherst, Mass., to interview President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College. President Gates had recently been called to Amherst from Rutgers College, N. J., where he had been successful. Rutgers had received a portion of the land grant of 1862, and while Doctor Gates was its president he had been active in securing congressional legislation in the interest of the land-grant colleges. He had been chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of these colleges at the time the Act of 1890 giving to each State an annuity of \$25,000 for their support was passed, and was believed to be in sympathy with their objects and purposes. This fact added to his eligibility as a candidate. There is reason to believe that he took the matter into serious consideration. At his request he was furnished with the latest reports of the university and statistics of it and other universities and colleges in the State. He knew personally ex-Governors Campbell and Hoadley, and asked the committee to have them write to him and give him their views as to the present and future of the institution. Mr. Godfrey, of the committee, undertook to write to them and have them write to Doctor Gates. Governor Hoadley wrote to him very promptly, telling what he knew about the institution, and among other things said that the institution had already taken high rank, that its work was of high grade, that it was rapidly growing in popular favor, and that if it could be kept out of politics, and *the Trustees could get Professor Mendenhall for its President*, its future would be assured.

Doctor Gates had an appointment to deliver an address in some State farther west than Ohio, and said he would stop off at Columbus and look over the institution. But on receipt of this letter from Governor Hoadley, on May 19, he promptly declined to further consider the proposition.

The chairman of the committee was very active and wrote to a number of persons asking them if they would consider a call to the presidency. After President Gates of Amherst had decided not to consider the presidency, May 28, 1894, Mr. Chamberlain wrote to Professor H. B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University. Professor Adams was one of the strongest men in that strong institution, and it was believed had some desire for the enlarged opportunities which an institution like the Ohio State University might offer. He was well and widely known as a historian. On receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's letter he at once sought an interview with Professor Mendenhall, in Washington, who advised him to accept the presidency. At the same time he conferred with Hon. W. T. Harris, National Commissioner of Education, who advised him not to do so, but to continue his work at Johns Hopkins.⁹

Professor Adams's letter to Mr. Chamberlain in answer to the one asking if he would consider a call was as follows:

Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1894.

W. I. Chamberlain, Esq., Hudson, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of May 28 came duly to hand and I have since received copies of the annual report of the Board of Trustees and of the catalogue of the Ohio State University. Although we are in the midst of examinations I have given some thought to your proposition and have made some inquiries concerning the academic situation in Columbus. I am impressed with the prospects of the institution and have studied its history as recorded by my friend, Dr. George W. Knight, in a government report which I edited for the Bureau of Education.

There are some matters, however, which seem to me rather doubtful from an administrative point of view:

⁹Letter of T. C. Mendenhall, June 7, 1894.

(1) The present unstable tenure of your president and all the faculty. I understand that they are all subject to annual re-appointment by the Board of Trustees.

(2) The president seems to me to lack sufficient power and influence with reference to the appointment and tenure of the professors and the shaping of the general policy of the University.

(3) Is the president necessarily the chaplain of the University or can religious functions which are important be discharged by a ministerial member of the faculty?

(4) Is there any such office as Dean or Secretary for the conduct of routine college business?

(5) The question of the president's salary seems to me somewhat uncertain; even if fixed by the Board of Trustees at any one time, what is to prevent the legislature from reducing it at pleasure?

I should be reluctant to change my present stable position for an insecure tenure of office, with a salary subject to modification by a changing majority in the Board or by the action of the legislature. While I appreciate the honor of being considered as a possible successor to the presidency of your State University, I do not feel like encouraging you to elect me to the office.

If, however, you are inclined to give your views upon the above points, I shall be glad to receive them.

Very respectfully yours,

H. B. ADAMS.

The letter is given in full because it fairly represents the sentiment of all the strong men of privately endowed institutions.

Mr. Chamberlain in reply to this letter wrote at length, June 5, 1894, giving his views on the propositions and inquiries submitted and expressed the hope that Professor Adams "would consider a call if extended." The call was not extended, and the negotiations thereupon were ended.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 12, 1894, an executive session was held in Room 147 at the Neil House at which Messrs. Wing, Massie, Chamberlain, Godfrey, Mack and Scheuller were present.

Mr. Wing called the meeting to order and stated that "the question now is the presidency and with reference to that the inquiry seems to be 'where are we at?'" His feeling was "that the Board should see whether President Slocum of

Colorado Springs is available." That for himself "he could not see his way clear to favor Doctor Duryea."

Mr. Massie stated that some members of the faculty favored letting Doctor Scott take the chair of Philosophy at the beginning of the next term, if by that time a president is not found, and make Professor Derby acting chairman of the faculty. The general sentiment of the Board seemed to be that the Board would not cross that bridge until they came to it. If they came to it, the unanimous sentiment seemed to be in favor of Professor Derby as chairman of the faculty *ad interim*.

Doctor Scheuller thought the Board had not treated Doctor Scott fairly, and he was in favor of electing him president for another year at an increased salary.

The Hon. Hylas Sabin was reported as saying that he but voiced the general sentiment in declaring that the public regarded the Trustees as now clothed with ample power in the premises and that they were expected by their action to give the institution a new and forward impulse by selecting one of the ablest and best men in the country as its president. Mr. Wing stated that inasmuch as the present committee seemed to have exhausted itself in unavailing efforts, that the younger members of the Board, Mr. Massie and Mr. Mack, together with some other, President Scott for instance, undertake the work of finding a president. The result of this meeting was that Doctor Scott was re-elected professor of Philosophy and was requested to continue in the meantime as acting President. Mr. Chamberlain had, in the meantime, opened correspondence with Dr. George W. Atherton, President of State College, Pennsylvania, and with Dr. William F. Slocum, President of Colorado College at Colorado Springs, with negative results.

Mr. Chamberlain had also corresponded with Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, a somewhat noted pulpit orator of Omaha, Neb., who was suggested to him by another President Gates (of Iowa). Mr. Chamberlain had heard him deliver an address before the Iowa State Teachers' Association about five years

before and was greatly impressed by it. On learning that Doctor Duryea would consider a call to the presidency of the Ohio State University, Mr. Chamberlain, on June 22, 1894, telegraphed him to come to Columbus, and meet the committee, which he did a day or two afterwards. Doctor Duryea was sixty-four years old, had had no experience as a college professor or teacher, or in administrative work, but he was so strongly pressed by Mr. Chamberlain, and was so strongly urged by letters from the clergy who knew him that he received three favorable votes out of the six members who were present at the meeting. The result was partly caused by a feeling among the members of the Board that they must make choice of someone to succeed Doctor Scott. The public press had taken the matter up, and was urging action and criticizing the failure of the Board to act. After the vote calling Doctor Duryea was taken the Board adjourned to meet July 12, 1894. Mr. Chamberlain did not relax his efforts in behalf of Doctor Duryea, and some of the members of the faculty were apprehensive that the Board would make a mistake. All looked forward to the meeting of July 12th with anxiety.

In the meantime another member of the committee, Mr. L. B. Wing, had decided to take a hand in the game. James H. Canfield, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, had written a letter at the request of President David R. Kerr of Bellevue College in that State recommending the latter as candidate for the presidency. Doctor Canfield had recently come into notice by his successful administration of the institution of which he was Chancellor, and Mr. Wing had a faint hope that he might be willing to try his fortunes in the university of a larger state. He therefore wrote to him, June 30, 1894, asking him his opinion in regard to Doctor Duryea, Doctor Kerr, and another, and concluded his letter by inquiring whether he, Doctor Canfield, would himself consider a call. Doctor Canfield in reply to this inquiry wrote, July 8, 1894:

As to myself I can simply say that I should wish to know a great deal more about the University than I do at present before I could

answer with definiteness. I have never chosen my own field of work. It has always been chosen for me. I think I am honest in saying that I desire only the field which gives the largest opportunity for efficient public service. By this I mean in this particular connection, that if Ohio promised this larger field there is nothing that keeps me in Nebraska. Personal considerations are of a secondary nature.

By the time the Board of Trustees met July 12, 1894, the question of the desirability of electing Doctor Duryea to the presidency was practically settled adversely.

When the Board of Trustees met, Mr. Wing produced Doctor Canfield's letter and on motion the presidency of the University was unanimously tendered to him at a salary of \$6,000, and the president's residence rent free, and the Secretary was directed to notify him of such action.

In the contingency of his declining the Secretary was directed to make the same offer to President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College whom President Eliot of Harvard had strongly recommended. At the time of this action Chancellor Canfield was at Arlington, Vermont. In reply to telegram announcing call to the presidency, he wrote July 13, 1894, that he would give the matter prompt attention, that while he was willing and glad to enter the field which promised the largest work and influence, he realized that it was no petty matter to change one's ground, and to leave work in a certain sense unfinished. He closed his letter by saying:

The action of your Board touches me deeply. To accept would return me to my native State, and enlist me in the public service of a commonwealth of high character and brilliant history. If this should prove the result of conference and careful consideration, what strength, and power and experience I possess would be given to the uttermost to secure the success of every undertaking.

A characteristic letter from Mr. Godfrey, the third member of the Committee, voices his own feelings at this time. It is as follows:

Celina, O., July 16, 1894.

Alexiscope—(the meaning of which can never be found out by the average Buckeye boy).¹⁰

Yours of 14th at hand. I much think it is a go, especially if he

¹⁰A new student had a short time before mistaken the Secretary's name as the name of some scientific instrument and had asked an instructor what it was.

does as you request, *visit us*. I shall feel happy "if the d—d thing sticks." He wants the wider field. Hyde does not, nor does he want more money. I feel that I see that Eastern men prefer the smaller college—easy time—rather than the laboring oar. We offer no "flowery beds of ease." I said this to Doctor Duryea, and unless we are most fortunate we will, one of these days regret that we did not, a year ago, let well enough alone and stand by it. Very truly,

T. J. GODFREY.

Mr. Godfrey was mistaken in supposing it would be a go if Doctor Canfield would visit the institution.

Doctor Canfield did visit the University on Tuesday, July 24, 1894, and spent the day at the University with Mr. Wing, and the Secretary, going over what he called the plant, and the next day returned to Nebraska. On the 28th he wrote to Mr. Chamberlain, saying that he had "not yet had time to consider carefully the pros and cons" but hoped to reach a decision by the last of next week, that he felt "strongly drawn towards your institution."

On August 3, he wrote to the Secretary, saying:

Until last evening I had made use exclusively of your Twenty-third Annual Report and the last catalogue. This is why I wrote you asking you about the conditions of your bonded indebtedness. Last evening I turned back to the Twenty-second Report and there at once found your very clear statement of this entire matter. I fear you will think me very negligent when the matter was in print before me to put you to the trouble of a letter which I presume will cross this.

I spent last evening and until late in the night with the last report of the National Commissioner of Education and an open map of Ohio before me. What a marvelous strategic position, educationally considered, Columbus occupies; right at the heart of a population of three millions and a half, with innumerable branching railways commanding the entire field! Certainly some one with an arm long enough and a grasp strong enough has only to take his stand there and reach out into the State!

The President of our Board entreats me to delay decision until he can return to the city and confer with me—the 10th of this month or a week from today. It seems to me that this may be hardly just to yourselves, yet I fear it would be scant courtesy to do other than grant his request. You see it has been impossible so far for our Board to come together, or for any member of it to see me.

Mr. Wing feared the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska would find a way to offset our inducements but every one was hopeful of the result.

They had not long to wait. On August 9, 1894, Doctor Canfield addressed the following remarkable letter to the Board of Trustees:

Lincoln, August 9, 1894.

To the Trustees of the Ohio State University:

GENTLEMEN—On the twelfth of last month you did me the great and wholly unexpected honor of unanimously electing me President of the University which you so ably represent. The position was one which called for no work in instruction—and there would be no financial responsibility—the details of which constitute the most exacting demands of my present office. To give further proofs of your confidence and to add force to the call which thus sought my return to my native State, you offered a thousand dollars a year more salary than I am at present receiving, which you still further increased by tendering me, rent free, the President's residence on the campus. At your request I spent a day (July 24th) at the University in very delightful conference with one of your number, with several of your faculty, and with your very courteous and efficient Secretary. The latter very kindly supplied me with several of your more recent official reports, with catalogues of the University, and with other printed matter pertaining to the institution and to the State. Through your representative you were good enough to grant me ample time in which to give all phases of the entire question most careful consideration.

I have given this matter prolonged and anxious thought—sincerely trying to discover my duty. No question has ever brought me such perplexity. The magnitude of the work, the remarkable opportunity, the unusual responsibility to which you would call me are still profoundly appreciated. In spite of the fact that thus far its educational interest has divided by and between a large number of comparatively minor colleges, and its educational strength has thus been somewhat weakened, Ohio has always been noted for its devotion to sound training and for the superb examples of such training that it has given both to private life and to the public service. If it has seemed to lack anything thus far, it has been a compact and definite organic unity in its system of public and free schools: creating one of Huxley's educational ladders—"with one end in the gutter and the other in the University." To play even a minor part in such a great work as securing this unity in such a State and with such a people as yours is tempting in the extreme. To be a possible leader—to feel that such really magnificent

public service could mark the closing years of an active life—this is a call well-nigh irresistible.

What superb factors are present, and within easy reach! Three and a half millions of people, so compact as to give a density of population more than four times the average in this country; a people loving knowledge and respecting the power which always comes with knowledge; a people who have more than once given proof of their heroism, their patriotism, their lofty purpose, and their unselfish devotion to high ideals; a people liberal, enthusiastic, energetic, progressive. The third State in wealth in the union, a State of great and varied resources, of much reserve financial power, of unusual commercial energy, of cities and towns and fair and rich fields, of railways and lakes and rivers and harbors, of factories and mines of every form of productive activity and active production. At its heart, Columbus, its capital, probably the greatest railway center in the country, commanding as if by unusual strategic force and fortune, the entire field; and at Columbus, the University, with its magnificent campus, its admirable equipment, its loyal faculty, its enthusiastic students, its zealous alumni, and not a citizen of Ohio its enemy. To be placed at the head of this University, to carry it out to the State, to make the people believe that it is no local institution, but that it is their own, to rally around it the educational forces of the State, to articulate it with the State system so that it becomes simply the last four grades of that system, to increase its practical activity in every direction until it is generally recognized as a school in which any person may learn anything, and until all classes of citizens shall turn to it with an abiding confidence in its wise beneficence, this is a form of public service which in honored results and resulting honors is second to none in either the State or the nation.

But, gentlemen, twenty-six years ago I consecrated very unreservedly what power and ability I possess to the cause of advancing civilization in the great transmississippi basin. With the exception of a very brief period, during which I was simply being better prepared for this service, I have never withdrawn either from this territory or from this work. The people of Nebraska, too, desire a University; an institution whose work shall tend to unite rather than divide all social forces; which shall be maintained by the people, for the people, and which shall be of the people as well; which shall give strength and vigor and assurance and new life to every young man and young woman in this commonwealth; the influence of which shall make for right and righteousness in every community; which shall send men to the plow and to the anvil, to the shop and to the market place, to the counter and to the office, with a song instead of a sigh, which shall always and everywhere stand for sweetness and light.

With a confidence far more complete than it is deserved, the regents recently placed the general direction of the life and growth of this

institution in my hands. For three years they have accepted my plans, they have concurred in my suggestions, they have indorsed my administration, and in all this have been approved by the faculty and by the people of this State in a manner which has won my affection, quickened my energies, kindled my ambition, secured my loyalty, and strengthened my determination to give them the most efficient and devoted service God would grant me years and strength to render. I feel that I have really just begun this service. The foundations are only just appearing above the ground. To turn from this now, and especially to turn from this just at present, in the midst of financial stress and strain, to put all this in the hands of a stranger—this would seem faithlessness to duty, this would be the desertion of my confreres and the people of Nebraska in an hour in which above all others I might best serve them.

Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the confidence you have shown. I am profoundly grateful for the honor so unexpectedly conferred, and I bid you the most earnest godspeed in your work. But under all existing circumstances I feel that I ought to decline your call, and stay by this Commonwealth and its people.

With expressions of highest respect, believe me,

Most cordially yours,

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

This letter was given to the press in Nebraska where it appeared about the time it was received by the Board of Trustees. The members of the Board were surprised and disappointed, and some of them were chagrined that the letter was given to the public. They were bewildered by the situation,—a second refusal of the presidency at an offered salary higher than paid at any, except a few of the foremost universities of the country. They were too much surprised and confused to critically examine the letter of declination. They only read in it an irrevocable refusal of the presidency.

Some of the faculty who had carefully read the printed letter were amused as well as surprised, and one member, who had received a letter from President Eliot of Harvard giving his estimate of Chancellor Canfield, quoted a line from such letter, reading, "he is what people call breezy in manner and sometimes in matter." That part of President Eliot's letter giving his estimate of Chancellor Canfield, was as follows:

Chancellor Canfield is a graduate of the excellent Williams College under Dr. Mark Hopkins, and has had a wide experience as a

teacher and administrator in various institutions. He is a ready worker, a good speaker, and a decidedly vigorous person in all respects. He is what people call breezy in manner and sometimes in matter.

The publication of his letter of refusal by Doctor Canfield was deeply regretted by the Board of Trustees, and was severely criticized by some of the faculty and friends of the University. One of the prominent members of the faculty¹¹ who was spending a part of his vacation in institute work could not forbear writing the Chancellor a letter, a copy of which he sent to the Secretary, in which the writer said among other things:

I can imagine the annoyance and chagrin which you must have felt—as any other gentleman would have felt under similar circumstances—at the publication in the newspapers of your letter of declination. The ways of some editors are past finding out. It is one of the great evils of modern American journalism that so many of our newspaper men seem unable to distinguish between the personal affairs and private letters of citizens and public concerns and official papers. I imagine the species is rather more common in the west than in the east. I sympathize with you in having one of the sort in Lincoln.

On the same day that Chancellor Canfield wrote his letter declining the presidency, the following letter was written to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees:

Lincoln, August 9, 1894.

Hon. Alexis Cope:

DEAR SIR—I am a graduate of Wesleyan, Delaware, but a loyal Ohioan and much interested in our State University. I have watched with much interest your effort to secure Chancellor Canfield of our University. He is one of our Board of Directors, and my relations with him are quite intimate. We have talked over this matter quite freely, and I know how he feels. I think he has sent you or will send you shortly a letter declining your call. I wish to say that I do not see how he could very well help coming to this decision. I doubt if you understand the pressure that has been brought to bear on him here. He has been besieged with letters and telegrams and personal interviews, all begging him to stay. There is a feeling that he ought not to go right in the face of the coming legislature, and of all the hard times that seem to be on us. Members of the faculty have told him that they would re-

¹¹Dr. George W. Knight.

sign after he left, students have said they would go elsewhere, business men have even told him that the financial credit of the University depended upon him (for he has had all the financiering to do since he came here). They complain that the notice is too short, that they can get no one to come here in the face of hard times, that he ought to carry them through, etc., etc.

Now, what I wish to say is this. I think that if this matter is left until say April next, you will stand a good chance of getting him after all. I do not mean that he would now promise to come then for I do not think he would give you an intimation of this, he would not think it right as it would weaken his work and influence here. But if you should not succeed in getting some one just to your mind, before that time, I feel sure that it would be worth your while to renew the invitation. I think you could then find out through parties here just how the matter stood, before making a second call. He would then feel that he had carried the University over the crisis and would be much more free than now. This is what I infer from what I know of the way he is looking at this matter. You will excuse my writing you, but I am much interested in seeing the University of Ohio go to the front, and this is my excuse for these suggestions. Please consider what I have written you confidential. Truly yours, JOHN K. DOAN, *Genl. Sec. Y. M. C. A.*

The Secretary was surprised to receive such a letter. He at once showed it to Mr. Wing of the Board of Trustees who was also surprised, and advised that it be kept confidential as the writer had requested. Not much attention was paid to it. No one knew John K. Doan, and in the face of Chancellor Canfield's declared attachment, and "consecration" to the educational interests of the transmississippi basin, the suggestions contained in the letter were regarded as but the idle fancy of some one who was presuming on our credulity. The Secretary acknowledged the letter and frankly stated that "the declination of Chancellor Canfield was a stunning surprise to the authorities here, who were resting in happy and, as it turned out, serene confidence that we had at last secured a President who would meet the high requirements of the place.

"There has been such an outside and inside pressure on the Trustees that the danger, from the beginning has been, and is now, that some one will be chosen who will not meet these requirements. There is, therefore, some satisfaction

in the half assurance you give, that later, the Chancellor might consider a renewed call. A careful study of his letter, however, leaves little ground for hope that he will do so. It seems to utterly and irrevocably tie him to the transmississippi valley," and the incident passed out of mind.

CHAPTER V

On receipt of Chancellor Canfield's declination before mentioned, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, in pursuance of instructions heretofore noted, wrote August 14, 1894, to William DeW. Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, tendering to him the presidency of the University, and sending him at the same time the annual report and catalogue and an abstract of the laws by which the University was governed. President Hyde at the time was absent on his vacation, but the letter was forwarded to and finally reached him at Round Lake, Maine, August 29th. He at once wrote acknowledging the letter, and stating that the reports had not been forwarded and that it would not be possible for him to give an answer for two or three weeks; that it might seem best for him and his wife to visit Columbus, and asked that a time be designated when he could meet the Board of Trustees for a conference, in case he should decide to come. He was at once advised that the Trustees would meet him at the time most convenient for him to come. High hopes were entertained that Doctor Hyde would consider the call favorably, but on September 8, he wrote the following letter declining the call:

Bowdoin College,

Brunswick, Me., Sept. 8, 1894.

Mr. Alexis Cope, Secretary of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR—After reading all that I can about the Ohio State University, and after carefully considering a good deal of advice on both sides of the question from friends who know me and know something of the work to be done there, I am sorry to say that I seem to find that my duty and my interest alike compel me to remain here.

I fully appreciate the importance of the Ohio State University; and the honor of the invitation you are ready to extend. It is far larger, both in actuality and in possibility, than the institution with which I am now connected. I recognize that one has no right to shirk the responsi-

bilities and difficulties of promotion. Here, however, the kind of work demanded is such that I can do well. There the kind of work required is such that neither I nor my most discerning friends believe that I am especially qualified to do. Quiet study, teaching, writing, and speaking on the rare occasions when I have something in particular to say, are the things that I enjoy. Administration, representation, negotiation, publicity, I do not enjoy, and accept only in so far as necessary. I have declined six calls at salaries all the way from four to seven thousand dollars within the past six years.

I cannot conceive of anything essential to the decision of this question which I could gain by a visit to Columbus. Unless I was open to the consideration which such a visit would bring to my attention, I ought not to make the visit. It would be impossible to do so without calling public attention to your contemplated action. And in case I were not to accept, after having visited Columbus, it would be an injury to the University, as well as an embarrassment to me.

For the right man, free from pressing obligations and ample opportunities in other directions, the presidency of the Ohio State University would be a magnificent opening. To me, with simple tastes, and abundant calls for the sort of work I can do best, neither the position nor the salary has any attraction; and the work, important and promising as it is, does not present itself to me as something which no one else is likely to do as well, and for the sake of which I ought to sacrifice the congenial work in which I am already engaged.

It is always dangerous to give reasons for an action when they are so subtle, personal, and intangible as they must be in a case like this. My reasons may seem inadequate and unworthy. Still they are very real and forcible to me; and nothing short of an entirely new conception of the situation could induce me to change my mind.

Thanking the Trustees for the honor of their favorable consideration, and with best wishes for the prosperity of the University, I am,

Very truly yours,

WM. DEW. HYDE.

In connection with the calls extended to and the declinations of Chancellor Canfield, and President Hyde, the following letter from Dr. Washington Gladden should find a place:

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1894.

Dear Captain Cope—I have received the following statement of the qualifications of a candidate¹² for the Presidency of the Ohio State University, which I place in your hands. There seems to be plenty of

¹²Professor William Oliver Sproull, University of Cincinnati.

information to which I can add nothing. I am sorry that both Canfield and Hyde declined. They are both friends of mine, and very strong men. I was absent when Canfield's name was before you; he wrote asking my counsel, but I did not receive the letter until it was too late to reply. I wrote to Hyde in reply to inquiries from him, urging his acceptance. But he could not find it his duty to come. You may like to see his letter which I enclose. Kindly return it.

I think that I ought to say that I have not communicated to these friends of mine anything respecting my own relations to the Board of Trustees. They have not learned from me anything respecting the action of the Board in my case. I have tried to make them see that the opportunity is a large one; they have not been prejudiced against the place by anything that they have heard from me. I do not know that any one has suspected anything of the kind, but I want you to know the truth. I have read your address to the students at last commencement; it is very good. Very truly yours,

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

No one suspected that Doctor Gladden had sought in any way to prejudice any one named in connection with the presidency though when all sorts of rumors were afloat, and it became known that every effort to secure a proper person for president had been a failure, there was an underground suspicion that some influence was at work to prevent it. There was also a disposition to severely criticize the committee of the Board of Trustees which had undertaken the task. Doctor Gladden was at one time prominently considered in connection with the place. He was regarded as a great public teacher, and a great moral force in the community, and had many warm friends among the faculty and students who would have been rejoiced if the Board of Trustees had chosen him for the presidency. But his courageous opposition to the methods of the semipolitical organization before mentioned, had aroused an opposition to him which the Trustees felt they could not disregard. About that time also he had written a little book, "Who Wrote the Bible," which brought down upon him sharp criticism from the so-called evangelical churches and the opposition to him on that ground was little less pronounced than that against Professor Mendenhall because he was not a member of any church, and could not pray in public.

Notwithstanding Doctor Gladden's rejection on these grounds, he has remained the steadfast friend of the University. His church has been almost within the shadow of its halls, and in a large sense he has been one of its most influential teachers. He has drawn to his platform more of the faculty, the local alumni, and the student body than any other church in the community, and he has been to them, as well as to the community a great and inspiring influence. The objections made to him at that time now seem trivial. Time has vindicated his course, and the little book that caused him to be criticized and denounced as unorthodox has been recommended as a textbook in a theological college of one of the strictest of the orthodox churches.

The following extract from a letter of Hon. Thos. J. Godfrey, one of the Trustees, to the Secretary, dated September 14, 1894, deserves notice:

Replying to yours of the 11th, will say that the declination of President Hyde is to be regretted,—although to me not a surprise. He "comes well recommended," but a president of a New England College, and this only, is not what we want. The redeeming trait in Gates is that he was at Rutgers.¹³ Canfield is in our line and full of work—I hoped without hope.

While President Scott did what we all asked and desired, I am not sure it was for the best. That grand, good man has been "on the ragged edge" long enough for his good and ours. He has borne the toil, and endured the pain longer than the average man would have endured it. This whole matter could and should have been settled months ago. If this had been done we would now be on a sure foundation.

This suspense is worse than grief. . . . We lose every day in more ways than one by this vexatious delay . . . When a school boy I learned something like this—between the little things we will not do and the great things we cannot do life will pass, and nothing will be done—such is our case. I feel that we have not met the expectations of our friends. You speak of "masterly activity." We have been, in our way, active, but have we been masterly?

On the 6th of September, pending receipt of President Hyde's decision, the Board of Trustees held a meeting at which Messrs. Massie, Wing, Schueller, Godfrey, Chamber-

¹³Rutgers College had received a portion of the land grant of 1862.

lain, and Mack were present and at which President Scott was requested to continue in the office of President until his successor should accept and enter upon his work. His salary was fixed at \$4,500, he was authorized to employ an assistant in philosophy at a compensation of \$1,500 a year, and was authorized to expend \$100 a month for clerk hire. On the evening after this action of the Board of Trustees the Trustees again met, but only three members, Messrs. Massie, Chamberlain, and Godfrey were present. President Scott presented a letter referring to the request that he continue as President, and demanding the following conditions of such continuance:

1. The salary, the assistant in philosophy, and appropriation for clerk hire proposed by the Board at the previous session.
2. That no one should be employed in and about the University except with his approval.
3. No member of the faculty or other employe should be permitted to bring any matter before the Board, or interfere in any way with the President's recommendations.
4. That no appropriations for any purpose whatever should be made by the Board without the President's approval.

After he had presented and read the letter it was quietly discussed. Mr. Chamberlain said if the letter meant a complete surrender of the powers of the Trustees he could not consent to it. Mr. Massie said he could not agree to it, that he could not surrender his right and duty to exercise his own judgment as to what was best for the interests of the University. Mr. Godfrey was silent. An effort was made to get Doctor Schueller, the resident member of the Board, to the meeting, so as to have a quorum, but a professional engagement made it impossible for him to be present. President Scott recalled the humiliations he had suffered in having his recommendations overruled and set aside on the solicitation of the members of the faculty, and mentioned the case already referred to, and other somewhat similar cases, and referred to an appropriation he had recommended and which had been refused by the Board.

The Secretary remarked, that the questions raised, as to the relative powers of the Board of Trustees and the President were among the most delicate the State universities had to deal with; that the laws made the Trustees responsible for the exercise of certain powers which they could not formally abdicate, and the performance of certain duties which they could not evade; and that the best thing possible under such conditions was to reach a mutual understanding whereby the President should be sustained in the rightful exercise of such powers as were necessary for the orderly government of the University, and that no written rigid demarkation of such powers was wise or practicable.

After this discussion President Scott said he would withdraw his letter and expressed his willingness to continue to serve the University on the terms proposed by the Board of Trustees. A minute of his acceptance was made and recorded, Mr. Wing though absent, being counted present to make up a quorum.

After the declination of President Hyde, the presidential committee of the Board of Trustees seemed to have relaxed its efforts to secure a president to succeed Doctor Scott, and the Board of Trustees felt that its resources were about exhausted. The availability of almost every promising man in the country had been canvassed, and those considered available had declined.

The Secretary had shown to Mr. Wing of the Board of Trustees the letter from John K. Doan intimating that Chancellor Canfield might respond favorably to a renewed call and was advised by Mr. Wing to keep the suggestion private for the time being. Mr. Wing indulged the hope that Mr. Doan's suggestion might have some basis of fact, in spite of Doctor Canfield's public announcement of his devotion to the educational interests of "the transmississippi valley." There was also a rumor that Professor Mendenhall had not found conditions at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute entirely satisfactory and might also entertain a renewed invitation. Some of the Trustees favored at once reopening the question with

him, but in neither case was anything done. So the September term of the University, 1894, was begun and continued under the old régime with little disturbance by the presidential hunt and curious to relate with no abatement in the excellent character of its work.

On December 14, 1894, the Secretary received another letter from John K. Doan which is as follows:

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1894.

Hon. Alexis Cope, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—As you will note by the heading, I have left Lincoln, Nebraska, from which place I wrote you some months ago.

I am endeavoring to notify all who may wish to address me at any time of my change of address, which will henceforth be Utica, New York, in care of Young Men's Christian Association. If I can serve you further in the matter about which we corresponded I shall be glad to do so. In closing the best thing I can wish you is, that you will ultimately secure Chancellor Canfield for the State University. You may call on me for any services I can render, and everything between us will be held in sacred confidence. Very truly yours,

JOHN K. DOAN,

General Secretary Y. M. C. A.

There was a meeting of the Board of Trustees December 14, 1894, which continued during the day and in the evening after the meeting had adjourned, the Trustees took dinner in a private dining room at Smith's restaurant on East Broad Street. Those present at the time were Messrs. Wing, Godfrey, Schueller, Massie, and Mack. The presidential situation was freely discussed. Dr. Schueller reported a rumor that Professor Mendenhall was not entirely satisfied with the conditions at Worcester, but Mr. Mack reported a conversation with a friend of Professor Mendenhall who had informed him that the Professor was well pleased with his new position and duties. At this conference the foregoing letters from Mr. John K. Doan were produced, and Mr. Wing and the Secretary were requested to ascertain in some way whether Chancellor Canfield would consider a renewed call.

In accordance with such request the Secretary, under Mr. Wing's direction, wrote the following letter:

The Ohio State University,

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1894.

Chancellor James H. Canfield, Lincoln, Neb.:

DEAR SIR—Our Board of Trustees were called together last week to discuss some matters in connection with the law school. After that business was disposed of they took lunch together and informally discussed the presidential situation. They seemed to concur in opinion that it was their duty to secure a successor to President Scott to begin his duties at the beginning of the next university year, viz: July 1, 1895. They recalled with regret that you were compelled to decline the call they extended to you last July, and expressed the hope that your situation might change so that you would be willing to consider a renewed call. Can they indulge such hope? Any answer you may make to this inquiry will be considered confidential and if you prefer, a committee of the Board of Trustees will meet you at Chicago, or some other neutral point, for a quiet conference. I write this with the approval of the Board. Very truly yours,

ALEXIS COPE, *Secretary.*

No acknowledgment of this letter was received until December 27th, when Doctor Canfield wrote saying he was presiding over a meeting of the State Teachers' Association and would not answer it as he "ought and must" until Saturday of that week.

In the meantime the Secretary received another letter from John K. Doan as follows:

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1894.

Hon. Alexis Cope, Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 20th is received and in reply to your question I will state that I think the Chancellor could easily use one of his many "passes" to make Kansas City when you are there if his engagements do not prevent. I have known him to do much more than that for friendship's sake—and suggest that you drop him a line telling him the exact time you will be there, your address, etc. I shall be pleased if I can serve you at any time.¹⁴ Very truly yours,

JOHN K. DOAN.

On December 31, 1894, Chancellor Canfield wrote to the Secretary, the following letter which was received in due course of mail:

¹⁴The Secretary had written Mr. Doan that he might be in Kansas City, Mo., during the holidays.

University of Nebraska,
Executive Office,

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 31, 1894.

DEAR CAPTAIN COPE—The fates seem against me! My own stenographer has been sick, at home, for several days, and even the office girl insisted on her vacation. The State Teachers' Association has been in session; and I have had to get the Midwinter Art Exhibit in running order. So I have worked day and night ever since your letter came, without once finding time to write you; except the little note in which I remember that I promised that you should hear from me on last Saturday! Peccavi!

And now I wish you to be very frank with me in answering a few questions; not according to their letter, which may be very faulty, but according to their spirit and to your understanding. There are a few things that I would like to know very definitely, and hope, therefore, that you will take your time in answering.

I enclose a copy of the letter of acceptance that I sent to the Regents when I came here. Do you think that your Board would unanimously indorse that; and would the faculty and the alumni do so with practical unanimity? Do you wish the University to become the leader of the common, public-school system? That does not exclude relations to the private schools, but puts the public schools first, and is willing to wait for their recognition and their following. Do the people of Ohio really believe in the *public* schools as the great resolvent of American life? Do they recognize them as necessary to the perpetuation of real democracy? Do they believe that there ought to be to every boy and girl, equality in right of way, and the right to say what way? Do they sincerely believe in the *people*, or is the government to them naturally and properly a government of the Democrats by the Republicans and for the Republicans; and otherwise as the election may determine. Is it true, as has been told me, that in towns of five thousand and upwards the public schools are regarded as the "ragged schools" and for foreigners only; while the Americans go to private schools or academies? Do you really wish the boy in the lowest social rank to have this ladder of promotion, this shining pathway, to usefulness and good repute? I am not asking that the people of my native State be better than others in American society, but are they as determined about the matter of equality, and opportunity, and inducement for *all*, as are the people of these more western states? Is the University assured against mere political or rather party influences? Is the Board master of the situation without any bargaining or "influence?" Can you employ your men and send them from your service, let a contract and cancel it for good cause, buy your supplies and choose with whom you will deal—without consulting some outsiders, and without being fearful that you may run

against some legislative snag? Is there any one who has more to say, quietly, about University matters than has the Board or the President? Is the legislature in the habit of enforcing its demands or paying its personal or political grudges by diminishing or withholding or threatening to withhold appropriations? I am not asking if you are entirely and absolutely free from everything of this sort, under all possible conditions, but I wish to know what the past has been in these directions, and how far such precedents have become fixed. Is the fixed purpose of all interested, and especially of all in authority, to strengthen the academic side of the University till it is as strong as the industrial side, and the institution is really well balanced? Are the languages, and the literatures, and the humanities generally to have at least a "fair fighting chance"? I am not asking or even suggesting changes or criticism, but simply for information.

Will the Board and the faculty be willing to strengthen and perfect what it has already taken in hand, before opening new fields? Is there a disposition to care for the convenience and comfort of the students, for what are so often thought to be the "minor things," the "little things," rather than to put expenditure on that which will make a more marked impression on the outer world? Would an executive be sustained in thinking and asserting that the students and their needs and welfare were far in advance of everything else?

Does the Board understand that the first thing to be sought is strong teaching force? That many men with long titles and displaying the largest amount of original work may not be the masters of men or the makers of men? As the institution expands, could an executive expect to be sustained in looking for such men as would do most, and most quickly and surely, for the development of manhood and womanhood in the student body? I am not speaking against expert knowledge, but recognize that if one must be sacrificed then the highest form of expert knowledge must yield to the larger personal power.

Are you an institution thoroughly and heartily committed to co-education in the broadest and truest sense of the word? Is the sex line to be left out, except in the cloak room? And do people of the State favor this, sincerely and without cant on the one side or doubt and hesitation on the other.

These are questions that I hope you will answer soon, though entirely at your convenience. There is nothing to be read between the lines. About much of all this we talked together last summer, but I would like to see it in black and white, where I can study it quietly and leisurely. Last summer I felt instinctively that I could not go to you; so much that was then said was not so studied as to remain clearly in mind. Now I feel that I *may* go, every word becomes of the deepest importance.

Your work has a strong attraction for me. I told that very sincerely in my letter of declination last summer. If I am to go at all, I can accept next spring with a clearer conscience than was possible last summer. If the legislature does well by us, I shall have succeeded in putting the University on a thoroughly good foundation, it will be safe in anyone's hands for two years at least, and easily cared for thereafter. If the legislature neglects us, then it will be a positive kindness for me to step out, let some member of the faculty come in as "acting Chancellor" at a few hundred dollars, and turn the rest of my salary to the general needs of the institution. I shall not feel that my work is *done*, but that I have carried it as far as I can without too long waiting. I simply cannot endure stagnation; and could not stay here or elsewhere unless there were conditions of growth. So you will see that I still feel inclined to go, and that I am so situated now that in all human probability I can go without racking my conscience. Will I go? Do you think it strange that I hesitate to say, at least till I can hear from you again?

Meanwhile, remember that not a whisper of this correspondence must leave your office or your lips. If it were known that I were even considering the question again, the chances for a change would be gone. For the information would, in all probability, at once renew all the conditions of last summer; and in the possible injury to the University I should certainly see clearly my duty to remain. Let this letter, therefore, and your answer, be entirely between ourselves. Say to members of the Board who may chance to ask, that I have written for some detailed information—and let that statement suffice for the present. I wish to learn what is right and wise and just, under all the conditions. When I have learned this, I hope to be strong enough to do it.

Again I beg you not to draw any inferences from what I have written except that I sincerely desire to do my duty; and not to read anything between the lines. If it is to be that we become co-laborers, I think you will come to believe that I mean exactly what I say.

I am worn out with the exertions of last week, and am writing when I ought to be in bed. This will explain incoherence if such appears.

Even at this length, hastily—but ever

Cordially yours,
JAMES H. CANFIELD.

The enclosure mentioned was as follows:

A State University is an integral part of the great public-school system. It belongs to the people, and to the whole people. Its purpose is widely and practically beneficent. It is to minister to the needs of the greatest number. Therefore it cannot by any process be lifted to an ideal position, out of touch with the primary and secondary schools and their pupils. It can advance only as there is general improvement in the public schools of the State. But it must lead in this advancement; it must quicken and inspire the entire school system.

The Chancellor of the University has four-fold relations: To the regents, to the faculty, to the students, and to the people.

To the Regents he must be the one who wisely, yet vigorously, executes their plans; who sees that every man is well placed and that every dollar is well spent; who can at any time put the Board in possession of any information it may need regarding the material condition or educational work of the University, and who will make it possible for the Board to consider general policies rather than to master details. He is to keep the Board in touch with every person and interest and every condition—but only in touch, not burdened thereby.

To the faculty he is the one who makes possible uninterrupted attention to the work of investigation and instruction; who sees that each has the greatest equality in right of way and all reasonable assistance in running his race, who prevents friction and removes misunderstandings, who is sufficiently sympathetic and sufficiently informed as to the work of each to quicken with commendation, where commendation counts most and to stand like a wall of adamant between an instructor and unjust criticism or attack from either inside or outside the University world; and who possesses wisdom, energy, and tact—the three conditions precedent to successful leadership.

To the students he is the father of the University family, the one who has had both experience and observation as to men and affairs—and therefore is a wise counselor, who has forgotten neither his youth nor his blunders,—and therefore has the patience of a true friend who is open and approachable, thoughtful and considerate, more willing to close his eyes at times than to be always making “issue,” yet with a constantly firm though light touch on the reins.

To the public he is a man who breaks bread with them under their own roofs—without regard to social distinction or condition; who listens to their suggestions and studies their needs, and is constantly planning to meet both as far as in him lies; who reports to them face to face, the work accomplished either by the institution or by some son or daughter; who devises ways of exciting their interest and securing their patronage, or drawing them from mere indifference to active co-operation; who feels himself to be their “hired man” in a peculiar sense of the word, and accountable to them for a proper use of the power which they have intrusted to him, and who can secure their confidence by the largeness and generosity and value of his public services.

The Secretary brooded over this unusual letter and enclosure, and the unusual injunction of secrecy therein urged, and finally wrote the following letter in reply thereto, submitting the whole correspondence to Messrs. Wing and

Chamberlain, two members of the committee having the presidential succession in charge:

Ohio State University,

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1895.

Chancellor Jas. H. Canfield, Lincoln, Neb.:

DEAR SIR—When face to face with the problem of answering your letter of the 31st ultimo I realize what a difficult and delicate task it is. I will do the best I can with the lights before me which have been gathered from an experience of eleven years as Secretary, and from a careful study of the problems in whose attempted settlement I have been a co-worker with our Board of Trustees and faculty. I will take up the inquiries in the order you present them. First, I think the Trustees and faculty will unanimously indorse that part of your letter of acceptance to the Regents of your University which states your idea of the relations which the President should sustain to the Trustees, the faculty, the students, and the people. They would, I believe, indorse your idea of a State University with this qualification, or addition, viz: that the institution shall at all times conform in letter and spirit to the land grant on which it was founded, which provides that the institutions founded thereon shall have as their "leading object . . . without excluding other scientific or classical studies, and including military tactics," the teaching of "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The State levy of one-twentieth of a mill is required by law to be devoted to "higher, agricultural, and industrial education, including manual training," and the congressional grant of 1890, provides that the moneys appropriated thereby shall be applied "only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, etc." All our State legislation has steadily kept in view the idea of the land grant of 1862, and my observation has been that the institution has made the greatest progress when this idea has been conscientiously followed. Of course you will have observed that there is a *narrow* and a *liberal* construction of this grant. Our Trustees have, in practice, favored the latter construction.

Second. There is little doubt that the Trustees and faculty would like to see the University become the organic head of the common-school system. For years the faculty, with the approval of the Trustees, have been endeavoring to have the high schools of the State so to shape their courses of study that their diplomas may be accepted in lieu of entrance examinations. An annual appropriation is made to pay the expenses of

members of the faculty who visit such schools and inspect their work.

Third. The people of Ohio *believe in the public schools*. It is strange that any one has got the impression that they do not. The State expends annually more than \$13,000,000 for their support, and it is doubtful if any State in the Union shows a larger average attendance of the enrollment. If there is any community in Ohio where they are regarded as "ragged schools," we have never heard of it. Brother Corson¹⁵ would resent the imputation of this inquiry.

Fourth. The University is practically assured against partisan political influence. Of course we can judge the future only by the past; but for sixteen years there has been no political reorganization of the institution. Since I have been Secretary, no member of the faculty or employe has been appointed for political reasons, and in all that time the politics of a person proposed as a teacher, or employe, has never been the subject of inquiry.

Fifth. The Board of Trustees is absolute master of the situation and would quickly resent any dictation from any quarter. This answers the inquiry whether any one holds his place through "influence" and cannot be removed at their pleasure.

Sixth. The legislature has never yet made or withheld appropriations with a view of enforcing any "demands." Of course there have been at times individual members of that body who had "axes to grind," but they have never succeeded in their schemes, simply because public sentiment condemned such interference.

Seventh. There is no one "who has more to say, quietly, about University matters, than the Board or the President." This, however, is answered in item 5th, *ante*.

Eighth. The answers to your inquiries, viz: "Is the fixed purpose of all interested and especially of all in authority, to strengthen the academic side of the University till it is as strong as the industrial side and the institution is really well balanced?" and "are the languages and the literatures, and the humanities generally to have at least a fair fighting chance?" could be better made in a face-to-face conference. During the last five years the efforts of the Trustees have been largely in the direction of strengthening the industrial side so as to bring it abreast with the purely scientific and literary departments. The complaint for years has been that the agricultural and industrial features of the institution were not given a fair show, and that the funds intended for instruction in these departments had been diverted to other purposes. Such complaints were often unjust, but they were made the pretext for withholding appropriations and patronage. The Board has labored assiduously to remove all cause for such criticism by strengthening the industrial departments. In this they were greatly aided by President

¹⁵Hon. O. T. Corson, then State Commissioner of common schools.

Hayes who came into the Board in 1887, and threw the weight of his influence in favor of industrial education. There is now little cause for criticism on that score, and the people generally have become friendly to the institution because they feel that it is meeting their wants. While this has been going on the scientific and literary departments have not been neglected, but have been developed and strengthened as the means at hand would permit. The main idea has been to develop the University so as to meet the demands of the people of the State, whose institution it is. The Trustees and faculty have come to see that success lies, not in fixing an arbitrary standard, or ideal, to which the people must be brought at a jump, but in leading them upwards step by step towards the realization of an institution where all their educational needs shall be fully provided for, and where every child of the State shall be able to acquire the higher knowledge, which his calling, whatever it may be, demands.

Here, as in all the land-grant colleges, there are professors and teachers who have little sympathy for the industrial idea in higher education and others who care little for the "humanities," but the larger number are broad enough to recognize the importance of both, and that "the higher culture," in order that it may be more vigorous and efficient for good, needs as a basis, the training that is involved in the industrial idea.

Ninth. The Board of Trustees is already committed to the policy of strengthening and perfecting what it has already in hand before opening new fields.

Tenth. There is no doubt that the Trustees would sustain the executive in thinking and asserting that the needs and welfare of the students are of the very first importance.

Eleventh. The Board of Trustees understands "that the main object to be sought is a strong teaching force," and have endeavored, in the choice of professors and teachers, to secure the ablest and best men available. They have always sustained the executive in his efforts to get such men, and will doubtless continue to do so. The element of "personal power" in the professor or teacher, has in some cases, perhaps, received less consideration than it should have received, but that has not been the fault of the Trustees. They would sustain the executive in giving it greater importance.

Twelfth. The University is heartily committed to co-education. The State law opens its doors equally to both sexes, and the sentiment of the Trustees and faculty cordially sustains the law.

The foregoing answers, as fairly as I can, your inquiries, and indicates some of the problems which will confront the new executive. Of course you will distinguish between what is stated as fact, and that which is mere matter of opinion, and make due allowance for the latter.

In regard to keeping your letter secret, my rule has always been to have no secrets about University matters apart from the Trustees. I could not consistently keep from them your letter of inquiry, nor the answer thereto, and have submitted both to Messrs. Wing, and Chamberlain, members of the committee having the presidential matter in charge. You will see the wisdom and reasonableness of this action on my part. It will give what I have written greater weight.

There is no danger that the matter will leak out at this end of the line.

The field is open to a new man who will consecrate himself to the work, to do a great service to the people of Ohio, and to the cause of popular education. It is hoped that you will come and take the leadership. I can only repeat what I said last summer, "that if you come you will have the cordial support of the Trustees and faculty in making this institution one of the foremost in the land." If you could say *privately* in answer to this that you "can now see nothing in the above to prevent your accepting a call if made after your legislature adjourns," the matter could then rest quietly until that time. Our Board of Trustees feels that they *must* make some progress towards securing a President before the beginning of the next academic year.

With best wishes for your success and assurances of personal regard. Very truly yours,

ALEXIS COPE, *Secretary.*

Chancellor Canfield acknowledged the above letter and very frankly approved the action of the Secretary in submitting the correspondence to members of the Board of Trustees. On January 20, 1905, he again wrote, saying: "I have read your letter again, with great care; and have given the entire subject the attention which alone is possible on this day, Sunday. I have decided that if your Board extends to me again the call of last summer, based on the letters which have passed between us as a general statement of conditions and purposes, I will accept." In this letter he asked that the announcement of his action be withheld until next commencement, or at least until the adjournment of the Nebraska legislature then in session. He also stated that he would be glad to know the formal action of the Board of Trustees not later than April 9th. He closed his letter by saying: "I trust that the members of your Board will not feel bound in the least by any thing that has passed between us; and I pray that they may be guided by a wise choice. It must be unanimous to be effec-

tive." There was some further correspondence between Chancellor Canfield and the Secretary on the general subject, and as to the time when action should be taken but it is too voluminous to be accorded a place in this narrative. Such correspondence and the other correspondence in relation to the presidency has been preserved in the office of the Board of Trustees, where it can be examined by those who are interested in reading it.

The Board of Trustees met April 10, 1895, Messrs. Massie, Chamberlain, Wing, Mack, Godfrey, and Schueller being present.

The committee having in charge the duty of nominating a suitable candidate for President, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the Trustees of the Ohio State University:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee appointed to name a suitable man for President of the Ohio State University, beg leave to report the name of James H. Canfield, now Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and we refer you to the correspondence now in the hands of our Secretary, Mr. Cope, to show in part the grounds of our belief that his views are in harmony with ours upon the proper functions of a State University and the duties and relations to it of its President, and that he will now accept if unanimously elected. We therefore recommend his election.

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN,

LUCIUS B. WING,

T. J. GODFREY,

Committee.

On motion of Mr. Mack to elect James H. Canfield President of the Ohio State University, the roll was called and resulted as follows: Ayes, Messrs. Chamberlain, Godfrey, Mack, Massie, Schueller, and Wing. Governor James E. Campbell, the other member of the Board, was absent.

President Massie of the Board of Trustees thereupon declared James H. Canfield duly elected President of the Ohio State University.

The Secretary was directed to notify him by telegraph of his election, and at once sent him the following telegram:

Columbus, Ohio, April 10, 1895.

To James H. Canfield, Chancellor of the University, Lincoln, Neb.:

You have this day been unanimously elected President of the Ohio State University, salary \$6,000, and president's house rent free. The Board in session awaits your answer.

ALEXIS COPE, *Secretary.*

To which the following answer was received:

Lincoln, Nebraska, April 10, 1895.

Hon. Alexis Cope, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Ohio State University:

With a keen appreciation of the great future possible to the University of Ohio, and the consequent opportunity and responsibility of its presidency, and with a profound sense of the confidence which marks your action, I accept your call.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.



JAMES HULME CANFIELD, FOURTH PRESIDENT

CHAPTER VI

Chancellor Canfield's acceptance of the presidency in January, 1895, was successfully kept from the public and was not known in University circles until his formal election, April 10, following. In the meantime there was a certain uneasiness on the part of some members of the Board of Trustees that after all there might be another failure to secure a President. This was natural after their experience of the year before. This uneasiness was voiced by Mr. Wing, who said more than once, "perhaps when the Nebraska Regents learn that we are again after Chancellor Canfield, they will make it to his interest to again disappoint us."

The Board of Trustees thought they had a clear understanding of the Chancellor's conception of a State University, and the relations its President should sustain towards the Trustees, the faculty, the students, and the people, so well expressed in his letter hereinbefore quoted, but in a letter of March 14, 1895, he again returned to the subject and added to the uneasiness above mentioned. The following are extracts from such letter:

Lincoln, Neb., March 14, 1895.

Dear Captain Cope—I have been trying to think of some way in which I could best convey to your Board my idea of the true position and work of the executive of a State University, in order that we might be sure to understand each other, or at least not to misunderstand each other. It occurs to me to send you a very appreciative editorial from the State Journal which really expresses my idea and my ideal as well as I could possibly do myself. If you will add to this that part of my declination of last summer, beginning with the third paragraph ("the magnitude of the work," etc.) and running down to the end of the paragraph closing with the words "this is a form of public service which in honored results," etc., I think the whole story will be told.

This editorial appeared in the same number of the Nebraska State Journal which gave to the public Chancellor

Canfield's declination of the presidency of the Ohio State University, in 1894, and the extracts therefrom enclosed by the Chancellor are as follows:

A letter from the Chancellor of the University of Nebraska to the Regents of the Ohio State University appears in another column of this paper. Aside from its special and gratifying import, an announcement of his determination to remain in Nebraska, it has peculiar interest to all citizens of this State and possibly of the entire West as well.

According to the ideal which is at least inferentially erected by this statement of the work of the head of a modern State University, the President is no longer simply a teacher. He has become what is called in an early Nebraska statute "the chief educator." Public education is simply a branch of the civil service. All employes are State employes, and the Chancellor in a certain large sense at the head of a State department, that of higher education. Like many other civil and social conditions this seems to have grown so gradually as to have taken us unawares. Yet a moment's reflection will satisfy the most skeptical . . . that public education, supported by general taxation, superintended by the State, regulated by the statutes, has reached the point of being an institution in all that the term implies, as much so as courts of law or any other form of government.

Under this condition of affairs the Chancellor is practically a state officer, selected and appointed by a special body of men, the Regents, . . . He is engaged in the public service as clearly and as notably as the governor or judges of the supreme court. He differs from all other public officers in this only, that he is the one citizen who is placed in a public position without regard to party ties or political affiliations. His service is rendered to all people along other, if not higher, than political lines. He is not above party in the sense that he is greater than any party, but in the fact that he is working on a different plane. He is in a certain way a First Citizen, guiding and directing a great movement which is for all, and for all alike. No form of State administration or public life commands so easily today the interests and resources of all classes of citizens.

The ideas expressed in this editorial, so like those of the Chancellor himself, must be kept in mind in considering the history of his administration.

The hint of a possible misunderstanding with the Board of Trustees suggested by this letter was disquieting, and so was the following taken from the same letter:

There is one matter which troubles me not a little. I must be both kind and courteous in my letter of resignation, if the action of your

Board calls for that; and I must express my appreciation of all the kindness and confidence that have marked my stay and work here. But to do this frankly, may possibly lead to expressions which will be misunderstood in Ohio, if they reach them. I hope you will all feel that the courtesies which must mark withdrawal here do not at all change the conditions, the courage and hope and zeal and enthusiasm with which I shall begin work with you.

Upon receipt of such letter the following was addressed to him:

Columbus, Ohio, March 15, 1895.

My Dear Chancellor—Your letter of the 14th instant it at hand and I hasten to say that in my opinion our Trustees do not need any further explanation of your ideas of the duties of the executive of a State University. They are entirely satisfied with the clear and admirable statement of your views as to the relations the executive should sustain to the Trustees, the faculty, the students, and the people, as expressed in your letter to the Board of Regents when you accepted the Chancellorship of the University of Nebraska. Would it not be well to let it rest right there?

The main thing, already assured, is that you will come here as the unanimous choice of the Trustees to take the actual leadership, with their cordial support of such measures as you may suggest for the development of the University, along the lines which will secure its highest usefulness.

In tendering your resignation, why should you use expressions which, if published here, would lead to misunderstandings? Of course, anything you say publicly at Lincoln, will be known here and will be duly weighed and criticized. Why not make your adieus at Lincoln in the briefest possible manner, consistent with dignity and courtesy, and avoid discussion of topics which might lead to misunderstandings? Why not leave that for another time and occasion? Of course I do not understand your situation, and presume very largely on your friendship in making the above suggestions. I know you will not misunderstand me. . . .

In this letter I depart from my usual custom and shall keep it and yours to which it is a reply, strictly between ourselves, unless you wish it otherwise. . . . Sincerely your friend, ALEXIS COPE.

To this letter the Chancellor made the following reply:

Lincoln, Neb., March 25, 1895.

Dear Mr. Cope—I recognize the wisdom of your counsel, though you did not quite understand me. I feared the press exaggerations of very proper remarks and statements, and wished to forestall anything

of this kind that might reach you. But this I feel is unnecessary, and so my letter was unnecessary. You may be sure I will be brief. There is no truer saying than "the unnecessary is always evil." But I am sure you will realize the delicacy of my position. Cordially,

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

Care had been taken that the announcement of Chancellor Canfield's election as President should be made as impressive as possible. Shortly after such announcement, large pictures of the new President appeared in the shop windows on High Street and in other public places about the city, showing his striking face and figure to advantage. The newspapers contained flattering notes and accounts of his successful administration of the University of Nebraska, and the Board of Trustees was warmly congratulated on making such a wise choice. A great future was predicted for the University under his leadership. The enthusiasm over his election extended all through University circles, and outside, and embraced all classes of the people.

There was something of the roll of the drum in it all, and in the preliminaries preceding his entrance into the high office, which was not distasteful to the new President, but rather in accord with his wishes and desires.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary, April 20, 1895, he said:

I have the Columbus papers and this morning one from Sandusky. It is not difficult to trace your kindly hand in it all; your overkindly hand. Indeed there was nothing to which Mrs. Canfield and myself could take exceptions;—if I fill the bill. There is a saying here that no one in the State can get as much out of the newspapers in a legitimate way, for the University and for projects in which I am interested, as myself—unless it is the man who holds the mortgage on the paper! If you are to be such a worthy co-laborer in this direction, we will soon fill Ohio with the University.

The new President, as soon as his election was announced, began at once to write letters containing suggestions and discussions of plans and policies to be pursued, and scarcely a day passed that he did not write concerning such plans and policies. On the same date of the last preceding letter, he

enclosed certain suggestions to be considered at the June meeting of the Board, which were quite remarkable. The sheets containing such suggestions have been lost from the University files, but the nature of some of them can be obtained from the following letter of the Secretary.

Columbus, Ohio, April 25, 1895.

My Dear Chancellor—I have yours of the 20th instant enclosing certain suggestions which you think of making to the Trustees at their June meeting, and upon which you do me the honor to ask my judgment. I am inclined to think that all such suggestions would better be deferred until you come here, especially those relating to the organization of the different schools and the selection of deans. I think the idea of deans a good one, but you could make the selections better after you have met and become acquainted with the faculty. We have already the separate schools, as you will see by the catalogue, and a Secretary for each school, whose duties are similar to those of a dean. The faculty think the powers of the separate schools should be enlarged, and that many of the functions now imposed on the general faculty would be better performed by the separate faculties of the schools. When the change is made I would suggest the word "Colleges" be used instead of "Schools."

I think that Doctor Scott would be averse to acting as Senior Dean and Acting President. It would be a continuation of the duties which he earnestly desires to wholly relinquish.

It is a question whether your idea of separating yourself from the faculty would meet with favor. I am pretty sure the members, on first blush, would not approve of it. They have long thought that the affairs of the University have suffered because of a lack of firmness in their presiding officer, and a definite consistent policy. By this, I do not intend any reflection on President Scott. He has, for a number of years, been occupying a singularly difficult position. He has been a President *pro tempore*, expecting at the close of every year to be retired. Under such circumstances, things have not gone well, and it has sometimes been said that we were an acephalous institution.

I think the wiser course on coming here would be to assume all the duties of President, *as at present defined*, and let time and a better knowledge of the situation suggest proper modifications.

The idea of vesting disciplinary powers wholly in the President is very wise. Here they have been vested in the faculty, and the result has been so unsatisfactory that only a few days ago that body recommended a change. I understand that the proposed change confers these powers upon the President, but authorizes him to appoint a committee of the faculty with whom he may consult with reference to such matters; something like the parietal board of Harvard.

Your suggestion in regard to appointments to the faculty, in my opinion, would not meet with favor. I think the Trustees would prefer that the President himself should investigate the qualifications of candidates and make recommendations. It is assumed that in minor appointments the executive would consult the heads of departments in which such appointees are to serve.

But would it not be better to leave all or most of the matters to be arranged by mutual understanding after you come on the ground?

I am sure you will have the most cordial support of the Trustees and faculty in every measure which will conduce to the better government of the University, and the freest opportunity to shape and carry out your policies. You may safely rest in this assurance.

I am sending you copy of the Annual Report in which the last complete revision of the by-laws is printed. Some changes have been made since then, relating chiefly to dates of meetings and the duties of the Secretary. They are in the main what we have been working under since 1878. I also send you copy of the several Acts under which the institution was organized and has been governed.

It seems to me I have written a long and tiresome letter, but I have not had time to express myself more concisely. I ask your pardon for the infliction and also for what you may think presumption, in treating your suggestions so frankly. Believe me, my sole and sincere desire is to aid you all I can, in getting a closer knowledge of affairs here. . . .

Is there not danger that your strength will be overtaxed by the additional burdens you are assuming? Those of *one* State are heavy enough for ordinary shoulders. Don't burden yourself by matters here until those of Nebraska are entirely off. I know Mrs. Canfield will applaud this caution. Sincerely your friend,

ALEXIS COPE.

In reply to the last above quoted letter, the Chancellor wrote under date of April 27, 1895, as follows:

I *was* distressed when I read your letter, but not in the way you anticipated. It was too bad for you to take as much time and strength about that which I had myself put almost entirely out of my mind, after making the suggestions. I had thought of the matter of Senior Dean not only as leaving the faculty more free in internal affairs but as a compliment to Doctor Scott, continuing him in something of his present relations to the faculty. But I can easily see why he feels as though he has earned and needed *entire* relief; and if he does feel so, you may be sure that I am more than willing to shoulder anything that has been a burden to him.

I am not a revolutionist, but an evolutionist, and an earnest believer in sound growth, rather than forcing; and so am entirely ready

to take things as I find them. It would be positively discourteous not to try carefully and faithfully all that has been so carefully planned in the past and still exists. I have no thought of anything else,—and if I suggested anything else except as a mere suggestion, where the course seems very desirable and the way clear—understand that it is a temporary aberration!

And once more, and finally on this particular subject—as to your apparent hesitation about expressing your opinion when it might seem to differ from mine; if I did not wish your opinion I should not seek it; and if I do seek it, you cannot be too frank or outspoken. You may be even “brutally frank” on occasion, and it will in no way affect our relations. I think it was ten years ago that I last lost my temper; possibly it was only nine years, and it may have been Thursday and not Friday, I am not sure.

Notwithstanding the caution above mentioned, that he might overtax his strength by taking on the burdens of two State universities, the Chancellor continued his frequent letters in which he discussed plans and policies to be carried out when he should assume the presidency. While his mind was still engrossed with the administration of the University at Lincoln, and he was carrying on a vigorous campaign in the legislature there for larger appropriations for that institution and preparing for its commencement, he seemed to reach forward to his new field of labor in which he was studying and planning with equal vigor, as his letters show.

He early took up the subject of new buildings, and in a letter of May 30, 1895, he wrote:

I also note what you say about a woman's building, with interest and some anxiety as well. If it means a dormitory I am in doubt—possibly of course, because I do not know all the conditions. But I do know it has been tried elsewhere in State institutions and without success. However, I need not think of this till I am obliged to do so, and it is possible you refer to something entirely different.

It seems to me the next building needed is a good drill hall and gymnasium combined. This need not be very expensive, and might be exceedingly useful and beneficial.

Then I should say we ought to have an assembly hall. If this could have a high basement or lower floor given to the State Historical Society, bringing its library and collection of papers within easy reach of those who most appreciate and can most effectively use such material, and the collection of old battle flags and other war relics where

the most constant and lasting impression can be made on the minds and hearts of the rising generation, and above this the assembly hall to hold not less than two thousand people—the whole to be named for one of Ohio's most noted sons,—it would seem to me an almost ideal undertaking.

So you see I am dreaming of the future even in the midst of all the pressure of the present!

On June 6, 1895, he again wrote:

I sprang from my seat with delight when I read of the kind of Woman's Building which *you* have in mind. That's just the thing, and is what I have been trying to get here ever since I came! By all means take the money for it, if it can be secured, and beg hard for it besides.

At that time a movement was on foot to secure money for such a building by private donation, but the movement was without results.

It is interesting to note that the Woman's Building of the University, secured more than a decade after these letters were written, and named Oxley Hall, is in its essentials, the kind of building Chancellor Canfield so enthusiastically indorsed. The letter continues:

There has come to me just a note of inquiry as to when my "inauguration" is to take place which of course I cannot answer. . . . But it may not be out of place for me to state to you what would be most pleasant for me, if agreeable to the Trustees. When I was inducted into office here, I came from my house to the office at the usual morning hour, found the executive clerk who is also a notary, wrote out my oath of office on my own typewriter, took it before our notary, and went to work. Now I am perfectly willing to confess that that was a little too informal even for me. . . . On the other hand, I have a perfect horror of the formal inauguration which generally takes place three months after a man has had the reins in his hands, is excessively formal, is a relic of the past when such positions were more honorary than useful and were supposed to be held with a life tenure, and generally results in "inaugural addresses" which are a mass of generalities and full of promises that are never fulfilled.

It seems to me that an ideal way would be to treat this matter very much as it would be treated by any business corporation of extended interests and of at least a semipublic character. And so it would be very pleasant for me, on the morning of the first of July, to sit down at half past eight o'clock with the Trustees, yourself, the Governor, the State Commissioner, the Chief Justice, one or two repre-

sentatives of the faculty and of the alumni, and possibly a very few others. After breakfast there might be one or two very short talks by those present, the Chief Justice could administer the oath (which I really think ought to be done, whether it has been customary or not). I could say a few words, and then you and I could go to the office, take possession and settle down for the long pull which we are to have together for the next few years—God willing.

Now that would be full of courtesy and good will and kindly feeling and recognition, and moreover would be "business." I hope it will commend itself to you and the Trustees.

On the same day the Chancellor wrote, in another letter, as follows:

You are right in thinking that the prospect is a sober one; but I beg you to believe that I do not look on it with apprehension, or fear or anxiety, as these words are generally used. I long ago learned the lesson that these emotions are simply weakening, and that the only way in which any task can be performed with the slightest hope of success is to do the best one can, with a quiet mind and heart, and leave the results where all results must be left—to One whose plans and purposes are greater than ours, yet include all ours.

In accordance with the wishes of the newly elected President, as above expressed, the Board of Trustees met July 1, 1895, President Canfield being also present, and after transacting some current business, proceeded to the Supreme Court room where the oath of office was administered to the new President by Justice Marshall J. Williams. After this ceremony was concluded, the Board of Trustees proceeded to the Columbus Club, where President Massie of the Board of Trustees had provided a luncheon. Those present were: David M. Massie, John T. Mack, John B. Schueller, W. I. Chamberlain, Lucius B. Wing, and Thos. J. Godfrey of the Board of Trustees; Justice Marshall J. Williams, ex-President Dr. Edward Orton, ex-President Dr. W. H. Scott, Dean Wm. F. Hunter of the School of Law, Hon. George K. Nash, Professor Ernest A. Eggers, Professor N. W. Lord, Mr. E. O. Randall, Mr. F. W. Prentiss, Treasurer, and Alexis Cope, Secretary, and President James H. Canfield, as the guest of honor.

President Massie, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, bade the new President welcome to his new field of labor, and the President responded briefly outlining his ideas of what a State University should be. Short addresses were made by a number of others, and Mr. Godfrey presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board desires to express and put upon record its profound sense of the debt which all friends of the new education and especially the Ohio State University owe to its retiring President, Dr. W. H. Scott.

For twelve years he has guided its development with faithfulness, patience, kindness, firmness, fairness, and broad and true sagacity. These qualities have borne fruit not only in a strong and united faculty, a large and enthusiastic student body, in increased appropriations and endowment from State and nation, and in the beginnings of private munificence, but in every detail of the strong and healthy growth of this great institution in all its departments.

We desire to express also our gratification that he consents to remain in the faculty, where he will aid the students by his lectures and instruction, and the incoming president with wise suggestions and prudent counsel whenever consulted.

Doctor Scott, in responding to this action, made an impressive speech, showing some emotion, as was natural under the conditions. On referring to his successor, he used the words of Saint John the evangelist, "He shall increase but I shall decrease,—" words that were long remembered by those who heard him.

After the luncheon the Board of Trustees resumed the business of their meeting and in the evening adjourned.

Under these auspices and with these informal ceremonies, the administration of President Canfield began.

CHAPTER VII

Before taking up the history of President Canfield's administration, which would naturally follow the preceding chapter, it will be noted that while the Trustees were engaged in the search for President Scott's successor, the University was making rapid progress in many directions and was growing in popular appreciation and favor. It had begun to attract attention as an institution worthy of private beneficence. Since its organization it had been favored from time to time by small donations of books, cabinets and specimens for the various laboratories and museums which had greatly enriched the collections. Gifts and loans of apparatus and machinery had also been made which had added largely to the efficiency of the mechanical and engineering departments. But up to this time no large devises or gifts to the institution had been made.

THE HENRY F. PAGE WILL

On the 27th day of October, 1891, there appeared in the Ohio State Journal a telegram from Circleville, Ohio, which announced the death that day of the Hon. Henry F. Page of that place, and that he had left his estate to the Ohio State University on the death of his widow and only daughter.

The truth of this telegram was doubted, because the University authorities were not aware that Mr. Page had ever taken any interest in the University, and he had never been connected with it in any way. To remove these doubts the Secretary of the University wrote to the Hon. A. R. Vancleaf of Circleville, who sent a copy of the will, which is as follows:

I, Henry F. Page, late of the City of New York, but at this date of Circleville, Ohio, do make and publish this instrument as my last will and testament:

1. I direct that all my just debts shall be paid.

2. I give to my wife the use of the dwelling house in Circleville, Ohio, now occupied by me, and of the lot on which the same stands during her lifetime. I give her all my household furniture, books, and pictures, absolutely.

3. I give her one-half of the income of all my property, real and personal, in Ohio and Illinois, during her lifetime, after deducting taxes, assessments and necessary expenses of managing said property.

The bequests to my wife in the preceding clauses are in lieu of her dower or interest in all my real estate and of her share or interest in all my personal estate of property of every kind. If said bequests are not accepted as such provision in lieu of her dower and share of my personal estate, then they are to be void.

4. I give and devise to my daughter, Isabel, all of my property of every kind and description and wheresoever situated during her lifetime, subject to the said provision in favor of my wife.

5. I give and devise to the Ohio State University, to be invested as the Endowment Fund, in fee simple and absolutely, all the residue, rest, and remainder of my real estate and personal property in Ohio Illinois, or elsewhere. This devise shall include lands or personal property acquired hereafter under item 7.

6. If the devise and bequests contained in the last clause shall fail or be held void for any cause, then I give and devise the real and personal estate described in said clause number five (5) to the children and legal representatives of my brother, Charles Folsom, and of George Folsom, deceased, in fee simple and absolutely.

7. By the words rest and residue and remainder, in clause five, is meant all my real and personal property, subject to the life estate and interest given to my wife and daughter. I direct my executor or executors to invest all the money that may be due me at my decease in good farms in Ohio, which land shall be subject to items 4 or 5 of this will. I appoint John G. Haas and Daniel Haas as my executors.

HENRY F. PAGE.

Signed, published, and declared by said Henry F. Page, as his last will and testament in our presence and signed by us in his presence this 5th day of May, A. D. 1891, and signed by us in the presence of each other.

S. C. MORROW.

CHARLES HARR.

Whereas, I Henry F. Page, of Pickaway County, Ohio, made my last will and testament on or about the 5th day of May, 1891, I now declare the following to be a codicil to the same:

1. I confirm the said will in all respects, except so far as the same may be modified by this instrument.

2. The object and intention of the devise in my will to the children of George Folsom, deceased, and to the children of Charles Folsom, was, that in case of my death within a year from the date of my will and the consequent failure of the bequest and devise to the Ohio State University, the said children should take the property, but not that they should have the same in any other event. I now provide and declare that my said daughter is fully authorized and empowered to ratify and confirm said devise and bequest to said University, in case of my death within a year from the date of said will, and she is desired and requested by me to do so. In case she complies with this request said devises and bequests to the said children of George Folsom and Charles Folsom are hereby revoked.

3. If the devise and bequest to the said University should be held to be invalid, from any other cause than my death within the said year then, and in that event, I give and devise the whole of my estate to the State of Ohio, subject to the provisions of my will in favor of my wife and daughter, I have no doubt that the State would in that event donate the said property to the said University.

4. If my daughter should die before her mother, I intend that one-half of the income of said property, given to her in the said will, shall go and I hereby devise the same to the said University so long as my wife lives.

5. I wish my Executors to collect the money as soon as possible and pay for the farm bought of J. H. Roads.

6. I appoint said John G. Haas and Daniel Haas Trustees, to rent all my lands in Ohio and Illinois during the lives of my wife and daughter, to make the necessary repairs on the same and to pay the proceeds of the rents and profits, after deducting all necessary expenses, to the parties entitled to the same under this will.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 6th day of July, 1891.

HENRY F. PAGE.

Signed, published, and declared by the said Henry F. Page as a codicil to his will in our presence and signed by us in his presence and in the presence of each other, this July 6, 1891.

JOHN MCCRADY.

CLARENCE CURTAIN.

I make and publish this instrument of writing as a codicil to my will, which is dated May 5, 1891, hereby ratifying and confirming said will and a former codicil which I made to said will.

Item 1. I authorize and empower my daughter, Isabel, to sell and convey by deed in fee simple, all my right, title and interest in the premises on West Main Street, in Circleville, Ohio, known as the old Masonic Block, both that cut which at one time belonged to Henry

Sage, deceased, and the undivided half of the third story of said building, also to sell and convey in fee simple by deed the premises on East Main Street in said city, which I purchased of Martha Jacob, being my dwelling house and the lot belonging thereto, and I authorize her to sell and convey said premises or either of them upon such terms as she pleases and to use and dispose of the proceeds as she pleases.

Item 2. But she is not to sell and convey said dwelling house in the life time of her mother without her consent. If said property in Item 1 is not so sold and conveyed, this codicil to be void.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of August, 1891.

HENRY F. PAGE.

Signed, published, and declared by said Henry F. Page as a codicil to his last will in our presence and signed by us in his presence and in the presence of each other, August 6, 1891.

GEORGE H. PONTIUS.

IRA BUZICK.

Whereas, on the 5th day of May, 1891, I made and published my last will and testament and since then made and published several codicils to the same, I now on this 14th day of September, 1891, make and publish this instrument as another codicil to said will.

Item 1. I authorize and empower my said Executors or either of them who may qualify, to sell and convey in fee simple for cash or on credit, any of my real estate, in case they or he deem it necessary in order to pay any debts or legal claims against my estate.

I authorize them, or him, if only one of them qualifies, to settle and compromise any claim of my estate against any person and any legal claim against my estate.

Item 2. If my daughter, Isabel, should refuse to accept the bequests and devises contained in my will or in the codicils thereto, and should make any attempt to set aside and vacate said will or any of the provisions contained in said will, then and in that case I hereby revoke all the bequests and devises heretofore made to her and all powers to sell; and I hereby give and devise to her in fee simple, all my land in Champaign County, Illinois.

Item 3. And in the event mentioned in the last item occurring, I give and devise all the rest and residue of my estate of every kind and description (except the said Illinois land) to the children of my brother Charles, and to Charles Folsom, son of George Folsom, deceased; the said devisees are to pay to Ellen Gill, sister of said Charles, five hundred dollars a year during her life. But this item is subject to the provisions in my will in favor of my wife.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of September, A. D. 1891.

HENRY F. PAGE.

Signed, published, and declared as a codicil to the will of said Henry F. Page by him in our presence and signed by us in his presence and in the presence of each other the day and year above stated.

ALBERT J. GRIGSBY.

WILLIAM C. SCHWARTZ.

It was then known that the report was true. What induced him to favor the University with his bounty will perhaps never be known. He had served in the Constitutional Convention with the Hon. T. J. Godfrey, who for twenty-five years was a member of its Board of Trustees, and they were intimate friends. Once upon a time, at the request of Mr. Page, Professor Henry A. Weber had gone to Circleville to make a chemical test of the water in his well, and had taken dinner with him. Professor Weber recalls that he made many inquiries about the University and seemed greatly interested in its work.

A short time before his death he sent for and received a catalogue of the University. This is all we know concerning his interest in the institution. It is not known that he was ever on its campus, or ever saw any of its buildings.

The Board of Trustees met on November 17, 1891, and the Secretary presented to it the copy of the will received from the Hon. A. R. Vancleave. At the same time President Scott produced a letter from Isabel Page, only daughter of the testator, saying in substance that both she and her mother, Charlotte G. Page, desired to carry out the wishes of her father as expressed in the will, if they had the legal right to do so.

The Secretary was directed by the Board to furnish a copy of the will to the Hon. R. A. Harrison of Columbus, and get his written opinion as to Isabel's power to ratify and confirm the devise to the University.

Judge Harrison never gave the written opinion requested, but instead, prepared the following instrument of ratification and confirmation with recommendation that it be signed and duly acknowledged by Isabel Page.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: THAT,

WHEREAS, Henry F. Page, late of the City of Circleville, in the County of Pickaway, and State of Ohio, made and executed his last will and testament and the codicils thereto, at the times respectively therein stated, which are in the words and figures following, to-wit: (See copy of will in previous pages.)

AND, whereas, the said testator died on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1891; and, whereas, the said will and codicils were, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1891, duly admitted to probate by the Probate Court of said county, and duly recorded, together with the testimony of the witnesses to said will and to said codicils, in the records of wills of said county;

Now, therefore, I, the said Isabel Page, the daughter and only issue of the said Henry F. Page, the said testator, in execution of the authority and power conferred upon and vested in me by said testator in and by the first of the said codicils to ratify and confirm the said devise and bequest to the Ohio State University contained in said will and the said first codicil, and in consideration of the premises and the sum of One Dollar to me paid by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby ratify and confirm said devise and bequest to the said Ohio State University, and do hereby convey unto the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University and to the successors and assigns of said Board forever, in trust for the use and benefit of said University, to be invested as the Endowment Fund, all the property, real and personal, devised and bequeathed by said testator to the said Ohio State University in and by his said will and codicils, the same being all the residue, rest, and remainder of the real estate and personal property, in Ohio or elsewhere, of which the said testator died seized, and of any and all lands or personal property which has been or may be acquired under and pursuant to Item 7 of said will, subject to the life estates and interests in said real estate and personal property given by said testator in and by his said will and codicils to his wife and to me, and subject, also, to my power to sell and convey in fee simple the real estate described in the second codicil to said will and to dispose of the proceeds as I may see fit.

To Have and to Hold the said property hereby conveyed, subject to said life estates and interests and powers above described, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, and the successors and assigns of said Board forever, in trust for the use and benefit of said University, to be invested as the Endowment Fund.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Isabel Page, an unmarried person, have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of December, A. D. 1891.

Signed, sealed, and acknowledged in presence of:

LYMAN E. SOOVIL.

CHARLES J. DELAPLANE.

STATE OF OHIO,

Pickaway County, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 5th day of December, A. D. 1891, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally came the above named Isabel Page, the Grantor in the foregoing deed, and acknowledged the signing and sealing of the same to be her voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my Notarial Seal, on the day and year last aforesaid.

CHARLES J. DELAPLANE,

Notary Public in and for Pickaway County, Ohio.

President Rutherford B. Hayes, then a member of the Board of Trustees, had been well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Page, had attended their wedding, and it was a matter of great felicitation on the part of the other members of the Board that he volunteered to undertake the delicate mission of presenting the paper Judge Harrison had prepared, to Isabel Page for her signature and acknowledgment. This he did on the 5th day of December, 1891, when the instrument was duly signed and acknowledged by her. It was immediately afterwards recorded in the land records and Probate Court of Pickaway County, Ohio, and in the land records of Champaign County, Illinois, the counties in which the land lies.

On December 28, 1891, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by President Hayes, and unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees:

Whereas, The Hon. Henry F. Page, late of Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, made and executed his last will and testament and the codicils thereto at the times therein stated respectively, and therein devised and bequeathed to the Ohio State University certain personal property and real estate therein described, and

Whereas, By one of the codicils to said will, the said testator authorized and empowered and requested his daughter Isabel, his only issue, to ratify and confirm said bequests and devises to said Ohio State University; and

Whereas, The said Henry F. Page died on the 27th day of October, 1891; and

Whereas, The said will and codicils were on the 6th day of November, 1891, duly admitted to probate by the Probate Court of said county and duly recorded therein as required by law; and

Whereas, The said Isabel Page, on the 5th day of December, 1891, in pursuance of the powers and authority conferred upon her by said will and codicils, by proper instrument in writing ratified and confirmed the said bequests and devises to the Ohio State University, and conveyed to the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University and the successors and assigns of said Board forever, in trust for the use and benefit of said University, to be invested as the Endowment Fund, all the property, real and personal, devised and bequeathed by said testator to the Ohio State University in and by his said will and codicils, the same being all the residue, rest, and remainder of the real estate and personal property in Ohio, or elsewhere, of which said testator died seized, and of any or all land or personal property which have been or may be acquired under and pursuant to item seven of said will, subject to the life estates and interests in said real estate and personal property given by said testator in and by his said will and codicils to his wife and to the said Isabel, his only issue, and subject also to the power given to the said Isabel to sell and convey in fee simple the real estate described in the second codicil to said will and to dispose of the proceeds as she may see fit, said will and codicils being set out in full in the said instrument executed by said Isabel Page as aforesaid; now therefore

Resolved, That we, the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, by virtue of the powers conferred on us by law, do hereby accept the real estate and personal property devised and bequeathed to the Ohio State University in the will and codicils aforesaid, and ratified, confirmed, and conveyed to the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University by the said Isabel Page by the instrument in writing executed by her as aforesaid, in trust for the use and benefit of the Ohio State University to be invested as the Endowment Fund, subject to the life estates given by the said testator in his said will and codicils to his wife and to the said Isabel Page, and subject also to the power given by the said testator to the said Isabel Page to sell and convey in fee simple the real estate described in the second codicil to said will and to dispose of the proceeds as she may see fit.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees, the faculty and friends of the University are hereby tendered to Miss Isabel Page and to her widowed mother for their unsolicited and friendly interest

in the University and to Miss Isabel Page, especially, for her prompt and generous action in ratifying and confirming the bequests and devises to the University contained in her father's will.

Resolved, That the said devises and bequests to the University shall be forever guarded and preserved as a fitting memorial of the eminent public services, exalted character, and honorable career of the late Hon. Henry F. Page, of his far-seeing wisdom and beneficence in providing this splendid endowment for higher education, and of his daughter Isabel's noble generosity in ratifying and confirming it.

On August 4, 1892, Isabel Page died, and on September 1st, following, the Board of Trustees met and directed the Secretary to take such steps as in his opinion might be necessary by reason of her death.

On the 17th day of December, 1893, Sumner Folsom and others, collateral kindred of the Hon. Henry F. Page, and the persons named in the sixth clause of his will, filed a suit in of Common Pleas Court of Pickaway County, Ohio, against the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, and set up the claim that the devises and bequests to the University in said will were illegal and of no effect, that the ratification and confirmation of said devises by Isabel Page was unlawful, and that under the laws of Ohio, and by the terms of said will the lands devised and conveyed to the University, passed to said collateral kindred subject to the life estate of the testator's widow, Charlotte G. Page.

The case was tried before Judge Badger and judgment was rendered in favor of the University. The Circuit Court reversed this judgment and the case went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, at its January term, 1897, reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court and decided that the collateral kindred could take nothing under the will, as the making of the deed by Isabel Page, ratifying and confirming the devise to the University, had revoked the provision of the will devising the estate to said kindred.

About the time of the filing of the suit in the Common Pleas Court of Pickaway County, Ohio, a similar suit was brought by the same parties in Champaign County, Illinois, setting up a similar claim to the lands in that State.

Under the law of descent of the State of Illinois, on the death of Isabel Page, her mother, Charlotte G. Page, became her sole heir, and in case the will of Henry F. Page should be held invalid the widow, Charlotte G. Page, would inherit the Illinois lands. With this in mind, Charlotte G. Page proposed to deed such lands to the University in consideration that she should be allowed to receive the rents and profits of all the lands during her life, except \$5,000 of the rents and profits of the Illinois lands, and the sum of \$1,732.26 found in the hands of the executors of the will on their final settlement.

Accordingly, on the 17th day of January, 1898, the Board of Trustees accepted such proposition, and Charlotte G. Page, for the consideration above named made and executed a deed to the University conveying to it the Illinois lands, subject to her life estate therein. Charlotte G. Page died March 18, 1898, at Circleville, Ohio.

The suit in Champaign County, Illinois, was still pending in January, 1897, when the case between the same parties was decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

About this time, there were in the hands of Daniel and John G. Haas, Trustees, under the will of Henry F. Page, deceased, certain rents and profits arising from said lands which were claimed by both the University and said collateral kindred of Mr. Page, and said Trustees under the will, thereupon, on November 13, 1897, brought suit in the Common Pleas Court of Pickaway County, Ohio, asking the Court to direct them to whom to pay said rents and profits, and making the University and said collateral kindred parties to the suit. In this suit the question of the validity of the deed of ratification of Isabel Page was put in issue.

While this suit was pending in the Courts of Pickaway County, Maria F. Thomas and George Folsom, parties to the original suit, and who were then living in other states than Ohio, brought a suit in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, asking for a partition of the lands in Ohio as against the other kindred, making the University a

party, and raising the same question at issue in the suits then pending in the Courts of Ohio and Illinois. In this suit the University at first claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction, and the claim was sustained. But afterwards, the plaintiffs amended their bill and without objection the case went to trial, and on the 14th day of February, 1902, the Circuit Court of the United States decided all the questions in favor of the University, and held that from the death of Charlotte G. Page, March 18, 1898, the lands and rents and profits described in the bill, had been and were the property in fee simple of the University and that neither Maria F. Thomas nor George Folsom had any right, title, interest, or estate therein.

This case was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

While the foregoing described suits were pending there were numerous vague offers of compromise by those who were contesting the devise to the University, but none were in form to be seriously considered by the Board of Trustees until the 4th day of March, 1901, when the Attorneys for the parties so contesting, viz:

I. N. Abernathy, H. J. Booth, and Henry P. Folsom, submitted a written proposition looking to a settlement of the litigation by an equal division of the estate between the University and the collateral kindred. Said proposition was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Godfrey, Jones, Massie, Dean Hunter, and the Secretary, who consulted the University attorneys, and on their advice rejected the proposition.

In the spring of 1902 the Circuit Court of Champaign County, Illinois, decided the case pending in that court in favor of the University, and on demand Mr. John G. Haas, who had been appointed agent and receiver for such lands, on the 27th day of May, 1902, by written instrument surrendered the Illinois lands to the University, and agreed to pay over the moneys in his hands received as rents and profits of such lands, since the death of Charlotte G. Page.

As the defeated parties in this litigation had three years in which to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the State, on the 2nd day of July, 1902, John G. Haas, Receiver, having paid over to the University the rents and profits in his hands as such receiver, to-wit, the sum of \$12,626.30, was appointed agent of the Board of Trustees to manage the lands and collect the rents until the final determination of the suit.

The suit begun in the Common Pleas Court of Pickaway County, November 13, 1897, as above stated was continued from time to time until June, 1902, when it was tried and the Court decided that it was without jurisdiction to try the questions raised by the pleadings and dismissed the case. The Board of Trustees thereupon appealed to the Circuit Court. The case was heard in the Circuit Court of Pickaway County on the 26th day of November, 1902, on the pleadings and the evidence, and the Court found that it had jurisdiction to hear and determine the rights of the parties in the controversy, and that the decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States and of the State of Illinois, above mentioned, were conclusive as a bar to the rights of the parties adverse to the University, and in favor of the claim of the University to the funds in the hands of Mr. John G. Haas, Trustee and Receiver, and to the possession of the lands in Ohio, and directed that the said Receiver deliver to the University possession of such lands and pay over to the Board of Trustees the funds in his hands received as rents and profits of such lands. To this judgment and decree Maria F. Thomas excepted and filed her petition in error in the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In pursuance of said decrees said John G. Haas, Receiver, on the 4th day of February, 1903, surrendered possession of the lands in Ohio, and paid over to the University the sum of \$15,085.44, the amount in his hands as such Receiver, and was appointed Agent of the Board of Trustees to manage said lands until the final determination of the suit.

The case appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was tried in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th day of March, 1903, and the Court being in doubt concerning the

question of its jurisdiction certified such question to the Supreme Court of the United States for its adjudication.

On the 12th day of April, 1904, the Supreme Court of Ohio handed down its decision in the case taken thereto on error to the Circuit Court of Pickaway County, which decision was in favor of the University; and a little later the Supreme Court of Illinois found for the University in the case pending there.

The Supreme Court of the United States at its October term, 1904, decided the question of jurisdiction certified to it by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, adversely to the claim of the University and the case in the latter Court was therefore dismissed.

Thus ended the protracted litigation growing out of the Page will.

The litigation was conducted with great ability and skill by the distinguished counsel who represented the University, and the final result is for them a great triumph. It is also an impressive tribute to the legal acumen of the testator, who was himself a great lawyer, and comprehended the full meaning and import of the terms he used in disposing of his estate.

Fortunately for the University, while the litigation was pending, the lands in controversy steadily increased in value, and at its close were worth from one-third to one-half more than they were at its beginning; and during the same period the University received the sum of over \$40,000 from the rents and profits of the lands.

In accordance with the terms of the will the lands were sold and the money arising from such sale has been certified into the State Treasury, and placed to the credit of the Endowment Fund of the University.

The gross amount realized under said will up to June 30, 1911, as certified by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and shown in the Annual Report of the University for year ending June 30, 1911, was \$208,863.84. The Secretary in letter of July 11, 1911, stated that at that date there was still outstanding and unpaid, a mortgage on the Illinois lands of

\$7,490, due March, 1912, which when paid will swell the Page endowment fund to near \$217,000.

There was a strong disposition on the part of the Board of Trustees to use a portion of the proceeds of the rents and profits from said lands in defraying the expenses of the protracted and expensive litigation, but this was so stoutly resisted by the Hon. D. M. Massie, then a member of the Board, that it was not done. It is to Mr. Massie that we owe the fact that the entire sum received under the will was added to the endowment fund, and remains undiminished, as a memorial of the testator's generosity and far-sighted wisdom.

CHAPTER VIII

PRESIDENT CANFIELD'S ADMINISTRATION

In detailing the successes and failures of President Canfield's administration, and the progress of the University while he was President, it is well to keep in mind his ideals of a State University and his conception of what the President of such an institution should be.

The University should be, in his opinion, the head of the common-school system of the State, if not the educational system of the State.

In his letter of December 31, 1894, when considering his second call to the presidency of the Ohio State University, he said:

Do you wish the University to become the leader of the common public-school system? That does not exclude relations to the private schools, but puts the public school first and is willing to wait for their recognition and their following.

His idea of the position of the President of the University was that he should be "the chief educator" of the State. Public education is simply a branch of the civil service. All employes are State employes, and the Chancellor (President) in a certain large sense at the head of a State department, that of higher education . . . He is engaged in the public service as clearly and as notably as the governor or judges of the supreme court. He differs from all other public officers in this only, that he is the one citizen who is placed in a public position without regard to party ties, or political affiliations. His service is rendered to all the people along other, if not higher, than political lines. . . . He is in a certain way a First Citizen guiding and directing a great movement, which is for all and all alike."

These views, and the fact that he had aggressively advocated, and sought to enforce them as a policy in his administration in the University of Nebraska, soon became known to the presidents and governing boards of the other colleges and so-called universities, and in the higher educational circles of the State, and occasioned among them some anxiety and alarm. The President of one of the other universities was reported as saying: "We must hustle now as we have not had to do heretofore,"¹⁶ and there were mutterings of a movement towards united opposition on the part of such other colleges and universities. Later on we shall see how this opposition was aroused and manifested.

The new President took up his new duties with surprising vigor and industry, and gave personal attention to even the smallest details of administration. Even the janitors and scrubwomen were asked why they did not get down on their knees when they scrubbed and cleaned the floors. Down to the most insignificant employe, all soon recognized that a new order of administration was to be introduced by the new executive, and that there was to be substituted for government by the President and faculty, which the law provided, and which had been followed by previous administrations, government by the chief executive, with the faculty and other employes as auxiliary subordinates. The Board of Trustees, of course, was to be recognized as the governing body of the institution, but the President was to relieve them of the burdens of such government. They were to be merely kept in touch with the institution, through the President. He was to sustain the same relations to the Board of Trustees, as the President and manager of a railroad, or other great corporation, sustains to its Board of Directors. The government was to be no longer representative but autocratic.

As it was vacation time when President Canfield assumed his new duties, there was little to do. The annual budget for the year had been approved, the faculty and employes had been selected, and there remained only the usual repairs of

¹⁶President Bashford, Ohio Wesleyan University.

the buildings and their renovation and preparation for the first term of the year beginning in September, and these had, for a long time been looked after by the Secretary, under the general direction of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees.

There was also the advertising of the University, by catalogue and announcements, and by short notices in newspapers and magazines. Much of this had been done already by the Committee on Printing and Advertising, consisting of President Scott and the Secretary, but to that which remained to be done, President Canfield gave his careful personal attention.

To advertise the University, to make it better known to all the people of the State, was one of the new President's ambitions, and to this he devoted much of his time.

The methods he used in this work were somewhat novel. They attracted attention and provoked discussion. The first novelty he introduced was the writing of a short story which appeared in a magazine published in Cleveland, in which he pictured a young man and his wife making a tour of portions of the State on a bicycle, visiting another University and making unfavorable comments on its plant, its equipment, and its work, as compared with the Ohio State University.

He soon learned that many people in Columbus took no interest in the University, and that some had never been on its grounds. To meet this condition, he arranged for a series of evening concerts on the campus, to which the public was invited. He advertised the same by large posters carried on the sides of the street railroad cars. These concerts were largely attended. During them the buildings were brilliantly lighted, and the President himself was conspicuous at one of the prominent windows of his office, engaged in running a typewriter, at which he was an adept.

These methods of advertising the University, grated harshly on the feelings and sensibilities of some members of the faculty who regarded them as undignified, and not in keeping with the traditions of higher institutions of learning.

One eminent professor voicing the opinions of many others said the band concerts themselves were not objectionable if held at long intervals, and at proper times, but carried on as they were, they disturbed that "academic repose" which was essential to the character of the institution and to the proper carrying on of its proper work. Again, among groups of the faculty the words of President Eliot of Harvard were smilingly recalled, "he is breezy in manner and sometimes in matter."

But the new President was warmly received by every one in and about the University, by the people of Columbus, and of the State so far as known.

The people of Columbus were especially enthusiastic in their welcome to him, and the Columbus Club tendered him a banquet, where he made a speech which captivated those present, and at the close of which he received a most remarkable demonstration of approval—the guests numbering near a hundred of the leading citizens spontaneously rising and waving their napkins and cheering.

No one ever entered upon a great public task under more happy auspices, or more favorable conditions. His coming had been widely advertised and when he came all circles of the University felt that under his leadership the institution would make rapid progress. President Scott in his last report as President of the University, dated August 3, 1895, congratulated the Board of Trustees on its choice of his successor, and said: "At his touch the University has already felt the pulse of a new life."

On July 13, 1895, the venerable Dr. Norton Strange Townshend died at his residence on the University campus, in the 80th year of his age. He had been chosen as Professor of Agriculture when the institution was first organized, and had been Emeritus Professor of Agriculture since 1891. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held July 16, 1895, a memorial was adopted reciting in brief his services to the University in which it was said:

His eminent attainments, his large experience and extensive acquaintance, the fact that he was a pioneer in agricultural education in Ohio and his rare powers as a public teacher and lecturer, made him a strong and influential member of the faculty of the University, and kept the institution in touch with the agricultural population of the State. His services to the nation, to the State, and to the University have been inestimable. Few lives have been fuller of noble purposes and good deeds, and few men through so long a career have maintained so high, pure, and unselfish a character.

The distinguished part he took in the cause of agriculture, and in the development of the University, are detailed at length in the part of this history specially devoted to the College of Agriculture.

The first important event occurring during the administration of President Canfield was the establishment of a lake laboratory at Sandusky, Ohio.

It had its origin in the desire of David S. Kellicott, professor of Zoology and Entomology, for some facilities for the study of food fishes and fresh water fauna. As early as 1891 he had sent a communication to the Board of Trustees recommending the cleaning out and preserving the body of water known as the "old river bed," on the University estate, as a natural aquarium, for the departments of Botany and Zoology. This communication was referred to the executive committee of the Board of Trustees for investigation and report. There is no record that any further action was taken in regard to it, and the scheme seems to have been abandoned. Professor Kellicott was greatly disappointed that his recommendation was not approved. He was at the time and afterwards engaged in the study of the food fishes in the streams of Ohio, and frequently spoke to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the desirability of a laboratory for the department, to aid in this work. In one of these conversations, the Secretary suggested the idea of establishing such a laboratory in connection and co-operation with the State Fish Commission which was maintaining a hatchery at Sandusky, Ohio, for the propagation and distribution of food fishes with a view of replenishing the streams of Ohio. The suggestion met with

instant and enthusiastic approval by Professor Kellicott who remarked that the vicinity of Sandusky was the best point in the State for such a laboratory. It also led naturally to the renewal of the movement for the establishment of the laboratory Professor Kellicott desired. In the meantime the Secretary called on the Hon. H. B. Vincent, then President of the State Fish and Game Commission, and found him to be in hearty accord with the suggestion. On January 15, 1895, Professor Kellicott sent to the Board of Trustees, then in session, a communication "recommending the establishment of a lake laboratory at some point near Sandusky on Lake Erie, for the study and investigation of problems connected with the important industries of the fisheries and a collection of the fishes of Ohio," and the same was referred to a committee consisting of Trustee John T. Mack, President Scott, Professor Kellicott, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees to make an investigation as to its feasibility and report at the June meeting of the Board. This committee, or portions of it, had a number of conferences with members of the State Fish and Game Commission, and made its final report September 2, 1895, recommending the establishment of a lake laboratory on lines and for reasons set forth in a report by Professor Kellicott which was submitted to the Board in April, 1895. The report stated that arrangements had been made with the Hon. H. B. Vincent, President of the State Fish and Game Commission, whereby it was proposed to build a second story to the building used as a State hatchery at Sandusky to be used as a lake laboratory, under agreements and conditions set forth in the report, and that the sum of \$350 be appropriated for the work. The report was adopted and the appropriation was made. President Scott, who was a member of the committee above named, took a lively interest in the project. Later pages of this history will narrate how this beginning resulted in the fine lake laboratory, now maintained by the University at Cedar Point. At the same meeting at which the lake laboratory was established President Canfield suggested the appointment of a committee consisting of Trustees Godfrey, Mack, Chamberlain,

and Schueller to consider all matters connected with the affiliation of a medical college with the University, and recommended the appointment of another committee to consider the establishment of a printing office. The movement in regard to a medical college revived by President Canfield, opened up a subject upon which there were sharp divisions and antagonisms in the Board of Trustees and in the faculty, and created unpleasant distractions which lasted during his administration.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in January, 1896, the matter of appropriations for new buildings was discussed, and it was decided to defer requests for same until further acquaintance with the legislature. At a meeting in February following, President Canfield reported that the faculty had recommended the division of the University into six colleges, each with a separate faculty of its own, and the recommendation was approved. Such action gave the name "college" to each of the six separate schools of the University then existing, and had in view also the enlarging of the authority of the separate faculties. At the same meeting President Canfield reported the destruction by fire of the boiler house on the morning of February 11, 1896, and recommended that steps be taken for the completion of a new one already begun but only half built for lack of funds. The Board of Trustees approved this recommendation and directed its Secretary to have plans and estimates for the work prepared and submitted to the Board at its next meeting. He was also directed to have plans for an engine house prepared and submitted at same time. At this meeting the Board of Trustees reluctantly accepted the resignation of Professor S. W. Robinson, who had organized the department of Mechanical Engineering and had directed its work for more than fifteen years, and on recommendation of President Canfield, Wm. T. Magruder was elected as his successor.

The Board of Trustees in its annual report for the year ending June 30, 1895, had made an appeal for appropriations for completing the boiler house and the consolidation of the

steam heating plant; for an agricultural building and a building to be used as an armory and gymnasium. These were regarded as the buildings most needed at the time, and while the President and Board of Trustees were planning how to approach the legislature in regard to additional appropriations for these needed buildings, the matter was practically settled by the legislature itself.

At the November election, 1895, the Hon. David L. Sleeper of Athens County, was elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and on the same day the Hon. Nial R. Hysell of Franklin County, was elected a member of the Senate in the same body. When the General Assembly was organized Mr. Sleeper was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He had come to the legislature from Athens, the seat of the Ohio University, with a desire to obtain from that body increased financial support for his home institution. Mr. Hysell in 1891, while Speaker of the House, had introduced and secured the passage of the bill providing for a levy of one-twentieth of a mill for the support of the Ohio State University, and was desirous of increasing the financial resources of the institution he had so signally served five years before. These two men were of opposite politics and both were leaders in their respective parties. But they soon met and agreed upon a bill amending the Act of 1891 so as to increase the levy of the Ohio State University from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a mill, and providing a levy of three one-hundredths of a mill to be divided between Ohio and Miami Universities,—seven-twelfths thereof to go to Ohio University and five-twelfths to Miami University.

Mr. Sleeper submitted the bill to the authorities of the Ohio State University, who were looking after legislation, who told him they would oppose the bill in the form submitted.

The first levy for the Ohio State University had been provided in the same section of the statutes which required the levy to be made for the support of the State common schools. It was made as an advanced step toward securing an organic connection between the common schools and the

University, and the Ohio State University managers stated emphatically that they would not consent to having the levy for the Ohio and Miami Universities provided for in the same section. They told Mr. Sleeper also that they would enter into no combination with anyone to secure additional appropriations, or aid, for the Ohio State University, but would not oppose the levies for Ohio and Miami, if they were provided for in a separate bill, and not made a part of the same section which provided the levies for the State University and the common schools.

Without further consultation with the Ohio State University authorities, a bill was prepared and introduced by Mr. Hysell in the Senate, amending Section 3951 of the Revised Statutes, which provided the levy for the State common schools and that for the Ohio State University, so as to increase the latter levy from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a mill, and Mr. Sleeper introduced in the House a bill providing for a levy of three-hundredths of a mill for Ohio and Miami Universities, to be divided as above stated. The sections of this last named bill were numbered Sections 3951a and 3951b.

These bills were passed in the form in which they were introduced. That of Mr. Sleeper, February 26, 1896, and that of Mr. Hysell, March 9, 1896. There was some opposition to them in both houses, but it was not able to overcome the combination of the two influential political leaders above named. The University managers watched the progress of the bills with much interest, and were a little alarmed when Mr. Sleeper's bill was passed first. They feared that having got their bill through, the friends of Ohio and Miami Universities might turn in and defeat Mr. Hysell's bill. Such fears, however, were soon dispelled, and twelve days after the Sleeper bill passed, the Hysell bill also passed and became a law.

The rapidity with which these measures were matured and passed occasioned surprise. It was surprising also because neither the Board of Trustees, nor the President, nor any of the University authorities had recommended or asked

for it. It is true that in their first report after the passage of the Act providing the twentieth-of-a-mill levy the Board of Trustees had said that all and more than the additional resources provided by the congressional annuity and the first Hysell Act were needed for additional buildings and equipment, and it was intimated that it might become necessary to ask for further aid until the buildings already contracted for (Orton Hall and Hayes Hall), had been constructed in order to avoid curtailing the teaching force of the institution.

In the same report President Scott in considering the increased revenues provided by the above mentioned measures, said:

Let us not forget to be grateful, or to estimate at its true value the benefactions of the State: but neither let us err by conceding that the State has done all that needs to be done or all that she ought to do.

During the year 1892, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees obtained from twenty-three other colleges and universities, which were receiving the benefits of the land grant of 1862, detailed reports of their resources and incomes, their buildings and equipment, etc., and especially the amounts they were receiving from their respective states. These statistics showed that, notwithstanding the increase of income, provided by the legislation above mentioned, the Ohio State University's income was much below that of similar institutions in less fortunate states. Such statistics were included in the annual report for that year and special attention was called to them.

It was also stated that additional buildings and equipment other than those contracted for, were absolutely needed for the proper work of the institution, and suggested that the State should provide for these buildings by special appropriations, and leave the entire income arising from the State levy to be used for current expenses. This suggestion was repeated in the year 1893 and President Scott made an eloquent appeal for additional aid from the State.

Again in 1894, the Trustees in their annual report set forth the necessity for additional buildings, and that further progress of the institution was practically impossible without additional income.

And in 1895 they had specifically recommended appropriations for an armory and gymnasium, and for an agricultural building.

No one had any expectation that an increase of the State levy at that time would be favorably considered, and therefore thought it would be a waste of words to ask for it.

So it must be said that the University owes this surprising and sudden increase of its income not to its President and Board of Trustees, but to the personal efforts of the two men above named, who were of opposite politics, but whose personal, and perhaps political aims and ambitions, were for the time being united.

As was the case after the passage of the act providing for the levy of one-twentieth of a mill for the support of the University in 1891, the legislature refused to make any appropriations for buildings out of the general revenues, and again proposed, in lieu of such appropriations, to enact a law authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the increased levies, and to be paid out of them. So an act was passed authorizing the issue of not exceeding \$300,000 such certificates of indebtedness "for the purpose of providing for the speedy erection of needed buildings and improvements, and the securing of needed equipment, and for the payment of the costs, expenses, and estimates therefor." Such certificates of indebtedness were to bear interest not exceeding six percent per annum payable semiannually, and were all to be paid on or before December 31, 1903. The act also contained a provision that not less than \$50,000 a year should be set apart as a sinking fund for payment of such certificates and interest thereon.

This sudden and surprising increase of the revenues of the University made it possible to add new departments, employ additional instructors, provide additional buildings, and

make many needed improvements. It also brought to Trustees and faculty a solemn sense of greatly increased responsibility. This was recognized in the annual report for the year last above named.

After reciting the steps already then taken for the completion of the boiler house, the erection of the power house, the enlargement of library facilities, the addition to the botanical building, the enlargement of the chapel, the erection of a separate building for an armory and gymnasium, a building for the departments of Anatomy and Physiology and Zoology and Entomology, to be called the Biological Building, and an Agricultural Building, the Trustees said:

All the foregoing improvements have been made possible by the action of the General Assembly at its last session in passing the bill introduced by Senator N. R. Hysell, increasing the University levy to one-tenth of a mill, and the bill introduced by Senator Silas J. Williams, authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding \$300,000 in anticipation of such increased levy. It is cause for congratulation that these measures received the almost unanimous support of both bodies of the General Assembly. It indicates a public sentiment in favor of the University which insures a steady and cordial support, and which is encouraging in the highest degree to its friends.

To the Trustees of the University, who are charged by law with the duty and responsibility of wisely applying the income of the institution, there comes with increased revenue increased responsibility. With a full sense of such responsibility they hope to be able, as in the past, to safeguard all expenditures, so that no part of the income of the University shall fail of its beneficent purpose by being lost or misapplied.

The Trustees were able to note in the foregoing report, as among the important events of the year, the establishment of the lake laboratory, the improvement of the spring on the campus, and the completion and dedication of the Emerson McMillin Observatory, the history of which is given elsewhere in this work.

They were also able to report a great improvement in the campus, which was made possible by the generous gift of Mr. Emerson McMillin, and the acquisition for the Geological Museum of the megalonyx. This skeleton was important as being the only complete one then in existence. It was secured

through the efforts of Dr. Edward Orton, and the generosity of Mr. Emerson McMillin, who gave the money, about \$1,000, needed to bring together the needed missing parts and put them together. The interesting coincidence is noted, that this skeleton was completed and placed in the museum on the 13th day of April, 1896, the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, who gave it its generic name.

The year above named also showed a gratifying increase in the number of students; the numbers were 968 as against 805 for the preceding year.

On the recommendation of President Canfield a new department of domestic economy was created and assigned to the College of Agriculture, and the work in Electrical Engineering was taken from the department of Physics and made a separate department.

The instructional force was increased and additional facilities for instruction were provided to meet the growing needs. Surely no president of a college or university, in his first year of administration, was ever attended by more auspicious conditions and circumstances than was President Canfield.

Shortly after the increased revenues were provided, as before described, the Trustees and President at once took up the subject of additional buildings and improvements, and the whole subject received very careful consideration. There was no division in regard to the building for the College of Agriculture. It was absolutely required to meet the needs of that college, which had no regular abiding place, and whose departments were temporarily provided for in a number of scattered buildings. It was demanded by the agricultural interests of the State, and the Trustees in their annual report for 1895 had recommended such a building "in the interests of the agricultural classes," whose welfare was one of the foremost considerations in the foundation grant of the institution.

But with the other proposed buildings there was a wide difference of opinion. An armory and gymnasium was needed and had been also recommended by the Trustees in

their annual report last above mentioned. It was practically decided upon as one of the new buildings to be at once provided for. President Canfield laid great stress upon the urgent need of a new chapel, and urged the erection of a great auditorium which would seat from 3,000 to 4,000 people. There was great pressure for a building to accommodate the departments of Zoology and Entomology, and Anatomy and Physiology, and provide a room for a museum for their collections. The differences in regard to these buildings caused a prolonged discussion. While it was going on, the first plans for an agricultural building were completed, and by direction of the Board of Trustees Professor Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees visited Cornell University, the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, the Agricultural Colleges at Guelph, Ontario, and Lansing, Michigan, and the University of Wisconsin. They took with them one of the architects of the proposed agricultural building and the proposed plans for the building. They submitted these plans to the leading agricultural authorities of the several institutions, and invited criticism, and suggestions for their improvement, with the result that they were remodeled and much improved. At the institutions they visited they also made inquiry as to provisions made for large rooms for chapel exercises, commencement occasions, and the like. They found that in nearly all the above institutions the armory building was used for commencement exercises, that a moderately sized room was all that was needed for chapel exercises, or public lectures, and that large assembly halls were condemned. Such large halls involved a large outlay, were very expensive to heat and maintain, and as they were only used once or twice a year, it was unwise economy to build them. The experience of the University of Minnesota was cited, where such an assembly hall was erected, and in a short time abandoned.

The above committee on its return from the above trip made its report to the Board of Trustees, and thereupon the plans of the armory and gymnasium were modified so that

the main floor and gallery could be used as an auditorium for commencement exercises and large assemblies. This, however, did not meet the conditions then existing, as a larger room for chapel exercises was imperatively demanded. At this juncture, Professor S. C. Derby modestly suggested that the present chapel might be enlarged by extending the middle wing of the main building northward. The suggestion met with favor, and architects Yost and Packard were directed to prepare plans for such extension. The plans proved to be so admirable that they were at once adopted. Due advertisement was made and the contract for the same was awarded to Nichol and Carr at their bid of \$18,657.00. Probably no building improvement of the University has contributed more to the daily comfort, convenience, and enjoyment of students and faculty than this. Even President Canfield, who had reluctantly yielded his preference for a large assembly hall, said in his report for the year ending June 30, 1897:

It is doubtful whether any expenditure since the establishment of the University has added more to the enjoyment, the comfort, and the general well being of both faculty and students. We . . . held our first indoor commencement in this room. It was found entirely satisfactory for all exercises, and added much that was orderly and even stately to the closing scenes of the University year. The outspoken appreciation of all this, on the part of our alumni and friends and by citizens who were present, was gratifying in the extreme.

The chapel proved to be ample for commencement exercises for many years. It has been used for the weekly convocation of students and faculty, which succeeded the former daily chapel exercises, for public lectures, concerts, theatrical performances, conventions and meetings of various kinds, and will continue to be used for many of these purposes for a long time to come. It should not be forgotten that the University is indebted to Professor Derby for the suggestion of this most important improvement. This indebtedness was recognized at the time, and it was suggested that the new auditorium be given the name of "Derby Chapel." This, however, did not meet with the approval of President Canfield, who

recommended that it be named "Scott Chapel" in honor of President W. H. Scott. On motion of Mr. Godfrey the Trustees approved such recommendation. President Scott, however, promptly declined the honor, and the action of the Trustees was thereupon rescinded. So the fine auditorium remains unnamed to this day.

The summer and fall of 1896 were filled with unusual activity, owing in part to the many projected buildings and improvements. Contracts for the completion of the Boiler House, and the erection of a Power House, and their equipment were awarded May 19, for the improvement of the Chapel, August 14, and for the Armory and Gymnasium, the Agricultural Building and the Biological Building, September 2, 1896. The contracts for the three last named improvements were awarded to the Columbus Construction Company, composed of John J. Dun and H. K. Knopf. There were grave doubts as to their ability to properly do the work, but they were the lowest bidders, had given a bond which was duly certified as sufficient, and there was no alternative, but to award to them the contracts or reject all the bids and readvertise, with the probable result that they would again be the lowest bidders. The story of their unsatisfactory work, the unsuccessful efforts to hold them to their contracts, their final abandonment of the work, and the completion of the agricultural building by the Trustees themselves, is narrated in the history of the College of Agriculture. Practically the same conditions existed and the same action was taken in regard to the Armory and Gymnasium and the Biological Building.

The building committee which had the immediate direction of the construction of these improvements was composed of the President of the Board of Trustees, President Canfield and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. J. H. Outhwaite was afterwards added to such committee and served as its chairman.

The attention of the Building Committee and the Board of Trustees was for months chiefly engrossed by the almost daily perplexing and difficult questions arising out of the ef-

forts to compel the contractors for the buildings above mentioned to properly perform their contracts, and they were not free from these troubles until May, 1897, when by authority of the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State, the Trustees took upon themselves the task of employing the labor and furnishing the material for completing the construction of the buildings.

While all this was going on, an incident occurred which produced a change in the attitude of the faculty and some of the Trustees towards the new President.

When the Manual Training building was completed, in 1893, Mr. Arthur L. Williston was elected director of the newly created Industrial Department and entered upon his duties.

Professor Williston was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had had some experience as a teacher in that institution, and also some experience as a constructive engineer. He entered upon his work with zeal and intelligence. He prepared careful plans and estimates for the equipment of the department, and carried them out with unusual pains and forethought. When the equipment was completed, he had kept within his estimates, had shown rare skill in placing the machinery so as to secure economy of space and power and facility in its use, and it was confidently claimed that no department of the kind in the country was so admirably arranged and equipped for the work in hand. While this was going on he was directed by the faculty to develop and report a course of instruction to fit in with other courses of the University. By most members of the faculty, the introduction of manual training was not regarded favorably. It was thought by some to be a fad, and by others to be suited only to common or preparatory schools, and was out of place in a University. The department of Mechanical Engineering was distinctly hostile to the new department, believing, if not claiming, that all the work in manual training which was proper to be done in a University could be better done in that department, and that a separate department of manual training was

superfluous. Professor Williston, because of the above described attitude of his associates in the faculty, for a long time received little encouragement or aid from them in accomplishing his difficult task. Courses of instruction which he presented to the faculty were torn to pieces, and referred back to him for revision or amendment so often, that no one not possessed by his unfailing good temper and dogged persistence, could have succeeded. Finally, however, by the aid and encouragement of Professor N. W. Lord, of the College of Engineering, a course of instruction was devised which was accepted by the faculty and the work begun. Professor Williston, besides being a trained engineer was a skillful mechanic, and an adept with all sorts of tools. No one could have better directed the hand and machine work in his department. Besides directing the work in foundry, forge, and machine and carpenter shops, he sought and obtained higher work in mechanical engineering, which he taught with success. He was exacting in his requirements of his students, who complained of it, and, unpleasant to relate, such complaints were secretly encouraged by an associate in the faculty who should have discouraged them.

The attitude towards his department above mentioned, had unconsciously perhaps assumed the form of a mild disapproval of his personality, which it is difficult to describe or account for. He was attractive in person, young, clean, strong, of recognized ability, and of high social standing. It was said of him outside University circles that he was the one professor of the University who had no objectionable habits. President Canfield, naturally desirous of introducing some new men of his own selection into the faculty, soon learned the situation above described, and on March 29, 1897, without authority from the Board of Trustees, addressed a letter to Professor Williston marked "private and confidential," asking for his resignation, because of his failure as an administrator and instructor, and proposing that if he would quietly withdraw, he, the President, would suppress all inquiry as to the cause of such resignation.

Professor Williston was taken completely by surprise by such letter and at once showed it to some of his friends in the faculty, and to Messrs. Wing and Godfrey of the Board of Trustees, and it soon became known throughout the faculty. The request itself, and the indirect manner in which it was made, were almost universally but quietly condemned. It was known that the Board of Trustees would meet April 7, and that the matter would be taken up at that meeting. To meet the allegation in the President's letter that Professor Williston had failed as an administrator and instructor, the following paper was prepared and directed to be placed in the hands of Mr. L. B. Wing, a member of the Board of Trustees, to be used if necessary:

Ohio State University,

Columbus, Ohio, April 6, 1897.

To the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University:

GENTLEMEN—It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that a proposition to make a change in the department of Manual Training by the removal of the present incumbent is likely to be brought before your body for consideration.

The training given in this department forms a required part of the courses of study with which we are connected, and for which we are responsible, and it enters into these courses only, and no others in the University curriculum.

We have had opportunity to see the results of the training given by this department, in the students of our respective courses. We wish to express the conviction, not only that it has been doing good work in the past, but also that its standard of efficiency has been constantly raised under the administration of Professor Williston. We submit these facts under the belief that they will be welcome and useful to you in any consideration you may give to such proposition.

Very respectfully,

N. W. LORD,	EDWARD ORTON, JR.
C. N. BROWN,	JOS. N. BRADFORD,
THOMAS F. HUNT,	FRANK A. RAY,
F. C. CALDWELL,	E. A. HITCHCOCK.

When the Board of Trustees met April 7, 1897, all members had been informed of the demand for Professor Willis-

ton's resignation, and all were present. Mr. Outhwaite took the leadership and asked the President by what authority he had asked for the resignation of Professor Williston. The President replied that he had done so only as preparatory to bringing the matter before the Board of Trustees which he recognized as the superior and final authority in such matters, and for the reason that Professor Williston was a failure as a teacher and the manager of a department. Mr. Outhwaite mercilessly pressed for the facts on which the President based his opinion and belief that Professor Williston was a failure. The President under such examination was compelled to confess that no one in the faculty had expressed any such opinion, that he had never been in the shops or laboratories while Professor Williston was directing the work and had never been in his class room while he was conducting a recitation. As a justification of his opinion and belief he "breezily" stated "that he did not need to see a professor or teacher at his work to judge of his qualifications or efficiency: all that was necessary for him was to pass along the hall in front of his recitation room when the transom was raised." Seeing the drift, the President suavely proposed to withdraw his letter to Professor Williston, and there the matter ended for the present. No record of the incident was made and the paper commending Professor Williston's work as a teacher was not produced. President Canfield in a letter of date April 8, 1897, to Professor Williston stated that "the Trustees, without formal action had referred back to him for further consideration and later report, your relations with the University—with a very definite inclination to favor you with another year's trial, in order that you may have every opportunity to remove the doubts now existing, in my own mind at least, as to your ability to build up your department and make it a positive educational factor in both the University world and the State at large." He also asked Professor Williston to prepare and submit to him "an exact and detailed statement of the work for which you wish to be personally responsible for the coming year."

To this letter Professor Williston replied stating that he expected to hold himself personally responsible for the success of all the work in his department, which work had been intrusted to him by the Board of Trustees, and gave in some detail the items of such work.

The President in answer to this letter called attention to certain work in Mechanical Engineering, which had been transferred to the department of Industrial Arts, and wished to know of Professor Williston whether he desired to continue such work *under Professor Magruder*, the head of the department of Mechanical Engineering. He also wished Professor Williston to state whether it was his intention "to modify in any way the methods of instruction or work in the department, especially with a view to developing more sharply (if possible) the Manual Training principle and idea."

To this letter Professor Williston answered, that he "was not aware that he had been carrying work in the department of Mechanical Engineering, or under the direction of the head of that department, that the subjects of 'analytical mechanics' and 'strength of materials' had been transferred to the department of Industrial Arts last fall, and that he should continue to regard himself as responsible for them until the faculty made some other disposition of such work." In developing more sharply the manual training principle and idea, Professor Williston stated that during the last four years the department had been constantly growing and developing along these lines, and that he should continue to improve every opportunity to broaden the scope and increase the efficiency and usefulness of the department.

The President was not satisfied with this letter and further correspondence prolonged a controversy over the question whether the President could by his own order make a professor of a department subordinate to another professor of the same rank in charge of another department.

This correspondence has been placed in the files of the University, and shows a disposition on the part of the President to make it unpleasant for Professor Williston. To compel

the latter to subordinate himself to another professor of equal rank, and only recently elected to the faculty, in work he had been successfully carrying on, seems a small thing upon which to raise an issue. In the position Professor Williston had taken, he was supported by a majority of his associates in the faculty. The President persisted in his course, and finally took the matter to the Board of Trustees, and on motion of Mr. Chamberlain the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The work in the department of Industrial Arts does not occupy the entire time of Professor Williston, therefore

Resolved, That President Canfield be authorized to assign him to the work of analytical mechanics and strength of materials, in the department of Mechanical Engineering.

At that time the members of the Board were not fully advised of the facts of the controversy. Later, they were so advised, and a motion was made by J. McLain Smith to rescind the foregoing resolution, and substitute the following:

Whereas, The work in Industrial Arts does not occupy the entire time of Professor Williston, therefore

Resolved, That President Canfield be authorized to assign the work of analytical mechanics and strength of materials temporarily to that department from the department of Mechanical Engineering.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Outhwaite.

This provoked a heated discussion.

Mr. Godfrey who had to leave in order to make a train asked to have his vote recorded in favor of the motion. Mr. Wing who also desired to leave asked to have his vote recorded against it, and after further heated discussion the motion was withdrawn.

The result of the President's indirect efforts to compel Professor Williston's resignation and the seemingly studied efforts to humiliate and embarrass him divided the Board of Trustees, and sowed among the members of the faculty the seeds of suspicion and distrust.

Professor Williston accepted the situation with good nature and continued his work with zeal and efficiency. But a

few months afterwards he received a call to the principalship of the scientific and technical department of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, at a salary nearly double that he was receiving from the University. Upon receipt of such call he tendered his resignation which was accepted, and the Board adopted unanimously the following resolution, offered by Mr. Chamberlain:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Professor Williston we desire to congratulate him on the honor conferred on him by the call he has received elsewhere, and to express our appreciation of the faithfulness with which he has labored in the Ohio State University.

It is interesting to narrate that in his new position Professor Williston soon took high rank in the field of industrial education. He was one of a committee of three distinguished engineers appointed to develop and prepare plans for the institution and equipment of the great Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. In the meantime, he continued to discharge the duties of his position at Pratt Institute with increasing power and usefulness. In 1909 he resigned from Pratt Institute and was chosen by the Trustees of a fund of over \$3,500,000 for the establishment and support of an industrial school, as their chief counsel, to aid them in choosing a site and organizing an entirely new institution for industrial education at Boston, to be known as the Wentworth Institute. He developed and matured the plans for organizing the institution, for its buildings, its equipment, and courses of instruction, and superintended the erection of the necessary buildings and their equipment. When the same were completed he was chosen its Principal. The institution opened its doors for the reception of students in September, 1911, and over seventeen hundred students sought admission to its classes, of whom only seven hundred could be accepted, leaving over one thousand on the waiting list.

The second year of President Canfield's administration closed June 30, 1897. The Trustees in their annual report for the year were able to record the completion of the heating and power plants; the enlargement of the chapel, which not

only provided a spacious and beautiful room capable of accommodating from twelve to fifteen hundred people, but also twelve additional class rooms; the construction of a gallery in the library; and an addition to Botanical Hall.

These improvements added greatly to the comfort and convenience of students and faculty and to the facilities for instruction. An expenditure of over \$4,000 in grading about the buildings and constructing new roads added materially to the attractiveness of the campus.

The number of students enrolled during the year, including those in attendance at the summer school, was 1,019, as against 968 the preceding year.

President Canfield reported an increase of sixteen percent during the year, and an increase of twenty-five percent during the two years of his administration.

In the same report he devotes considerable space to the discussion of "The Teacher's Character," "The Education of Woman," "Co-Education," "University Conservatism," and "Domestic Science." These discussions present briefly, and in a very attractive manner, his views upon these most interesting topics. He also pleaded for a library building, a building for the department of Physics, a new building for the College of Engineering, buildings for the College of Law and the College of Pharmacy, new buildings on the farm, a new executive residence, a residence on the campus for the chief engineer, and an organ for the chapel. He further stated that "all the buildings on the campus ought to be connected by broad cement walks in order that students may go quickly and dry shod from one piece of work to another;" that the entire campus should be enclosed by "a strong iron fence with suitable art-iron entrances," and that "there ought to be a new athletic field," and he ventured the prediction that "within the next ten years all this and more would be realized."

It is interesting to note that while this prediction was not realized in every respect, it was substantially more than fulfilled. During the ten years following it, a building for the department of Physics, a building for the College of Law,

two buildings for the College of Engineering, a building for the College of Veterinary Medicine, new buildings for the farm, and a new athletic field were provided.

It is true that there is yet no separate building for the College of Pharmacy, no organ for the chapel, and no new residences on the campus for the executive and the chief engineer. The buildings are not all connected by broad cement walks, and the campus is not enclosed by "a strong iron fence with art-iron entrances." But the College of Pharmacy has been amply provided for in the new chemical building, and we behold the library building, postponed for a brief period, now rising in majestic proportions on the campus,— the delayed fulfillment of President Canfield's optimistic prevision.

During the summer and fall of 1897 the work on the Agricultural Building, the armory and gymnasium, and the Biological Building were pressed with vigor, and plans for their adequate equipment were devised and carried forward.

President Canfield, in anticipation of the meeting in January, 1898, of the legislature elected in the fall of 1897, was busy with plans for carrying out his ideas of making the University the head of the educational system of the State, and prepared numerous bills to increase its power and importance. These measures were proposed with little regard to what the attitude toward them of other colleges and universities might be. He was fresh from Nebraska where such other colleges and universities were small and their influence or opposition could be disregarded without serious results. He assumed that this would be the case in Ohio. He drew a series of bills, which provided that all the scientific and technical work of the State should be done by the University. The professor of Geology of the University should be the State Geologist, the professor of General Chemistry, should be the State Chemist, the professor of Botany, the State Botanist, the professor of Entomology, the State Entomologist, the professor of Metallurgy, the State Metallurgist, and so on. But when it was pointed out that these measures would arouse intense opposition against the University on the

part of the other colleges and universities, the Agricultural Experiment Station, and specialists, not professors of the University, who were then engaged in doing some part of this work, he threw the bills aside. He had attended meetings of the State College Association, and had assumed an attitude towards the heads of other institutions which aroused hostility. He did not attempt to disguise his conviction that the State University stood in a position by itself, and must be recognized as the capsheaf in the State educational system.

He was outspoken in behalf of legislation which should regulate the requirements for degrees in the smaller colleges. A short time after the legislature met, Senator James R. Garfield, with whom the President had naturally formed close relations, because they were both graduates of Williams College, introduced an innocent looking bill (Senate Bill No. 116) in the Senate, entitled "A bill to constitute a College and University Council and prescribing the duties thereof." The bill was introduced January 27, 1898, and on January 31, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Universities and Colleges. The bill seemed innocent on its face.

The first section provided that no institution of learning should be thereafter incorporated, with power to confer degrees until the merits of its application should be passed upon by a board to be called "The College and University Council." Such council should be composed of ten members. The State Commissioner of common schools should be *ex officio* president of the council and the other nine members were to be appointed by the Governor. Three were to be selected from the faculties of the undenominational colleges, three from the faculties of the denominational colleges, and three from the superintendents of the public schools.

The council was to be authorized to visit annually and inspect such institutions as were incorporated under the Act, and to revoke their charters, if conditions of admission, etc., were not kept up to the required standard.

The council was to meet biennially, and submit to the legislature a report on higher education in Ohio, "including a list

of the institutions approved by the council," to present an annual report to the council, covering such matters and information, and in such form as the council should direct.

The bill proposed to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts which were inconsistent with its provisions.

Innocent as the bill seemed, it provoked a storm of protest from the colleges throughout the State. Senator Garfield was surprised at the opposition to the bill, and at once disavowed its authorship and said it was handed to him to be introduced by President Canfield. The latter denied that he was the author of the bill, but notwithstanding such denial, he was held responsible for it, and the storm broke upon the University. A self-constituted committee of the senators waited upon the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, with the ultimatum that the President must have the bill withdrawn, or the appropriations for the University would be defeated, which ultimatum was communicated to President Canfield. It was reported that the bill was afterwards withdrawn, and the record shows no action on it after its reference to the Committee on Universities and Colleges. Even after the bill was withdrawn there was a disposition on the part of members of the legislature to oppose the University appropriations, and it was said by some that if the Trustees wanted appropriations, they must keep President Canfield away from the legislative chambers. This was probably a bluff. But it seemed so serious, that it was suggested that both the President and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who were looking after the University measures, should retire from active control of the legislative campaign, and that such control should be given to Professor N. W. Lord. Another reason for this suggestion was that, in some way President Canfield had become *persona non grata* to the Hon. John R. Jones, chairman of the House Finance Committee. Mr. Jones was a vigorous personality, and his position as chairman of the House Finance Committee gave him great power and influence in legislation. He had a strong political following, and during his service as a representative he was appointed

State Commissioner of Labor Statistics. He was a miner by occupation, was well acquainted with Professor Lord, and had justly great respect for, and confidence in his ability and judgment.

The suggestion was adopted and Professor Lord took charge, and directed affairs with such wisdom and tact that the University appropriation bill went through, and the last Act providing for refunding the bonded indebtedness of the University was passed. These two Acts were all that the University sought to have passed at this session of the legislature. Their passage gave great satisfaction to all concerned and no one seemed to enjoy the outcome more than Professor Lord himself. The importance of the above mentioned refunding Act has been set forth in the chapter devoted to a history of the bonded indebtedness of the University.

At this session of the legislature a bill was introduced requiring the Board of Trustees to organize at once and equip a school of textile industries at the University, and appropriating \$30,000 of the University levy for such equipment. Also requiring that thereafter the sum of \$40,000 of such levy should be used annually for the support of such school. The bill was introduced at the suggestion of the Hon. William Lawrence of Bellefontaine, an ex-member of Congress and an active member of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, and had strong support. The bill was opposed by the Trustees and faculty because they believed there was no necessity for such a school in Ohio, because a trade school had, in their opinion, no proper place in a university, and because the assumption by the legislature of the power to specifically direct the manner in which the income of the University should be applied, would establish a precedent, which if followed, would be fatal to wise administration. The introduction and advocacy of the bill was for a time the cause of great anxiety. Professor Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, was put forward by the University as its representative before the committee which considered the bill, and mainly through his efforts the bill was defeated.

At one of the first meetings of the Board in 1898, Mr. Chamberlain offered a resolution which was adopted, for appointment of a committee to revise and codify the rules, regulations, and by-laws, and Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Godfrey, and Mr. Wing were appointed such committee, and directed to submit this revision to the Board at its April meeting. The rules and regulations and by-laws had been revised only a short time before this action by a committee consisting of Mr. Godfrey and the Secretary of the Board and this revision had been approved by the Board, and had been printed in the annual report for 1897.

At a meeting held May 5th, following, of the Board of Trustees, in executive session from which even its Secretary was excluded, the committee submitted its report. After the executive session, at the open meeting of the Board, Mr. Chamberlain presented the following minute of the executive session :

Columbus, Ohio, May 5, 9 o'clock a. m.

The Board having met in executive session on call of President Mack chose W. I. Chamberlain secretary *pro tem.* to report its action to the Secretary of the Board.

The Board then went carefully over the proposed rules and by-laws as prepared by its special committee, and made minor changes, adopted the rules as a whole with the changes made, and instructed Trustee Smith to prepare and send typewritten copy of the same to each member of the Board for inspection before it is printed for distribution to those concerned.

On motion the following order was made:

Voted that as soon as Trustee Smith shall have fully copied the rules and regulations and by-laws adopted by the Board, and received their final approval, the Secretary *pro tem.* of the Board at its executive session shall transmit a certified copy to the Secretary for record; and five hundred copies shall at once thereafter be printed, under the direction of the President and Secretary, and sent to all persons directly affected thereby.

Nothing in the records of the University more sharply indicates the conditions existing in the University at that time. Back of the proposition to amend the by-laws, rules, and regulations, it was believed, was the desire of President

Canfield to increase his own power and lessen the power of the faculty. In other words that he wished to introduce in place of the system for the immediate government of the institution which had prevailed from the beginning, an autocracy of which the President should be the head.

There was a decided opposition in the faculty to the proposed change which soon became known to the members of the Board of Trustees, and caused a division in that body.

The laws of the State had vested the government of the institution in the Board of Trustees: had given them power to "adopt by-laws, rules, and regulations for the government of the college;" "to elect a president;" "to determine the number of professors and tutors, elect the same and fix their salaries;" "to remove the president, or any professor or tutor," and "to fix and regulate the course of instruction," together with general supervision over lands, buildings, and other property of the institution, and the control of all expenses, with the proviso, that they should not contract any indebtedness not previously authorized by the General Assembly. They were also authorized to appoint a secretary, treasurer, and librarian, and such other officers as the interests of the institution might require and to fix their terms and compensation. In the Act reorganizing the institution and changing its name to the Ohio State University, it was made "the duty of the Board of Trustees *in connection with the faculty of the University*, to provide for the teaching of such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, mines and mine engineering and military tactics, and such other scientific and classic studies as the resources of the fund will permit."

The words above are italicized to call attention to the association of the faculty with the Trustees, in making provision for all teaching at the institution, and because it is the only place in the organic law of the institution where the word "faculty" is used. Neither the law itself nor any rule or regulation prescribed by the Board of Trustees has under-

taken to define the word "faculty" or to say who shall constitute that body.

The first Board of Trustees, and the other succeeding boards, adopted by-laws, rules, and regulations, as empowered by law, but it was not until November 7, 1878, that such by-laws, rules, and regulations undertook to delegate to the President and faculty the power to make rules and regulations for the immediate government of the University, or to vest in them the powers which had before that time been exercised by the Board of Trustees. The Trustees had from the beginning left the immediate control of the institution to the President and professors. The law had given them the power "to fix and regulate the courses of instruction," but they had probably not undertaken to go further than to name the departments of instruction to be provided for in the institution. It is true that President Orton in his second annual report says that when the College opened in September, 1873, "a course of study had already been adopted"¹⁷ but later in the same report he says that the faculty had "spent a good deal of time and thought in discussing the question, 'what courses of study will suit our students best?'" and "*flattered themselves* that the plan presented in the last annual catalogue is on the whole better adapted to the wants of those that we draw together than any that has elsewhere been published." It is fair, therefore to assume that the Trustees even at the beginning did not undertake to exercise the power given them by law "to fix and regulate the courses of instruction."

So up to November 7, 1878, the President and professors were left free to govern themselves and the students under them, by such regulations as they might adopt. During that period the President and his associates in the faculty acting in co-operation, had developed the system of immediate gov-

¹⁷Doctor Orton meant that a tentative course of study had been adopted by the *faculty of the College*, the members of which had given much time to the consideration of the question prior to the opening in 1873. No detailed course of study had been prepared by the Trustees, who had restricted themselves to the adoption of a general scheme indicating the several departments of instruction.—Ed.

ernment of the institution which was first reduced to written form in the by-laws, rules, and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees, November 7, 1878. These by-laws, rules, and regulations were the first to expressly delegate to the President and faculty the powers they had assumed from the beginning, with the implied consent of the Board of Trustees, and, of course, subject to its superior authority as the governing body of the institution. Such by-laws, rules, and regulations provided that the immediate government of the University, in all that related to the order and discipline therein, the times of recitation, the general care of the buildings, etc., etc., was vested in the President and professors constituting the faculty, who were authorized and required to establish such rules and regulations as might conduce to the good order, and proper government of the University, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

They, the president and professors constituting the faculty, were authorized to affix and enforce such penalties for the violation of said rules, as the nature and manner of the offense might demand, a majority of the faculty concurring therein; but such action might be reviewed and annulled by the Board of Trustees after an impartial hearing of the facts in the case.

The faculty were to hold meetings as often as they deemed necessary to consult and advise about the *mutual management* of the University. They were required to keep a full and correct record of their proceedings at such meetings, which should be open to the inspection of any member of the Board.

The President was charged with *the general oversight* of all work done in the various departments, and was to preside at all meetings of the faculty.

The students were required at all times to yield prompt obedience to all such rules.

Degrees *in cursu* were to be conferred only on the recommendation of the faculty.

Diplomas issued to those receiving degrees were to be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees and by the members of the faculty.

The portion of these by-laws relating to the immediate government of the University remained substantially unchanged until June, 1895, when on the recommendation of the faculty they were amended so as to provide that the disciplinary powers vested in the President and faculty should be vested in the President alone, leaving in the President and faculty, as theretofore, the legislative authority to establish rules and regulations for the government of students. The amendment also provided that the President might each year appoint an advisory administrative council to whom he might refer for consideration and advice questions involving discipline, and such council was to consider all matters so referred to them, and submit their conclusions and opinions to him. In 1896 these rules were further amended so as to authorize the University faculty to delegate to the faculties of the several colleges, subject to its recall at any time, some of the powers it possessed under the by-laws, heretofore mentioned. It was under this form of government that the University had begun and carried on its work for the twenty-three years or more of its existence. It might be called a federal form of government. The legislative power was vested in the faculty of which the President was a member and the presiding officer. The executive power was vested in the President. The judicial power had in practice been exercised by the President, and finally had been expressly vested in the President and a council which he might call to his aid at any time, all, of course, under the general authority of the Board of Trustees, which very rarely exercised such authority. The President and faculty had practically free course in making rules and regulations for the government of themselves and the students in everything related to their work. Neither the Board nor any of its members, so far as known, ever asked to see the records of the proceedings of the faculty. Such records were faithfully kept, and one who de-

sires to trace the rise and development of departments and courses of instruction as adapted to the growing needs of the institution will find in them a mine of rich material which to all, except the faculty itself, has been a sealed book. It may not have been the best form of College or University government, but it served its purpose, and under former presidents, while differences would sometimes arise, they were threshed out in free faculty discussions, and settled without disturbing the harmony and co-operation between President and faculty, which were essential to successful government. It had the great merit that members of the faculty became interested in questions concerning the general welfare of the institution, as well as in the particular work of their departments. They partook in the discussion and settlement of these questions and their horizons were thereby broadened. They were made stronger for their special work, and their participation in its government added to the solidarity and strength of the institution.

Such being the existing conditions, it is not strange that the supposed movement to change the existing form of government into an autocracy met with determined opposition on the part of the faculty, and that such opposition should find support in the Board of Trustees.

The members of the faculty, while the proposed rules were being considered by the Board of Trustees in secret or executive session, were quite anxious as to the outcome, and it was a theme of daily discussion where two or more of them were gathered together. One member of the faculty remarked that "it was the old struggle of the king against the barons," and another alluding to the exercise of arbitrary authority by the President, quoted from the constitution of Massachusetts of 1780: "This commonwealth shall be a government of laws and not of men." The impression prevailed that if the President had his way, some of them had already been marked for decapitation. This was probably not the case, but it had the same effect in continuing the distrust before referred to, as if it had been.

In December, 1897, steps were taken towards a more efficient and responsible control of athletics in the University. Previous to that time such control had been exercised by various changing bodies of students. Funds had been collected and misapplied or were unaccounted for; debts had been contracted which were unpaid, and there were other irregularities which made it imperative, in the interests of athletics and the institution, that a radical change should be made in the methods and practices which had prevailed. On December 7, 1897, at the instance of Professor N. W. Lord, a committee of the faculty, consisting of Professors N. W. Lord, E. A. Eggers, and J. V. Denney was appointed to consider a resolution looking to the appointment of a faculty standing committee on University and intercollegiate athletics.

On January 17, 1898, the committee reported recommending the establishment of a committee to be known as the Board of Control of Athletics, to consist of the directors of physical training, *ex officio*, four other members of the faculty to be elected by the faculty, one resident alumnus to be designated by the Alumni Association at its annual meeting, and one member of the Student Athletic Association to be designated by said association. A president and secretary were provided and a treasurer, who was to be one of the faculty members, or the alumnus member of the board. The Board of Control was to have absolute control of all matters pertaining to athletics, both local and intercollegiate, with power to forbid the athletic teams, or any of their members from participating in intercollegiate games, whenever, in its judgment the conditions and circumstances might warrant such action.

The Board of Control was required to make a written report to the faculty in December and June of each year, and include therein a detailed statement of its financial condition. The committee recommended also the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the faculty request the Board of Trustees to confer upon the Board of Control of Athletics in the Ohio State University, all

disciplinary powers that are needful for enforcing the rules and regulations that the Board may adopt.

The committee also recommended that the Board be authorized to enter upon its work as soon as the Board of Trustees should confer upon it the necessary disciplinary powers. The report was adopted by the faculty, and on March 3, 1898, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, President Canfield presented the same for consideration and adoption. The report was not adopted, because of the clause conferring on the Board of Control full disciplinary powers, but was referred to a committee consisting of Trustee Jones and President Canfield, to confer with the faculty and take such action as in their opinion would best serve the interests of the University.

The faculty got the impression that the President had this action taken in order that *he* might exercise the disciplinary powers asked for, to the exclusion of the Board of Control, and there was talk of abandoning the whole matter. Better counsels, however, prevailed, and the matter was afterwards so adjusted that the Board of Control commenced its work. This incident is here related to show the trend of events which were fast making conditions intolerable. The Board of Control of Athletics, under the plan as above proposed, as adjusted by conference between the committee above named and the faculty, took control, and as a result, the debts of the Student Athletic Association were paid off, and the athletic field on the 5th day of May, 1898, was ordered removed from the field west of Neil Avenue and near the old dormitory to its present site.

On May, 1898, the University suffered a great loss in the death of David S. Kellicott, professor of Zoology and Entomology. He had become one of the strong scientific men of the faculty, and was increasing in power and usefulness as a teacher and investigator. He had just seen the consummation of his hopes in the establishment of the lake laboratory at Sandusky, for which he had labored, and of which he was the inspiration. When he realized that his recovery was hopeless, he made his will and bequeathed his scientific library

of about four hundred volumes to the University as a nucleus of a departmental library for the department over which he had so long presided. Later, the University, through his widow, acquired his collection of *odonata* for the scientific museum. Just before his death he expressed to the Secretary the wish that the Board of Trustees would appoint as his successor, Mr. James Howard McGregor, a former favorite student, who was then an assistant in Zoology in Columbia University. Such wish was afterwards made known to the Board of Trustees.

In his report to the Board of Trustees, of June 30, 1898, President Canfield voiced the general feeling in the following just tribute to Doctor Kellicott's memory:

Of the changes in the faculty, that which is most constantly in mind, and which is most difficult to realize is the loss sustained by the death of Professor Kellicott. It seems impossible that we are not to see him again in his accustomed place, nor to hear his quiet words of counsel when these were needed. He was always considerate, always courteous, always helpful, always wise, in all University affairs. Though deep in his own department work, and none could show more complete devotion, he took thought for the interest and welfare of all; and with an unselfishness in matters that most nearly concerned him, often gave way for that which he believed to be for the betterment of the whole University. He always spoke plainly and decisively, but never bitterly; and if there was ever one in the faculty who by any stretch of the imagination could be called his enemy, the fact is not known. His modesty was as great as his ability, and his self-forgetfulness kept pace with his peculiar fitness for his work. He was not only a specialist of extended and approved reputation, but he was a true and successful teacher. He never forgot the outer world, and the outer world was the better because it had known him. When the tidings reached the campus that the long and heroic struggle which he had made for life had at last come to an end, each colleague and student who had known him felt a sense of personal loss that could scarcely have been deeper had we all been of one family.

The Board of Trustees joined in this tribute, and said that in the death of Professor Kellicott the University had "lost one of its most able and inspiring teachers, and his associates a most lovable and valued friend;" that "his quiet, earnest, unselfish devotion to the cause of science was an in-

spiration to all who came within the sphere of his influence," and added, "the lives and characters of such men are a part of the priceless endowment of the University, which no change of time or place or circumstance can wholly destroy."

The closing term of the year ending June 30, 1898, was much disturbed by the breaking out of the war with Spain. President Canfield provoked severe criticism on the part of many of his associates in the faculty by ordering the Cuban flag raised over the armory building. Quite a large number of the students enlisted as volunteers. In his report for that year the President devoted almost a page to this subject and pays just tribute to their valor and patriotism.

In this report he states:

It has been impossible to secure a full roster of those whose names are thus honorably connected with this great national movement in behalf of humanity and advancing civilization, but we know that the number is very large. It is estimated that in the Fourth Ohio alone, there are nearly two hundred graduates and ex-students. In Battery H of one hundred and five men, we can claim thirty-five. All over the State the men who have been within these walls responded with alacrity, and furnished some of the most intelligent and efficient soldiers that the State has ever known. Their usefulness has been recognized by the commissions issued to a large number who have no other claim than their personal merit. The University rejoices in the men who thus honor their alma mater in honoring the nation, the State, and themselves. May they be safely returned to the equally useful and equally honorable duties of that which, in this country, is falsely called private life—for there can be no private life in a free republic. Every man is born an officer of the State, and is responsible for law and order and peace and prosperity for all, through all.

In the early part of the year 1898, the University received two notable gifts. On the 6th day of April the Hon. William Jennings Bryan donated the sum of \$250 to be invested, and the annual proceeds to be used as a prize for the best essay discussing the principles which underlie our form of government. The sum was certified into the State treasury and became a part of the irreducible debt of the State. The annual proceeds proved to be too small a sum to arouse much effort to secure it as a prize, and competition for it has

not been very lively. It was awarded in June, 1900, to Mr. Charles W. Gayman of the class of that year, and in 1901 to Mr. George H. Porter of that year's graduating class. Since then there has been no successful competitor for the prize. The interest has accumulated and has been added to the principal until in June, 1911, the fund had increased to \$521.59.

On June 13, 1898, Messrs. John Siebert, Louis Siebert, and Wilbur H. Siebert, submitted to the Board of Trustees a portion of the will of William Siebert of Paris, Ill., proposing to give to the Ohio State University his library of about 3,000 volumes to form an alcove in the library to be designated as the "William Siebert Alcove." The Trustees were assured that if such alcove were established, it would receive from other members of the Siebert family frequent additions of well selected books on European history. The alcove was thereupon established, and since then the additions promised have been made from time to time until the collection has become one of great interest and value.

The year saw the completion and occupation of Townshend Hall, the Armory and Gymnasium, and the Biological Building, and the successful introduction of courses in Domestic Science and Physical Training. President Canfield, in his report to the Board of Trustees for the year last above named, gave the total attendance of students during the year as eleven hundred and fifty, a gain of over twelve and one-half percent, which included a gain of quite fifty percent in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science. This he attributed to the erection of Townshend Hall.

He made a strong plea for a teachers' college, and for a four years' course in commerce and administration. The report contains a number of characteristic presentations of his ideas on educational and other topics. We have already quoted that on the subject of the Spanish War, and the enlistment of students as volunteers. One other, in which he discusses University education, deserves notice. He said:

The day has passed in which higher education may properly withdraw itself from the world or from the people. It has come out of the

cloister and the monastery, and has discarded cap and gown, and now stands in the mart and in the thickest of everyday life, and is in shirt sleeves, ready for service. It is this that is so rapidly blotting out the line once clearly drawn between the student and the world; and it is because this line is so largely obliterated that there is no longer such a frightful fall from commencement exercises to the after daily life. If the graduate is to be in the world (though not of the world) he cannot get in too soon nor keep too close a touch. Sound education puts an end to all exclusiveness and seclusiveness, and the universities are doing more than any other factor in American life to bring to the American people a sense of unity, of interest, and of general equality in right of way.

This quotation closed an argument presenting the advantages of a university when located near a city.

The President devoted some space to an explanation of a resolution which he had had introduced at a meeting of the Board of Trustees at its June meeting, 1898, declaring a policy as to the appointment and tenure of assistants and fellows. The resolution had been referred to the Committee on Faculty and Courses of Study, and on July 6 following, had been verbally reported back to the Board of Trustees and adopted. It caused uneasiness and alarm among the teachers of less than professional rank, which the President's explanation did not allay, and added to the growing distrust before mentioned. The term "assistant instructor," as used in the resolution was vague,—there was no one holding such title in the institution—and it might include every one in the University of subordinate rank. There was a time in the early history of the University when the President, the professors and assistants, at the close of each year, were subjected to the trial of re-election. But that method, without any declaration of a change of policy, had gradually been replaced by a practice, which assured every one that his tenure was secure so long as his work was satisfactory. The new policy, as stated in the resolution, changed all this. Such positions were declared not to be permanent. They were to be considered in the nature of advanced fellowships, and were to be filled by men who proposed to make teaching their life work, and who would seek them for practice under competent supervisors, and if

they could not be advanced they could go elsewhere. Probably the result the President desired was different from the one expressed. If such was the case, one cannot help observing that it could better have been obtained through quiet understanding and co-operation with the Trustees, and without arousing the suspicions and antagonisms which such declaration provoked.

Another of President Canfield's projects which met with sharp antagonism in the faculty was that of establishing a medical college in the University, by taking over the medical colleges of Columbus. The contest over this measure was prolonged until the close of his administration, the Trustees being sharply divided on the proposition.

One of the first suggestions he made after entering upon his duties as President was the appointment of a committee of the Board of Trustees consisting of Messrs. T. J. Godfrey, John T. Mack, and John B. Schueller, "to consider all matters relating to the establishment or the securing of a medical department or college at the University. Later on, at the further suggestion of President Canfield, the minutes were corrected to show that the committee was only appointed to consider affiliation of a medical college with the University. It was a matter he had very much at heart, and which he pressed with his accustomed vigor during his entire administration. He entered into negotiations with the two medical colleges of Columbus, and the subject soon became a matter of deep interest to all concerned. But a majority of the Trustees and a greater majority of the faculty were not favorable to the project and no decided steps were then taken in the matter. Later, in May, 1898, Mr. Paul Jones who had succeeded Mr. J. H. Outhwaite as a member of the Board of Trustees, offered the following and moved its adoption:

In deference to the request of many eminent physicians of this city and State, who desire to advance the standard of the medical profession in Ohio, and believing that the State owes to its people the duty of educating competent and skillful physicians and surgeons, and of furnishing to those who desire to study the science of medicine the best facilities for pursuing such studies, and recognizing the importance of

the list of professional and technical schools of the University, the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University hereby declares its desire to establish a college of medicine, surgery, and dentistry at the University, said college to be of a high standard as to requirements for entrance, graduation, and degrees.

It is therefore ordered, that the President of the Board of Trustees, the President of the University, and three members of the Board of Trustees be and they are hereby appointed a committee to take the matter under consideration, with power to recommend a dean and a faculty for such college, the time for opening such college, and the fees to be charged students; the outline of the scope of instruction to be given therein, and the manner of advertising the work of said college; to ascertain what accommodations in the form of recitation rooms, lecture rooms, and hospital and clinical facilities may be obtained, and all other materials connected with and which may be deemed necessary for the establishment of said college.

It is further ordered, that when said committee has concluded its labors, it report to this Board its findings and conclusions in the premises, for the action of the Board.

Mr. Massie at once moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Faculty and Courses of Study, which motion was lost. The yeas and nays were demanded on the original motion and resulted in its adoption by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Smith, Jones, Wing, and Mack; Nays, Messrs. Massie, Godfrey, and Chamberlain.

In accordance with the above action the President of the Board, Mr. Mack, appointed Messrs. Jones, Godfrey, and Smith as members of the committee. The committee as a whole was, therefore, Trustees Mack, Jones, Smith, and Godfrey, and President Canfield.

On June 13, 1898, the above named committee made a verbal report and asked for further time to complete details.

On the same day Mr. H. J. Booth, an attorney representing the medical colleges of Columbus, appeared before the Board and made an argument in favor of a medical college of the University.

In the meantime Mr. Chamberlain, who had been elected President of the Board of Trustees, in writing requested the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who by the by-laws had been made legal adviser of the Board, to furnish to him a

written opinion in regard to the legal difficulties in the way of the absorption of the Columbus Medical Colleges by the University, if such difficulties existed. The Secretary, as legal adviser, furnished a written opinion and presented fully very serious legal obstacles to the acquirement of either of said medical colleges.

On July 6, 1898, Mr. Jones offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Medical Colleges, which immediately reported them back without recommendation.

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University has offered positions to certain members of the medical faculty of the Ohio Medical University in the College of Medicine and Surgery, which the Ohio State University proposes to establish. (It does not appear by what authority such positions had been offered), and

Whereas, It did not offer positions to all members of said faculty, for the reason among others, that it was the opinion that the appointment of all would make the medical faculty of the Ohio State University too large and unwieldy; and

Whereas, The action on the part of the Ohio State University seems to have been misunderstood by some of the members of the Board of Trustees and the faculty of the Ohio Medical University; and

Whereas, The Ohio State University desires to obtain the service of some of the members of the faculties of the Ohio Medical University and at the same time avoid working any real or apparent injury to the Ohio Medical University, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following propositions be made to the Trustees of the Ohio Medical University:

1. The Ohio State University will elect to the positions heretofore offered them the members of the medical faculty of the Ohio Medical University to whom positions were tendered.

2. The Ohio State University will elect to suitable positions in its medical and dental colleges all other members of the medical and dental faculties of the Ohio Medical University who shall be recommended to it by a majority ballot of the Trustees of the Ohio Medical University.

3. The Ohio State University will relieve the Ohio Medical University Trustees of all financial liability by either taking or causing to be taken into the hands of the Trustees the property of the Ohio Medical University (if taken by Trustees to be ultimately conveyed to the Ohio State University), and by paying the following indebtedness of the Ohio Medical University, namely:

1. Mortgage of \$15,000 and interest.
2. \$2,000 due Masons and interest.

3. \$5,000 due to the Protestant Hospital.
4. Professorship certificates at a valuation of \$250 each, with 6 percent interest from the date of their issue.
5. The subscriptions of individual professors for the purchase of the Protestant Hospital, including interest.
6. The Ohio State University will perpetuate the name of the Ohio Medical University in its announcements, diplomas, etc., equally with that of Starling Medical College, and will also enroll in the alumni list of its medical college the names of the alumni of the Ohio Medical University.

Resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, that there be and is hereby established a college of medicine and surgery in said University.

The work of said college of medicine and surgery shall be carried on as far as practicable by and through the Starling Medical College, by and with the consent of its Board of Trustees, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by and between the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University and the Board of Trustees of Starling Medical College, including the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

1. The Trustees of the Starling Medical College and their successors in office shall retain possession and control of its grounds and buildings.
2. The Ohio State University shall fix the amount of and collect all fees in said college of medicine and surgery, but a member of the Board of Trustees of Starling Medical College shall act as treasurer.
3. From such fees the Ohio State University will turn over to the Trustees of the Starling Medical College a sufficient sum to pay insurance, special municipal assessments and expenses necessary to keep the property of said college in due repair, also a sufficient sum to pay the indebtedness which the Trustees of Starling Medical College have individually incurred for the betterment of the property of said college.
4. The balance of said moneys (as far as necessary), arising from fees from medical students shall be devoted by the Trustees of the Ohio State University to the maintenance of said college of medicine and surgery.
5. The members of the faculty of said college of medicine and surgery who give instruction at Starling Medical College shall be selected and dismissed by the concurrent action of the Trustees of the Ohio State University and the Trustees of Starling Medical College.
6. The Ohio State University will publish all catalogues and announcements of said college of medicine and surgery, and in such publications the name of Starling Medical College, as the origin of said college of medicine and surgery, shall be inserted. Graduates of said college of medicine and surgery of the Ohio State University may have,

if they so elect, the name of Starling Medical College inserted in a proper place in their diplomas.

7. There is hereby created the "Lyne Starling chair of practice of medicine."

The scheme so far as it related to the Starling Medical College, had been carefully drawn to overcome, if practicable, the legal objections pointed out in the written opinion of the Board's legal adviser before referred to. Mr. Mack was not satisfied that such objections had been met and made a motion that the report and resolutions be referred to Mr. Jones with instructions to secure the opinion of the Attorney General of the State as to the legality of said resolutions, and also as to the rights, powers, and prerogatives of the Board of Trustees, and of the colleges interested, with reference thereto, also as to any legislation that might be necessary. On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded and the motion carried by the votes of Messrs. Jones, Mack, Smith, and Wing. Messrs. Massie, Godfrey, and Chamberlain voted against it.

Whether or not the Attorney General was asked for his opinion on the foregoing, is not shown by the record, and no such opinion is on the files of the University. There is some ground for believing that he had been approached on the subject, and that his opinion was adverse, or that he had declined to give an opinion on the difficult questions involved, for a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called for January 31, 1899, "to act upon a contract to be then submitted, for joining the Starling Medical College to the Ohio State University, to the end that if signed by both parties it may be submitted to the Supreme Court to have its legality and validity passed upon."

When the Board of Trustees met pursuant to this call, for reasons not appearing of record and not now known, the plan seems to have been abandoned.

Somewhat to the surprise of some of the members, Dr. N. P. Dandridge, dean, and Doctors Stanton and Hall, members of the faculty of Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, appeared before the Board and submitted a proposition to

make that college the medical college of the Ohio State University, and the same was received and filed.

The committee on medical colleges finally submitted the following report:

It is given in full because its adoption established for a time, on paper at least, a medical college at the University. It is as follows:

Desiring to advance the cause of medical education in this State, and following the suggestions and earnest request of many of the leading physicians of Ohio, the State University hereby establishes a college of medicine and surgery under the conditions and terms following:

The State University will undertake to give instruction of university grade and with full facilities, in every respect equal to any form of instruction given at the University, in all the branches of a medical education which are common to the several schools of medicine recognized by the Ohio State Board of Medical Examiners, or under the statutes of the State.

For instruction in such branches which are special and peculiar to the several schools of medicine, as above stated, the University will rely on regularly established and reputable colleges of medicine and surgery now in existence or which may come into existence, in this State, and which may affiliate with the State University upon the general plan herein set forth:

1. The requirements for admission to the college of medicine and surgery established by this resolution shall never be less than the lowest requirements for admission to any four years' course in any other college of the State University; and their requirements may be advanced as the State University may deem advisable.

2. The curriculum, requirements for graduation, and general standing of an affiliated medical college shall never fall below the requirements and standards named and endorsed by the Association of American Medical Colleges, nor below the requirements and standards of the Ohio State Board of Medical Examiners.

3. The Trustees of each of the affiliated medical colleges and their successors in office shall retain possession and control of its buildings and grounds.

4. The fees for all special work done by and at the affiliated medical college shall be collected and expended by such college.

5. The fees of students registered in the college of medicine and surgery of the State University, for work done at the State University, shall be collected and expended as are the fees of all other students of the State University.

6. The members of the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery established by this resolution who give instruction at an affiliated medical college shall be selected and dismissed by the Trustees of the State University.

7. All applicants for admission to the affiliated medical college who may desire recognition by the State University shall be referred to the State University for registration in its college of medicine and surgery hereby established; and shall be required to complete at the State University those branches of a medical education common to the several schools of medicine, as above stated, and as offered by the University under this resolution. When this work shall be satisfactorily accomplished the State University shall so certify, and the student may then return to the affiliated medical college for the completion of his medical education.

8. The Ohio State University will publish the catalogue and announcements of the college of medicine and surgery established under this resolution as far as the same may be printed and published under the statute governing the printing for public institutions, and in such publications the name or names of the affiliated medical college, or colleges, shall appear as the medical college or colleges in which the students may complete their work. The diploma of a graduate of the college of medicine and surgery of the State University shall have the name of the proper affiliated medical college inserted in the proper place. Such diplomas shall be granted upon the concurrent action of the Trustees of the State University and the Trustees of the affiliated medical college, and shall be signed by representatives of each institution, and shall bear the seal of the Ohio State University and the seal of the affiliated medical college.

9. The State University reserves the right to recognize under this general plan one or more medical colleges, representing each school of medicine recognized by the Ohio State Board of Medical Examiners or under the statutes of the State.

10. The State University reserves the right to withdraw from the affiliation with any medical college, reasonable time being granted such medical college to remove or rectify the cause of dissatisfaction and complaint.

Mr. Mack moved the adoption of the committee's report as expressing the sense and general purpose of the Board. The yeas and nays were demanded, and Messrs. Chamberlain, Mack, Jones, and Smith voted yea and Messrs. Massie and Godfrey voted nay. The chairman announced the motion carried.

Thereupon Mr. Smith offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of medical department be referred to the special committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Godfrey, Smith, and Mack and President Canfield, heretofore appointed on the subject, to perfect details and report to the Board for further action.

Such reference gave the opponents of the Medical College programme time to take breath and to press such opposition, and the opportunity was not neglected. The plan adopted was understood to be the plan of President Canfield and was devised by him to meet objections to the proposed absorption of the Columbus Medical Colleges, which had become pronounced, not only in the faculty, but elsewhere in the State. While the committee was at work on the details of the plan, conditions at the University reached a crisis, and on May 9th President Canfield resigned to take effect June 30, 1899.

On May 24, 1899, following this resignation, Mr. Jones presented a report from the committee on medical colleges, and the same was adopted and ordered filed.

Mr. Jones at the same time offered resolutions, establishing a college of dentistry at the Ohio State University, which were referred to the committee before named.

At the meeting of the Trustees held June 13, 1899, Mr. Jones moved that the action of the Board at the meeting, May 24, 1899, adopting the report of the special committee on medical colleges, be reconsidered, which motion prevailed, and such report was referred back to such committee. On the same day Dr. William Oxley Thompson was elected President of the Ohio State University.

Doctor Thompson immediately after his election was advised of the movement in favor of a medical college and was placed in possession of all the facts and agreements for and against the proposition, and as was afterwards demonstrated, had quickly assimilated them, and was prepared to take an active and influential part in settling the vexed question. When the Board of Trustees met June 30, 1899, called together to

consider the medical college question, he was present by invitation.

The Board of Trustees met at Room No. 15 of the Neil House. The Trustees were all present, including the Hon. Oscar T. Corson, who on May 13, had succeeded Dr. W. I. Chamberlain. President Canfield was present and so was the newly elected President, Doctor Thompson, as before stated.

Mr. Jones offered, for adoption, the following resolution:

Resolved, *By the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University*, That the college of medicine and surgery, heretofore provided for by resolution of this Board, be modified and enlarged, as follows:

1. A course of instruction in medicine and surgery extending over four years, and leading to the degree of M.D., is hereby established.

2. Instruction in said college of medicine and surgery shall in all respects meet the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and of the Ohio State Board of Medical Registration and Examination.

3. Students shall be admitted to said college after having completed a high-school course, or its equivalent, in a school of approved standing.

4. The tuition shall be sixty dollars per annum.

5. The revenues from said college of medicine and surgery shall be applied to its maintenance.

6. The faculty will determine the course of study.

7. For the present, the practical chairs shall be honorary, and the professors and instructors holding them shall receive no compensation. Anatomists, demonstrators, and laboratory assistants shall receive from the revenues of said college such compensation as the Trustees may determine.

8. The college is established on the following conditions:

a. That the Trustees of Starling Medical College grant to its present faculty the privilege of becoming the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery of the Ohio State University, with such additional members as the Board of Trustees of said University elect.

b. That Starling Medical College permit the Ohio State University to use, for a term of five years, its buildings, laboratories, library, museum, and clinical facilities, in giving such instruction in medicine and surgery as cannot be given conveniently at the Ohio State University.

c. From the revenues derived from said college of medicine and surgery the Trustees of the Ohio State University will turn over to Starling Medical College sufficient funds to pay special assessments, insurance, repairs, and necessary improvements.

d. If Starling Medical College so desires, the Ohio State University will insert in parenthesis in an appropriate place in all catalogues and announcements pertaining to said college of medicine and surgery the words "Starling Medical College."

e. The following persons are hereby elected members of the faculty: Then follows the name of William O. Thompson, President, thirty-five doctors of medicine residing in Columbus, and three others, who were designated as professors and instructors.

Mr. Jones made an impassioned plea for the adoption of the resolutions, and was followed by Hon. H. J. Booth who had accompanied him to plead for Starling Medical College; and President Canfield made his last appeal for the establishment of a medical college at the University. The newly elected President, Doctor Thompson, was called on for an expression of his views of the pending resolution. It was the first time he had appeared before the Board of Trustees, and there was much curiosity to see how he would deport himself. There was manifested a genuine surprise at his exact knowledge of the situation, and his familiarity with the facts and arguments for and against the proposition. He met the arguments in favor of the resolution with such an array of facts and counterarguments that even the members of the Board who had favored the plan, except one, were convinced that it was impracticable and must be abandoned.

After President Thompson's speech the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution were demanded and resulted in its defeat. Those voting for it were Messrs. Jones and Mack; those voting against it were Messrs. Wing, Godfrey, Massie, Smith, and Corson.

Mr. Godfrey at once moved to rescind the action of the Board January 31, 1899, establishing a college of medicine and surgery. The yeas and nays were demanded and resulted, yeas, six—Messrs. Godfrey, Smith, Massie, Corson, Wing, and Mack; nays, one—Mr. Jones. The President of the Board announced the motion carried, and the slate was thus wiped clean of the problem which so long perplexed the Board of Trustees, and disturbed the peace of the institution.

Those who opposed the various propositions above mentioned were not opposed to a medical college at the Univer-

sity *per se*, but they believed it should not be established until the University had acquired an income sufficient to equip and support it, without encroaching on the revenues which were needed for other departments. They believed that in order to equip and maintain a medical college of the first rank, and no other in their opinion should be considered, a sum nearly equal to the entire current expenses of the University would be needed. They were supported in this belief by the experience of other institutions. Members of the faculty, who were of this opinion, had no opportunity to present their views to the Board of Trustees as a body, and to do so in opposition to the views of President Canfield, who was supposed to represent them at meetings of the Board, was not thought of. When, however, they were presented, as they were by President Thompson, as above related, there was quick recognition of their force and value, as evidenced by the Board's action.

On February 1, 1899, President Canfield made a written report recommending a course in Commercial Administration, reiterating the arguments presented in his last annual report, and the same was placed on file. Thereupon Mr. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the report of the President on the proposed course in Commerce and Administration meets the approval of the Board, and that the same be referred to Mr. Jones and the President of the University, to be prepared for the catalogue, on approval of the general faculty.

The words "on approval of the general faculty," are significant of existing conditions. It also indicated a purpose on the part of the Board to thereafter depend more on the judgment of the faculty in such matters, and that the President had perhaps lost his paramount influence with the Board of Trustees. It is apparent on the face of the record that such course did not meet the approval of the general faculty, for at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 5, 1899, the Committee on Faculty and Courses of Study of the Board of Trustees, made another report on the course on Commerce and Administration, and offered the following resolution which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on Faculty and Courses of Study consent to the course in Commerce and Administration, *as suggested and adopted by the faculty*, with the distinct understanding that it shall gradually be made more technical, as the teaching force of the University shall permit, and shall finally lead up to the establishment of a separate college of commerce and administration.

The portion of the resolution italicized by the author seems to conform to the above observation.

After the above action, the finance committee of the Board presented the budget for year beginning July 1, 1899. The committee had made some changes in it, since it had been submitted by President Canfield, and had restored to it the name of a member of the faculty which he had purposely omitted, and whom he wished to have dismissed. Mr. Chamberlain, who was in the President's confidence, stated that the President had decided to make this a test case, and if said member of the faculty was retained, he, the President, would tender his resignation. The Board at once with only one, or perhaps two, dissenting votes, approved the budget as recommended by the Finance Committee. The member of the faculty, who, perhaps without his knowledge, had raised this momentous issue, is still the head of a department in the University.

After transacting some other business of minor importance, the Board adjourned to meet May 24, 1899.

On May 1, following the meeting referred to above, President Canfield sent to Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trustees, his resignation in the words following:

Ohio State University,
Executive Office,

Columbus, May 1, 1899.

Hon. W. I. Chamberlain, President, etc., Hudson, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—I have been conscious for some time that the service which I am permitted to render the University and the State, under existing conditions and precedents at this University, is not commensurate with the possibilities of executive work under other and more usual conditions.

I have waited—possibly longer than I ought—to see if there would come any change in the administrative status, by which I might make

my experience and general executive ability—whatever these may be—of greater and more definite value. No such change occurring, and there seeming to be little or no prospect of such change, due regard for my own reputation as an administrator of educational affairs compels me to present my resignation, to take effect at the close of the University year, June 30th.

Kindly once more express to the Board of Trustees my continued appreciation of the compliment and confidence implied in my call to this work, and my sincere regret that I feel unable to continue my connection with this institution which has such a strong hold upon my interest and upon my most unselfish endeavor. Very respectfully,

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held May 9, 1899, to consider such resignation at which all the members were present. There was a long executive session, where the resignation was considered. Afterwards at the open session of the Board the same day, the resignation was formally tendered and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we accept the resignation of President Canfield, which he declares to be final, and we express to him and put on record our appreciation of his ability and earnestness and unselfishness, and the value of his four years' service to the University as its executive.

The resignation was ordered placed on file. President W. I. Chamberlain presented to the Board certain resolutions of the faculty in regard to a meeting, in August following, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which were referred to the Finance Committee for investigation and report. It was his last official act as a Trustee of the University, for before the Board met next again, May 24, 1899, he had been replaced by the Hon. Oscar T. Corson who had been appointed his successor.

Soon after President Canfield's resignation was made public, it was announced that he had been elected Librarian of Columbia University, New York.

From this time forward until the close of the University year, he was occupied with usual routine duties, and in furthering plans for the establishment of a medical college at the University. During the closing hours of his administration he found time to prepare his last annual report, for the year

ending 1899. In it he speaks of the work of the year as having been more efficient and satisfactory than for a long time. He notes the changes in the faculty and takes occasion to pay a graceful tribute to his successor, Doctor Thompson, and to express confidence in the success of his administration. He recommends a department of Music and until that can be established, a small appropriation for chorus training and orchestral work, and states that "with definite recognition of this work, with a chorus meeting at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoons, and an orchestra meeting at four o'clock on Thursday afternoons, each under competent instruction, and with a good organ in the chapel, which would be a great stimulus to musical feeling among students and faculty, the University would take a long step forward in this most delightful and inspiring art, and would be more than repaid by the advancement of its students in true culture, and by the enlargement and quickening of University spirit which would result."

He makes a plea for a woman's building and more rest rooms for the women students, discusses the educational value of the course in domestic science, advocates the building of a great school of American history and political science, and makes a strong appeal for a library building, giving in detail what in his opinion it should be, recommended its location in the geographical center of the campus, and suggests that it might be made a memorial to the men of the Grand Army of the Republic.

That portion of his report treating of the library building, except the suggestions that it be located in the center of the campus and made a memorial to the men of the Grand Army of the Republic, were taken almost verbatim from the report of the librarian. In conclusion he again expressed his keen appreciation of the possibilities that the future holds for the University, and said:

Situated at the very heart of this great commonwealth, with a fast hold upon the confidence of the State, and more and more competent to minister to all the interests of its citizens, it cannot fail of a glorious

future. Given its true place as the logical head of the State system of free public education, with all its energies centered upon the highest forms of service, with its affairs administered without fear or favor of any kind, and with constant recognition of the fact that the institution and its work is of greater importance than the personal interests or immediate welfare of any individual connected with it, in ten years the Ohio State University ought to stand in the very front of the land-grant colleges.

In the original manuscript of his report there was a lengthy paragraph entitled "University Problems," which was an indictment of Trustees and faculty and in which indirectly and by insinuation he attacked the University management from the beginning.

The committee to which the annual reports were submitted for revision and publication omitted this paragraph from the printed report.

President Canfield had begun his administration with the enthusiastic support of the Trustees, faculty, alumni, and students, and of the people of Columbus, and of the State. He apparently had lost this support, as was evidenced by the manner in which his resignation was received. But his imperturbable good nature sustained him and there was no outward evidence of resentment or ill feeling towards those who disagreed with him. He could not be drawn into any discussion of the incident. When it was known that he had been chosen Librarian at Columbia University, the Secretary sent into him a card expressing the hope "that in the Columbia Library he would find (quoting a favorite verse of Spenser's) 'The world's sweet inn from care and wearisome turmoile,'" but it evoked no response.

There was no demonstration on his retirement. The Trustees tendered him a dinner at the Columbus Club which was attended by Governor Bushnell, ex-Trustees Jas. H. Anderson and H. J. Booth, ex-President W. H. Scott, the members and officers of the Board and his successor, President Thompson. The dinner was an unusually quiet affair, and there were no speeches.

The next day he sent his card to some of his associates and friends in the University and quietly departed.

It was a lamentable defeat, for, as has before been stated, no one ever assumed high office under more auspicious circumstances and with a more unanimous and enthusiastic support. The causes of his defeat were many and various, as will be read in the record herein presented. Perhaps he made the mistake of assuming that the educational problem in Ohio was the same as in Kansas and Nebraska where his chief work as an educator had been done. It was very different, as he soon learned.

He was an iconoclast, cared nothing for tradition, and was impatient of restraints and delays. He wished to reach his ideal of a State university by leaps and bounds, seemingly careless of, and indifferent to, the opinions of those upon whom he must rely, if his ideal was ever reached. An institution of learning is a growth, and acquires traditions peculiar to itself which no administrator, save one of commanding power and influence, can violently set aside and hope to succeed. The University had been growing and developing for more than thirty years under the direction of a very able and earnest body of educators. Its character had been formed, its traditions were of the highest, and they could not be lightly set aside. Against these, President Canfield was believed to have set himself, and was fated to lose. His administration was not without great value to the institution. He opened for it a broader outlook. He loosened the purse strings and made it easier to procure appropriations for matters related to the general comfort of the faculty and students—such as an elevator placed in University Hall, improved sanitation, rest rooms, etc. We owe to him more than any one else the introduction of the courses in Domestic Science and Commerce and Administration. He also introduced improved methods in registration. His industry was phenomenal. He was always busy, and his whole time was given to the University. What he did during the four years of his administration has become part and parcel of its entity and character and will

remain. He is recognized as one of the notable figures in its progress. Recently his portrait, painted by one of the University's most promising artists, was placed on the walls of the President's room, where his strong, rugged face looks down on the scenes of his former trials. He became an honorary member of the Ohio State University Association of New York, sometimes attended its meetings, and thus kept in touch with the institution. At one such meeting he humorously registered as "James H. Canfield, O. S. U. 1899," the year being that in which he had completed his four years of administration.

CHAPTER IX

THE FIRST YEAR OF PRESIDENT THOMPSON'S ADMINISTRATION

President Canfield's resignation was accepted May 9, 1899, to take effect June 30, following. Immediately following such acceptance, the Board of Trustees took up the matter of choosing his successor. A number of names of prominent educators and administrators were mentioned but none was considered seriously, except that of Dr. William Oxley Thompson. He had been President of Miami University since 1891 and was favorably known to nearly all the members of the Board, a majority of whom were enthusiastically for him from the first. It is probable that he could have been elected to the presidency immediately after President Canfield's resignation was accepted, but it was wisely decided to defer the election until the great office could be tendered to him by a unanimous vote. Unanimity was soon reached and on June 13, 1899, he was unanimously elected and accepted the post. On June 30, 1899, when President Canfield relinquished the presidency, Doctor Thompson took up the burden and has borne it ever since. The change came about quietly, with no demonstrations of any kind, and with no disturbance of the orderly progress of the institution. There was no public installation or inauguration. The newly elected President went quietly to the Supreme Court room, took the oath of office and filed a copy of the oath with the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. It was vacation time, but an unusual number of the faculty were still at the University, many having foregone their usual vacations in order to arrange for and to be present at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which that year was held at the University. All gave the new President a cordial reception. Except the advent of the new President, the meeting of the



WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON, FIFTH PRESIDENT

American Association for the Advancement of Science at the University was the most important event of the year. At its meeting the preceding year, it had honored Dr. Edward Orton and honored itself, by electing him its president, and had voted to hold its next meeting at Columbus, Ohio. The Board of Trustees of the University had joined with the Board of Trade of Columbus, the State Archaeological and Historical Society, the Ohio Society of Mining Engineers, and other learned societies in an invitation to the Association to hold its next annual meeting at Columbus, and the Board of Trustees of the University had tendered it the free use of its buildings, lecture rooms, and laboratories. To properly provide for the meetings of the association, to properly entertain the distinguished guests, to print its programmes and report and print its proceedings, would require a fund of at least \$5,000. It had been the practice of the city which was honored by being selected as the meeting place of the association to provide this sum, or more if required. Doctor Orton was very solicitous that this fund should be promptly raised, and suggested that it would require an unusual effort to do so. At his request a committee, consisting of Professor N. W. Lord, chairman, Professors Henry A. Weber and B. F. Thomas, Colonel J. L. Rodgers, the governor's secretary, Mr. E. O. Randall, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, consented to act as a local committee of organization. This committee took upon itself the burden of arousing an interest among the citizens of Columbus and organizing the various committees necessary to the undertaking. These committees were finally made up and the Hon. Henry C. Taylor of Columbus consented to act as chairman of the general executive committee. The Board of Trustees was asked by the faculty to make an appropriation in aid of the enterprise. Some of the members had doubts as to the power of the Board to make such an appropriation, but they were dispelled when the educational value of the proposed meeting, and its value as a means of advertising the University were recognized and understood, and an appropriation of \$500 was voted. Under the wise and

energetic direction of Mr. Taylor, as chairman of the general executive committee, the sums subscribed were so generous that after the expenses of the meetings were all paid, thirty-seven and seven-tenths of the subscriptions were returned to the subscribers.

This great association met in August, 1899, and held its meetings at the University. Ample arrangements had been made for general meetings, and meetings of the different sections of the association, and for the entertainment of the members, their families, and guests. The meeting was said to be one of the most pleasant and successful in its history. President Thompson joined with the faculty in their efforts to make the occasion pleasant and profitable, and to make known to the distinguished members of the association the progress and development of the University. To many of them the University and its work, even in science, was practically unknown. When the University was proposed as the place for the annual meeting, a distinguished member publicly objected because the University was too insignificant and obscure to be honored in such a way. This member, who was a leading professor of one of the great eastern universities, attended the meetings at Columbus, and expressed surprise to find an institution in the West with such a splendid scientific equipment. The citizens of Columbus took a genuine interest in the meetings and aided in entertaining the guests.

The Board of Trustees in its formal report for the year ending June 30, 1900, says: "One of the notable events of the year was the meeting in August, 1899, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Board of Trustees united with the Board of Trade of Columbus and State Archaeological and Historical Society, the Ohio Society of Mining Engineers, and other learned societies, in extending an invitation to the association to hold its annual meeting in Columbus, and tendered it the free use of the halls, lecture rooms, and laboratories of the University, which invitation was promptly accepted.

"This great association had recently honored Dr. Edward Orton, and honored itself, by electing him as its president, and it seemed eminently proper that it should hold its annual meeting at the Ohio State University, where he had done so much to advance the cause of science.

"The sessions lasted nearly a week and brought together between three and four hundred workers in science, many of them men of world-wide reputation. The halls, lecture rooms, and laboratories of the University were thrown open for these meetings, and the faculty, citizens of Columbus, and college men of Ohio outside of Columbus, vied with each other in paying merited honors to the distinguished visitors. A noon-day luncheon was served to the members in the armory, at which there was an opportunity for making acquaintance and for exchange of social courtesies which added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

"Many important papers were read and discussed, and the interchange of ideas and courtesies between the members of the faculty who were present and the scientific men and women from the leading universities and colleges of the country was profitable and inspiring, and has done much to advertise the university, and to increase its reputation in the scientific world.

"The Board of Trustees voted the sum of \$500 toward the entertainment of the association, but the subscriptions by the Board of Trade and private citizens of Columbus were so liberal that after all expenses of such entertainment were met, the committee returned \$188.50 of the appropriation."

The weather during the session of the association was ideal. The campus was in its loveliest dress, the arrangements for the meetings, and the entertainment of the guests were so complete and satisfactory in every respect, that it all seemed more like a social fête, than the assembly of great thinkers and workers, met to promote the cause of science. All who were so fortunate as to be present remember the occasion as one of the great events in the history of the University.

Among those present no one seemed to feel keener interest and pleasure than Dr. Edward Orton, the president of the association. The presidency of this great association had long been regarded by scientific men as one of the highest honors to which they could aspire, and it had come to him at the close of a long, distinguished, and eminently useful career. He had partially recovered from a paralytic stroke which he had suffered while engaged in superintending the completion of the building erected for the proper display and preservation of his scientific collections, but he had been admonished that his career was soon to close.

On the 9th day of March, 1899, his seventieth birthday, some forty of his University associates tendered him a dinner at the Columbus Club in honor of the day. Professor Wm. H. Scott presided and Doctor Orton made a memorable address, recounting the wonderful advancement of science during the period covered by his life, and touching upon the unknown future, and the life beyond. The address made a profound impression upon all who heard him, and Professor Derby said it was his "swan song."

In May, 1899, because of failing strength he had asked to be permitted to relinquish a portion of his work to an associate and that his salary might be proportionately reduced. But he presided at the general meetings of the association, above named, and no one seemed to notice any abatement of his splendid powers. After the meeting of the association he took a short vacation, and when the University resumed its work in September following he reported for duty, as usual. But as he went in and out among his old associates and students it was noticed that his steps were feebler than before. One evening a friend passing Orton Hall saw him standing on the steps looking toward the West where the sun was setting amid a glory of golden and purple clouds. He called out to say that the setting sun was the grandest spectacle in nature, and pointed out the marvelous beauties of the scene. The friend watched him, as with painful steps he took his

homeward way, and thought with a heavy heart, that his steps as well as his thoughts were towards the setting sun.

He seemed ambitious to complete the identification of the thousands of specimens in the geological museum, and to mark each one with his own hand giving it its scientific name, its discoverer, and its history. This was the crowning work of his life, and he was fortunately able to complete it. He quietly and serenely passed to his reward Monday, October 16, 1899. A day or two before his death, at his request, his wife and daughter had read to him Browning's "Prospice." This incident was brought to the University by Professor W. H. Scott, and was narrated to a group of University people who were engaged in draping Orton Hall in the emblems of sorrow after his death. The group repaired to the library, where Miss Jones, librarian, produced a copy of Browning, and Doctor Scott read the poem aloud.

Though it was known that he was rapidly failing his death came as a great shock to the University, and to the people of Columbus, where he had come to be known as its most honored and distinguished citizen. President Thompson was about starting to New Haven, Connecticut, to be present at the inauguration of President Hadley of Yale University, but at once canceled the engagement. He immediately called the faculty together to take appropriate action. The flags on University Hall and at the Armory were hung at half staff, and all classes were dismissed until the following Thursday. The proper committees were appointed, and the entrance and vestibule of Orton Hall were tastefully draped in mourning. But all outward emblems of mourning, lavish as they were, but feebly expressed the universal sorrow felt at his death. He was the great central figure of the University, and his influence had been paramount in shaping its character and in giving it its reputation at home and abroad.

The Board of Trustees in its report for the year ending June 30, 1900, paid proper tribute to his memory in the following words:

During the year the University suffered a great loss in the death of Dr. Edward Orton, who for many years had so ably filled the chair

of geology. Doctor Orton was the first president of the University and during the early years of its struggles was the central force around which all its interests revolved. He stood for the broad and liberal policy which finally prevailed as against that which would have kept it within a narrow field and restricted its sphere of usefulness. The labors of Doctor Orton and of the first faculty of the University who nobly sustained him in his policy, are now recalled with gratitude by all the friends of the University. Their unselfish devotion to high ideals in educational work, their patient toil and the influence of their lofty characters are woven into the web and woof of the institution. They shaped its ideals and gave it an individuality which it is to be hoped it will never entirely lose.

In December, 1891, Doctor Orton suffered a stroke of paralysis which partly disabled him, but he continued in active charge of his department until the latter part of May, 1899, when he asked to be relieved of a portion of his work, and that his salary be proportionately reduced. Knowing that it was in entire consonance with his wishes, the Board of Trustees reluctantly complied with his request.

This action on his part seems to have been a premonition of the closing scene. He recognized that his physical powers were failing, but continued to meet his classes and to haunt the geological museum, which had grown up under his wise and careful labors, until about the second day of October, 1899, when he took to his rooms. On the 13th day of October, 1899, the check for his salary for the previous month was sent to him and on the same day he wrote acknowledging its receipt, saying: "It seems that I have worked up to my natural limit. There has not been a day this term when I was able to lecture. When a man loses appetite and power to sleep he is pretty well gone. That is my condition now."

On October 16, 1899, he passed quietly away. Memorial services in his honor were held in the chapel November 26, 1899, at which Dr. C. K. Gilbert, one of his associates in the U. S. Geological Survey, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, one of his old associates in the first faculty, ex-President W. H. Scott, and Professor S. C. Derby of the present faculty, and Hon. T. J. Godfrey of the Board of Trustees, paid eloquent and appropriate tributes to his memory. These addresses, preceded by a brief biographical sketch prepared by Professor S. C. Derby, were printed at the expense of the University in a tasteful brochure and placed in the hands of the President for distribution to the faculty, alumni, and friends of the University, and to the libraries of other universities and colleges.

Doctor Orton stood unchallenged as the University's highest exemplar of broad scholarship and liberal culture, and for the noblest and best things in human character and activity. Recognition of his worth was not delayed until after his death, as is frequently the case, but found expression during his life in honors paid to him by his fellow workers

in the field of science, and in increasing reverence and respect shown for him by his associates in the faculty, by alumni and students, and by his fellow citizens. In 1892 the Board of Trustees honored him by naming the building erected for the safe-keeping of the geological museum, "Orton Hall."

Now that he is gone, it is seen how appropriate and fitting it was that his name should thus be perpetuated. In it are stored the valuable collections he made during the period of his greatest activity. It was his ambition to write in a book with his own hand, a description and history of each one of the more than ten thousand specimens there deposited, and to mark and number them so that they could readily be identified.

This work was fully completed at the time of his death;—the last entries therein having been made October 2, 1899, the day of his last appearance at the University. This book was deposited in the museum and is a priceless memorial of his patient, untiring labors in the field of science.

The building and what it contains are therefore his fitting monument and will speak for him, we trust, as long as the University endures.

During the year ending June 30, 1900, Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, Dr. Stillman W. Robinson, and Dr. Sidney A. Norton who, as members of the faculty in the earlier years of its existence, had rendered distinguished services, were placed on the faculty rolls with the title of Emeritus Professor.

On the 9th day of March, 1900, Dr. John B. Schueller, who in 1897, had completed a term of seven years, as a Trustee of the University, died at his residence in Columbus, Ohio. The next day the faculty held a meeting, and placed on record a testimonial recounting his services and expressing a general feeling of sorrow caused by his death. He was a man of unusual independence of thought and character, intellectually honest and fearless, and had served the University with a zeal and devotion to its interests which few have surpassed.

In October, 1899, the National Grange and the Ohio State Grange held their annual meetings at Springfield, Ohio, and on invitation of the Board of Trustees, spent a day at the University as the guests of the Trustees and faculty. President Thompson made a welcome address in the chapel, to which responses were made by the officers of the two organizations. The members were escorted to the buildings, inspected

the various collections and laboratories, were entertained at luncheon in the Armory and went away duly impressed by the liberal provisions made for instruction in the branches related to their calling.

The change in the presidency, brought relief from a number of perplexing problems and differences which had heretofore disturbed the internal peace of the University, and there was greater confidence and more cordial co-operation between the Trustees, faculty, alumni, and students. A different atmosphere pervaded the institution. The new President's modest assumption of his duties, and his tact in the performance of them, soon inspired a confidence which was felt in all the departments. As a result, their work went forward with undiminished efficiency. The fall term, the beginning term of the University year ending June 30, 1900, and the first term under the new administration began Monday, September 11, 1899. The first three days were given over to the registration of students, who came in increasing numbers. On Thursday occurred the first faculty meeting at which President Thompson presided. The meeting was opened by prayer for the first time, an innovation, but one in which all seemed to acquiesce without objection. On Friday there was a general meeting in the chapel at which Dr. Edward Orton presided and introduced the new president, who made his first address to the faculty and students, which was well received.

The Secretary who had been receiving the fees of incoming students, saw, that for the first time, the registration at the beginning term of the year, would probably reach one thousand. It was near that number when the meeting in the chapel began, and in a few minutes the one thousand was reached. Word was at once sent to President Thompson, who announced it from the platform. Needless to relate the announcement was greeted by a rousing cheer.

The committee on legislation, appointed November 9, 1899, was made up as follows: Mr. Massie of the Board of Trustees, President Thompson, Dean Hunter, and Mr. E. O. Randall of the College of Law, Professors Hunt and Thomas,

and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. This committee held its first meeting at the Neil House, November 14, 1899, and considered the subject submitted for its consideration. All the members were present, and after a full and free discussion, it was decided to ask the legislature for special appropriations for a law building and a building for the department of physics. At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, President Thompson reported the action of the committee, and thereupon, Mr. Paul Jones offered a resolution reciting the necessities for such buildings and requesting the legislature to make the necessary appropriation. The committee on legislation anticipated considerable opposition to an appropriation for a law building from the farmers, and others interested in industrial education, especially from the farmers, and were encouraged when the full returns of the preceding November election showed that in the Senate of thirty-one members there were sixteen lawyers and only one farmer, and that in the House of one hundred and ten members there were thirty-two lawyers and twenty-three farmers.

On Monday, January 15, the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees called on the chairmen of the Senate and House finance committees and arranged for a joint meeting of these committees on the following Thursday evening to hear the needs of the University. On Thursday afternoon the committee on legislation met at the Neil House and decided on the programme for the evening, which included requests for appropriations for a building for the department of physics and a law building. The presentation was made by President Thompson. It was his first appearance before a committee of the legislature in behalf of the University, and all present agreed that its claims had never been more clearly and admirably presented.

The movement in favor of normal schools at this time attracted much attention, and was the subject considered at a meeting of the above committee on legislation January 31, 1900. It was left to the President and Secretary of the Board

of Trustees to determine and present to the legislature the attitude of the University on the subject.

A bill providing for such schools had been introduced in the legislature early in the session. It came up for final consideration February 8, 1900, and was defeated, receiving only 52 votes of the 56 needed to secure its passage in the House. The committee on legislation at a meeting February 14th, decided to introduce a bill making special appropriations of \$100,000 for a law building and \$125,000 for a building for the department of physics, and have the same referred to the House finance committee. This was done on the advice of Mr. McKinnon, chairman of such finance committee. The bill was drawn by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and it was decided to have it introduced by Hon. F. H. Heywood, an alumnus of the University.

On February 28, President Thompson and the Secretary had a conference at the governor's office, with the Governor, Auditor of State, and Mr. McKinnon, chairman of the House finance committee, at which, with the approval of the Governor and Auditor of State, Mr. McKinnon agreed to report the Heywood Bill, and recommend as a substitute a bill providing an increase of the University levy of five one-hundredths of a mill for two years, for building purposes. The Secretary prepared such substitute bill and gave it to Mr. McKinnon that afternoon. The next day the finance committee voted unanimously to recommend the substitute bill for passage. A day or two afterward it was learned that Mr. Griffin of Toledo was opposing the substitute bill. He was a close friend of Professor Thomas, and claimed that the lawyers of the House were opposing appropriations for a physics building, and that the levy would all go for a law building. Mr. Griffin was a very influential member of the House, and could probably have defeated the bill. A threat from some of the friends of the University to oppose his bill providing for a Toledo centennial, however, caused him to cease his opposition.

The bill came up for final action on the afternoon of February 21, and was passed by a vote of 67 for to 2 against it.

The President was very jubilant over the result. He went at once to the telegraph office and wired the news to all the Trustees, except Mr. Wing. Mr. Wing was at his daughter's on Neil Avenue and, accompanied by the Secretary, the President went to deliver the news to him in person, and then to call on Professors Hunt and Eggers to give them the news. The Secretary was reminded of the Dominie in the "Bonnie Brier Bush," when word came that Georgie Howe had won the prize, and told the President he expected to see him dance the Highland Fling and sing "A hundred pipers and a' and a'." On the evening of February 27 President Thompson and the Secretary appeared at a meeting of the Senate finance committee, and the former made an address advocating the passage of the bill. The committee voted to report it favorably and the next day it was passed in the Senate, the vote being 21 in its favor and 1 against it. President Thompson who was present when the bill passed at once telephoned to the University the result, and Mr. W. C. McCracken, the chief engineer, had the big steam whistle at the power house blown six times. There was no demonstration either in classroom or outside, which was a little disappointing. The truth was that the University people anticipated the result and accepted it as a matter of course.

The bill was signed and became a law March 29, 1900.

While engaged in getting through the bill above named, on March 1, at the request of President Thompson, the Secretary prepared a bill providing for a commission to consider the subject of Normal Schools and make report thereon to the next session of the legislature, and on March 8 it was given to Mr. Comings of Oberlin, a member of the House, to be introduced. The bill, H. B. No. 827, authorized the Governor to appoint a normal school commission of seven persons of eminence and large experience in business and education to investigate and report concerning normal schools. They were required to make careful inquiry as to their management,

cost of buildings and equipment, cost of administration and instruction, methods, courses of study, requirements for admission, and also what portion of such courses was devoted to general education and what to normal training and such other facts as might enable the people and the legislature to form correct opinions as to the value of said schools, and the best and most economical methods of providing, if desirable, normal training at public expense.

The commission was to make report to the Governor prior to the next regular session of the General Assembly and the Governor was to submit such report to the legislature with his recommendations. The bill covered an appropriation of \$1,500 to pay the necessary expenses of the commission. It was read the second time and referred to the finance committee, and there slept.

The University authorities feared that the scheme for normal schools then proposed would make such large drafts upon the public revenues, that it would diminish the chances of increased support for the University, and had in mind the experience of Wisconsin, where the normal schools had become competitors of the State University for state appropriations, and had set up the claim that they were offering better general instruction than the University. They thought that the demand for normal training could be better and more economically provided at the State University. To forestall further efforts in the legislature in behalf of the scheme for a number of state normal schools, the Board of Trustees of the University, at a meeting held April 4, 1900, adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee made up of the members of the Board and faculty, to prepare and report a plan for the organization of a teachers' college, or college of education, in the University. The action of the legislature in refusing to make the special appropriations for the buildings above named, but granting in lieu thereof an increase of the State levy, postponed for a year the erection of these buildings. The increased levy could not be made until the next August, and no part thereof would be available

until the following February. However, at the June meeting, 1900, Mr. Mack of the Board of Trustees, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on repairs, in consultation with Dean Hunter, to take up the matter of a law building, and its location, and call for sketches, plans, and estimates from architects and report to the Board at a meeting to be held in August following.

During the year under consideration, the suits brought against the University by Mr. Sam Kendrick and Mr. N. W. Evans, and which had been pending for a number of years, were settled by the University paying in the former case \$4,000 and in the latter case the sum of \$1,000. These suits grew out of the acceptance of the Board of Trustees of an act quieting titles to unpatented lands in the Virginia Military District of Ohio, passed March 14, 1889, and are fully treated in the separate chapter devoted to the Virginia Military Lands.

During President Thompson's first year, among his new important recommendations, were: 1. An appropriation for fitting up rooms in Orton Hall for the collection of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society; 2. The erection of a residence near the Emerson McMillin Observatory for the better convenience and efficiency of the astronomer; 3. The appointment of Mr. Massie and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, two members of the general faculty, and two members of the law faculty to act with him as a committee to have full charge and direction of all matters presented to the legislature in which the University was interested. He also approved some important recommendations of the faculty, among which was a scheme prescribing ranks and titles and promotion of University teachers, more clearly defining their functions, and fixing maximum and minimum salaries. The following ranks and titles were suggested: Emeritus Professor, Head Professor, Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor, Instructor, Assistant, and Fellow. The maximum and minimum salaries suggested were as follows: Head Professor, \$2,250; Professor, \$2,000; Associate Professor, \$1,600;

Assistant Professor, \$1,200; Instructor, \$900; Assistant, \$500; and Fellow, \$300.

The President also recommended that the practice of creating new departments to give teachers additional rank be discontinued, and that no new departments be created except in exceptional cases where they were clearly needed. He also recommended promotion to the rank of Professor in existing departments, when efficiency, length of service, and attainments justified such promotion and that provision be made for an administrative function in connection with each department to be discharged by the Head Professor.

He also recommended that the daily chapel exercises be discontinued and the substitution therefor of a weekly convocation of students and faculty to occupy one recitation period.

These recommendations were all forward practical steps in administration and were approved by the Board of Trustees, and it is worthy of observation that the most of them were first proposed to the faculty and carefully considered by that body before they were recommended. The recommendation making provision for the collections of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, resulted in making such collections a probable permanent addition to the collections of the University, as quite recently that society has secured a liberal appropriation for a building on the University campus, a site has been chosen, and plans for such building have been matured. The recommendation for a committee on legislation was a wise scheme to unite Trustees, President, and faculty in closer co-operation and more harmonious action, and to secure an efficient and responsible body upon whom he could rely in legislative work.

The substitution of a weekly convocation of faculty and students for the daily chapel exercises was regarded at the time as an experiment. It was first proposed by a committee composed of the President and the Deans of the several colleges and was approved by the faculty. The success of the experiment depended largely upon the executive and, while it involved an unusual responsibility, it also provided an unusual

opportunity. To hold the attention and interest of so capricious and critical a body as the students and faculty of a great university for an hour each week during a single term, requires unusual ability and tact, and to do the same term after term and year after year for more than a decade is a remarkable test for a university executive.

The hour has not always been occupied by the President. Members of the faculty have often occupied it by lecture or address on some interesting topic, and sometimes eminent men from outside the University have addressed the convocation. But the President himself has usually spoken at the convocation and is entitled to the full credit of making the experiment a notable success. A former member of the Board of Trustees, himself a former college president, once said that the President's success in sustaining interest in the weekly convocation showed executive and administrative capacity of a high order.

In June, 1900, President Thompson presented to the Board of Trustees a communication from Professor Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science, suggesting the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of establishing by the University itself, or in connection with a number of land-grant colleges, a summer school for higher instruction in agriculture, and setting forth the purposes and necessities for such a school. The communication was referred to the farm committee for consideration. The importance of this suggestion was soon appreciated and led to the establishment of such summer school for higher instruction in agriculture. The first session was held at the University, and was such a decided success, that it has become one of the most important forces in the advancement of the agricultural colleges of the country. The organization of the school, and an account of its first session at the Ohio State University with some of its results, are detailed in the part of this history devoted to the college of agriculture.

The year had been an unusually pleasant and prosperous one for the University. The work had gone on with unusual

harmony and co-operation and the results were very encouraging. President Thompson in his first annual report to the Trustees, was able to report the largest enrollment of students in its history, the aggregate being 1,252. The graduating classes aggregated 137, the largest number yet reached, and 38 more than were graduated the preceding year. He set forth the need of new buildings, and enumerated without expressing any opinion as to priority, buildings for the College of Engineering, the departments of Botany and Horticulture and Veterinary Medicine, a library building, a woman's building, and an enlargement of Hayes and Chemical Halls. He quoted with approval a recommendation of Professor J. R. Smith, looking to a museum of fine arts, and suggested that in one of the new buildings then contemplated, a room might be provided and set apart for such museum, and that a small appropriation be made towards beginning a collection of works of art. The Board of Trustees in its report for the same period reported, among other things, the remarkable success of Professor Henry C. Lord, the director of the Emerson McMillin Observatory, in his observations of the eclipse of the sun May 28, 1900, at Barnesville, Georgia, where, by his superior skill he was able to secure better results than any of his co-observers. The Trustees also report the acquisition of an experimental boiler by gift from Professor S. W. Robinson who personally superintended its installment and contributed the money, over \$3,000, for its purchase.

During the year the President of the University, and the representative of the University on the executive committee of Land Grant College Association, took an active part in urging the passage by Congress of a bill providing for Schools of Mines in the institutions founded on the Land Grant of 1862, and the progress of such legislation is set forth in the report of the Board of Trustees.

CHAPTER X

The University year beginning July 1, 1900, was one of steady growth, quiet progress. There was no session of the legislature, with its usual demands upon the time and tact of Trustees and President, and no other unusual occurrence to disturb the work of the various departments. As before stated the increase of the State levy for building purposes did not become available until about the first of March, 1901, and the levy for a year would only provide for the erection of one of the buildings for which it had been provided. There was some difference in opinion as to the building which should be first provided for out of the levy, but soon there was practical unanimity that the law building should be erected first. On June 13, 1900, a committee was appointed "to take up the matter of a law building and its location, call for sketches, plans and estimates from architects, and report to the Board at a meeting of the Trustees to be held the first Tuesday of the next August." The committee consisted of Trustees L. B. Wing, T. J. Godfrey, and Paul Jones, President Thompson, Dean Hunter of the College of Law, and the Secretary. The committee met July 2, 1900, and arranged for obtaining estimates of the cost of removing the residence on the campus then occupied by Professor Thomas, so as to make more available one of the proposed sites, and decided to ask for competitive sketches and plans from a number of architects.

The Board of Trustees met August 7, 1900, and the committee above named submitted its report recommending the site near the Thomas residence.

A detailed account of events leading up to the erection of this building will be found in the separate history of the College of Law, one of the chapters of this volume.

On Monday, June 10, the excavation for the building was begun, President Thompson throwing the first shovelful of

earth. During the year, the question of permitting the erection of chapter houses by fraternities on the University grounds, came up on a petition of the Ohio Delta Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity to be permitted to erect such a building. The question was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the Trustees had no power to grant the petition.

During the year a residence for the astronomer was built near Emerson McMillin Observatory, which greatly facilitated his work in observation and research. The funds for the erection of this residence were taken from the accumulated proceeds of the sales of Virginia Military Lands which had been set apart for the building of residences for professors by act of April 17, 1882.

At the close of the year, the President reported that the year had been one of steady and substantial progress; that the number of students enrolled was larger than ever before; that the teaching force had been enlarged to meet the growing needs, and that the "quality of the work manifested the progressive spirit of the institution. The net enrollment of students was 1,465 as against 1,252 the year before. The number of degrees conferred was 135. The President again recommended the erection of the buildings mentioned in his first annual report and urged, at some length, that provision be made for a well organized and equipped college of education to meet the before mentioned demands for normal instruction for teachers in the public schools. He also urged that consideration be given to the project of a summer school at the University to be organized and conducted by the University itself.

When the year ending June 30, 1902, began, the excavation for the law building was progressing, but the earth underneath the footings was so porous it was found necessary to go much deeper than the plans indicated. This involved, of course, a larger excavation, more extensive foundations and such a large increase in the cost of the building, that additional plans and estimates had to be prepared and submitted to the

Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State for their approval. The estimated additional cost was \$4,272.20. When these additional plans, estimates, etc., were submitted to the officers above named, Governor Nash was very much annoyed, and disposed to disapprove them but finally reluctantly joined in their approval. The work proceeded under the direction of the building committee. There was no meeting of the Board of Trustees during the summer, and the usual summer repairs of buildings went forward under direction of the executive committee, the President, and Secretary. During the summer, funds were available for beginning a long-contemplated improvement, viz: The opening, grading, and macadamizing of a driveway from High Street, which was finished to a point near the law building. At the same time the ground about the President's residence was regraded and much improved. On September 6, came the news of the assassination of President McKinley, and on the 14th the news of his death. President Thompson was absent, and the Secretary called the deans of the several colleges together, who took action and directed that the entrances to the principal buildings be draped in mourning. The work was tastefully done under the direction of Architect F. L. Packard, who volunteered his services. President Thompson returned in the evening, a faculty meeting was called, and a committee, consisting of Dean Hunter, Professor Eggers, and the Secretary was appointed to represent the University at the obsequies at Canton on the 19th.

Shortly after President McKinley's death Mr. W. A. Mahony of Columbus, started a movement towards erecting a building on the University campus as a memorial to the deceased President. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees September 25, 1901, Mr. J. McLain Smith offered a resolution which was adopted, expressing sympathy for the movement and pledging the hearty co-operation of the Trustees.

On the same day, the Athletic Board voted to set apart one-fourth of the proceeds of the football game with Michigan University as a contribution to the McKinley Memorial Fund.

The movement met with favor at first, but interest in it soon abated and so far as the University was concerned, was finally abandoned in favor of the monument near the Capitol which was afterwards erected.

On October 17, 1901, President Thompson started to New Haven, Connecticut, to attend the Bicentennial of Yale University, as the representative of the Ohio State University. Some of his friends were on hand to see him off, and the Secretary presented him with his credentials which had been tastefully engrossed on parchment by Professor French. Before leaving he had formally designated Professor Denney to act as President *pro tempore* during his absence. Shortly afterwards Professor Denney was seen approaching the President's office and it was decided to receive him with mock honors. The Professor was duly impressed by the salaams of his associates, and gravely announced that he had decided to signalize his administration by action that would cause it to be remembered. He therefore picked up a small hammer and smashed the cracked pitcher which had long been used in the chapel to furnish water to dry-throated orators. It is needless to relate that this was the only lapse from dignity occurring during Professor Denney's administration.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees during the year under consideration was held September 24, 1901, shortly after the beginning of the fall term, and the usual requests for additional appropriations for the departments were considered and disposed of. An associate professor of education was elected, a number of assistants were appointed and a number of fellowships were awarded,—some of them to take the place of those who had resigned and others to meet the needs of the increasing numbers of students. An issue of refunding bonds was authorized, and the accounts of the Treasurer for the preceding year were examined and approved. On the recommendation of President Thompson an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for cow stables and the appropriation for the improvement of the campus was increased \$1,700 in order that the driveways from High Street might be at once com-

pleted. The University year had opened with unusual activity in athletics, and especially in football. The Board of Trustees at its meeting the preceding year, had appropriated \$1,000 for the erection of bleachers in the athletic field, and the Athletic Board had borrowed money on their personal credit to provide a tier of boxes as an addition to the grandstand. These improvements were completed and an ambitious schedule of football games had been arranged. It was expected to be a banner year in athletics, and especially in football.

On Saturday, October 26, 1901, there was a game of football on the State University field between the teams of Western Reserve and Ohio State Universities. It was a fiercely contested game, and was won by Ohio State, but only by a score of 6 to 5. John Larkum Sigrist, one of the Ohio State team, was hurt in a hard scrimmage and was carried off the field. Later he was taken to Grant Hospital and it was found that his neck was dislocated and that he was partially paralyzed. He said that he had recklessly tried to buck the line with his head. There was talk of an operation to relieve him, and for a time there was hope of his recovery. Such hope, however, was short lived. He died on the next Monday at 1:30 p. m. Sigrist was a favorite student and his death shocked and saddened the University circle, and the entire community. Among athletic circles there was almost universal dismay. Professor Bownocker and another member of the Athletic Board at once had an interview with the President, and it was decided to call off a game with the Ohio Wesleyan University which was scheduled for the following Saturday. In the evening the President met with the Athletic Board and arrangements were made for the funeral. Next morning the body was escorted to the University Chapel by a detachment of cadets. After short and impressive services, the body of the dead athlete was escorted to the Union Station by the entire student body whence it was taken for burial to his home at Congress, Ohio. On the evening of November 1, memorial services in honor of Sigrist were held in the chapel and were largely attended. Some of the speakers did not forbear attacking the

game of football, and denouncing the sport as inhuman and brutal and declaiming against it. One of the speakers, however, defended the game and was authorized to state on authority of Sigrist's brother, Charles F., who was a fellow student, that it was his wish that the game go on. The attitude of Charles F. Sigrist had much to do with the decision of the Athletic Board to go on with the schedule. Two of Sigrist's brothers were afterwards members of the football team and continued their interest in the sport. The general sorrow over Sigrist's death caused a revulsion of feeling in regard to athletics, and especially against the game of football. Some were in favor of abandoning the games for the season, while others were in favor of prohibiting the game altogether. The Athletic Board were in a trying position; they had gone to considerable expense in preparing for and advertising the games yet to take place, but did not wish to offend those who were so shocked by the death of Sigrist by going on with them. They decided to submit the matter to a vote of the members of the Athletic Association and the football players at a meeting uninfluenced by the Athletic Board. A meeting was held at the Armory, the members of the Athletic Board being absent, and the football men and members of the Athletic Association voted to go on with the programme. Some of the members of the faculty were very pronounced against going on with the games, and at a faculty meeting held on Monday, November 4, Professor N. W. Lord offered a resolution canceling the schedule, which was warmly discussed, but was finally defeated by a vote of 18 to 8. After this action the Athletic Board continued preparations for the game with the University of Michigan which was scheduled to take place November 9, and the game was played on that day. The score was 21 to 0 in favor of Michigan, but, under the circumstances, was considered almost a victory. It was encouraging to those who had taken the responsibility of continuing the schedule that Governor Nash attended the game and was conspicuous in one of the boxes.

When the Board adjourned in September it was to meet November 9, 1901, to consider the location of the building for the department of physics and the architects of said building and the landscape gardener were requested to be present. The Board met at the time appointed, the architect and landscape gardener being present, and after a discussion of the various sites proposed, on motion of Mr. Mack the building was then located in the rear of the interval between Hayes and Chemical Halls, the exact site to be fixed by the landscape gardener and the architect.

The Hon. J. H. Outhwaite sent a written communication to the Board suggesting that all the works in the library relating to the history of the Civil War be transferred to the Outhwaite collection and proposing if this were done, that he would contribute the sum of \$100 for the purchase of other books for the collection. His suggestion was approved and his offer was accepted.

On January 7, 1902, the Board met on the call of its President to consider preliminary sketches, plans, and estimates for the building for the department of physics, to decide what appropriations to ask from the incoming legislature and to transact such other business as might require attention.

President Thompson submitted a report recommending:

1. The appropriation of the ordinary levy of one-tenth of a mill.
2. The repeal of the statute limiting the salaries of professors.
3. That in lieu of the act passed two years before providing a special levy of five-hundredths of a mill for building purposes, the legislature be asked for one-tenth of a mill for expansion, with the understanding that the funds should be used for completing the building for the department of physics, the establishment and maintenance of a teachers' college, and the erection of such other buildings and improvements as might in the judgment of the Board of Trustees be needed.
4. That a law be passed authorizing issues of bonds in anticipation of such additional levy.

The President's report and recommendations were approved, the preliminary plans of the proposed physics building were examined, some modifications were suggested, and after transacting some routine business the meeting ad-

journed. It was an ambitious programme but every one was hopeful that the incoming legislature would approve it. On November 25, 1901, the President and Secretary had called on Governor Nash and had an interview with him on the subject of appropriations, and found him friendly, but desirous of reducing the State levy.

Early in January, 1902, at the request of the President, the Secretary prepared four separate bills, one appropriating the levy of one-tenth of a mill, so that the University would be in funds, February 16, when the appropriations would be needed for current expenses; one providing for increasing the State levy as proposed in the President's recommendations, one providing for issues of bonds in anticipation of such increased levies, and one amending existing laws, so as to remove the restrictions on salaries of professors. These bills were given to the President January 10, and after a conference the bill appropriating the levy was given to Hon. Edwin Hagenbuch of Champaign County to introduce, and the bill providing an increase of the levy to the Hon. Clyde R. Painter of Wood County, for the same purpose. The bills were introduced in the House January 22, 1902.

The bill appropriating the levy met with no opposition, was passed in the House February 6 and in the Senate February 14, and became a law February 20, 1902.

Shortly after the above mentioned bills were prepared the Secretary prepared a joint resolution, reciting the pendency in Congress of a bill making provision for schools of mines in the land-grant colleges, which had been introduced by General Grosvenor, and requesting the senators and representatives in Congress to support the same. The resolution was introduced in the House January 30, by the Hon. C. C. Midswart of Washington County, and was passed in the House and concurred in by the Senate early in February.

The chief interest, however, centered in the bill increasing the State University levy one-tenth of a mill, so as to provide for needed buildings and equipment and for a teachers' college. Mr. Painter had been selected to introduce and cham-

pion this bill because he had taken the law course at the University and was active, vigorous, and thoroughly committed to its interests.

The bill was drawn so as to amend Section 3951 of the Revised Statutes, which provided a one-mill levy for the common-school fund and the levy for the Ohio State University. It left the levy for the common-school fund one mill, the same it had been for many years, and provided for the University a levy of two-tenths of a mill for the years 1902 and 1903, and thereafter one-tenth of a mill with provision that the additional one-tenth should be used for buildings and equipment, and that a sum not exceeding \$15,000 annually might be used for the maintenance and support of a teachers' college of high grade; an additional section appropriated the proceeds of the additional one-tenth of a mill levy,—the appropriation of the other one-tenth having been provided for in the bill introduced by Mr. Hagenbuch.

The bill was read the second time and referred to the finance committee. On Wednesday, January 29, at the weekly convocation Governor Nash, Lieutenant Governor Nippert, Secretary of State Laylin, and Representatives Duvall, Ankeny, and Willis appeared. The Governor delivered an address on the life and public services of President McKinley and there was some talk with some of the visitors about University measures, which seemed to meet with favor.

It was arranged to request a hearing on the Painter Bill on the evening of February 11, at a joint session of the finance committees of the legislature. The Board of Trustees had decided to meet at that time so as to be present. Everything seemed to be moving on quietly and favorably until on Saturday, February 8, it was learned that Doctor Bashford, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, had asked to be heard in opposition to increased appropriations for the University. It was also learned that on February 5, 1902, a number of the presidents of denominational and other colleges in the State, had a secret conference at Delaware and that Doctor Bashford's proposed action was one of the results.

It was also understood that the active agent in effecting an organization of the other colleges in the State in opposition to the University, was the recently elected president of the Ohio University at Athens, and that he relied upon the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who resided in Athens, to aid him in his plans. The proposed action of Doctor Bashford was a great surprise. The relations between the institution of which he was president and the Ohio State University, had been friendly, and at his request one of his professors had been given additional work at the State University, which relieved the Ohio Wesleyan of a portion of the salary he was demanding. The knowledge of this opposition came just before the hearing before the finance committee, and there was no time to analyze it, or to determine its extent and probable influence. It was realized, however, that the opposition was formidable, and that the question raised was whether the other colleges of the State should be permitted to dictate the policy of the legislature towards the State University, and indirectly the policy of the University itself. Not for years had so grave a problem been presented to the University authorities. To those who had met similar opposition in former years, the situation, while grave, was not alarming, but to those not having such experience it was disheartening and very discouraging.

On the evening of February 11, the Trustees met, and with President Thompson proceeded to the Senate Chamber where the President presented the University "case" to the members of the finance committee; he was followed by Doctor Bashford, who made a plausible address opposing any further increase in the levy for the University. His main point of attack was the College of Arts. In this he claimed the University was only duplicating work done in other state and private colleges, and that those who supported such other colleges were tired of being taxed to pay for similar work at the University; they were not only tired of such exactions, but regarded them as unjust. He favored support for the State University in teaching the branches of learning relating to

agriculture and the mechanical arts, and intimated that he would not oppose the organization and development of a post-graduate school or college at the University, where graduates of his own and other colleges could go to be instructed in post-graduate work in science and the arts as well. He urged that if the State University would confine itself to what he called its legitimate work, it would not need to ask the tax payers of the State for additional moneys for its support. Doctor Bashford's address was heard by many members of the legislature and representatives of some of the other colleges, and made quite an impression. It was seen that the University authorities were face to face with a hard struggle. The next day numerous letters were written to the alumni, urging them to activity, and Professors N. W. Lord and F. A. Ray undertook to enlist the miners' organizations in support of the University programme. A number of members of the legislature were interviewed and aligned in support of the Painter Bill. On the 16th Mr. D. S. Gray, President of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan, was asked why Doctor Bashford had taken the lead in opposing appropriations for the State University, and said frankly that its growth was an injury to all the denominational colleges, that it made it harder to obtain needed moneys to pay for teachers and equipment necessary for their support, and that those who were supporting such colleges felt it unjust that they should be further taxed to support an institution in opposition to them. The same day Professor Edward Orton, Jr., reported that the National Brick Manufacturers' Association had taken action favorable to the University and against the action of the denominational colleges. On February 18, members of the House finance committee, visited the University, inspected the buildings and were entertained at luncheon at the University cafe; on the 20th letters were written to editors of leading newspapers in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, and other cities and towns in the State, acquainting them with the situation. On the 21st, Mr. Wilby G. Hyde, an alumnus, came to the city and

enrolled himself as one of the active advocates of the University measure.

Professors Eggers and Hunt took an active part in organizing the friends of the University in the legislature in support of the Painter Bill, and through the former, a meeting of the Hamilton County delegation was held at which President Thompson presented the University side of the contest.

On the evening of February 27, there was a conference at the Governor's office between the Governor, the Auditor of State, and members of the House finance committee, at which Mr. Painter was present. Mr. Painter came from the conference and reported that it had been decided to reject our request for the additional one-tenth of a mill and limit us to the one-tenth already provided for by law. The next day President Thompson and the Secretary had an interview with the Governor in the hope of finding him not committed beyond recall to the programme adopted at the conference the day before.

There were some very hot exchanges between President and Governor and the latter was left in a very stubborn and angry mood. The Secretary, after calling on the Auditor of State and finding him in a similar mood, went back to the Governor and asked him if he would approve, or not oppose, an increase of the levy of eight one-hundredths of a mill. He was still quite angry and would not consider it. The same inquiry was made of the Auditor of State, who also would not consider it. Notwithstanding the above attitude of the Governor and Auditor of State, it was decided to stand by the Painter Bill and try to fight it through. At that time the Governor did not have the veto power, and measures were sometimes passed against his opposition. It was felt that we could safely appeal to the people even as against the Governor and Auditor of State. That evening representatives of two Cincinnati papers offered to have their papers editorially take up the University's fight if we would prepare the editorials. At the request of the President, the Secretary prepared the editorials, and the same evening the representatives sent them

to their respective papers. The next day there was a meeting of the local alumni, and work was parceled out to them. The alacrity with which the alumni responded to the call for help was cheering, and their work at once began to tell in the legislature. Added to this, leading newspapers began to espouse the cause of the University. Petitions and letters from miners' and manufacturers' organizations began to reach the legislature, and even the Governor soon saw that he would have to reckon with a sentiment it would not be wise to disregard. On March 4 Mr. Hagenbuch of Champaign County, sought an interview with President Thompson and asked him if the University would be satisfied with a permanent increase of the University levy of five one-hundredths of a mill. Inquiry developed the fact that the Governor had sent for Mr. Hagenbuch and had proposed the inquiry. After a conference it was decided to ask Mr. Hagenbuch to return to the Governor and ask him if the University consented to this proposition, whether he would oppose an issue of bonds in anticipation of such increased levy. Mr. H. returned to the Governor, and brought back word that the Governor would favor a bill providing for a permanent increase of the levy of five one-hundredths of a mill, and an issue of \$240,000 of bonds in anticipation thereof. It was decided to accept the proposition and the Secretary at once drew up a substitute for the Painter Bill, increasing the levy five one-hundredths of a mill, and a bill authorizing the issue of \$240,000 of bonds in anticipation thereof. That evening there was a meeting of the House finance committee, at which the bills were presented, and Mr. Crafts, chairman of the committee, Mr. Hagenbuch, and President Thompson were appointed a committee to meet next day and further arrange the details. After this action on the same evening, Dr. Dudley P. Allen and Mr. W. M. Day of Cleveland, purporting to represent the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, appeared before the committee in opposition to further support for the University, and until nearly eleven o'clock there was a running lively cross-fire and discussion of the whole question of State support for higher education. The

next day the Secretary wrote to the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, who had recently been appointed a Trustee of the University, reporting the appearance of Doctor Allen and Mr. Day in opposition to University appropriations. It was soon known that they represented only a small number of the members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and that they had appeared at the request of Doctor Bashford. Their appearance gave rise to the apprehension that Doctor Thwing, President of the Western Reserve University, had joined the college presidents in their attack on the State University, but it was afterwards learned that such was not the fact.

The next day, March 5, the House finance committee unanimously recommended the substitute bill and the same was referred to the committee on revision.

The substitute bill amended Section 3951 so as to provide that in case the legislature failed to fix the levy for the State common-school fund it should be ninety-five one-hundredths of a mill, and if it should fail to fix the University levy, it should be fifteen one-hundredths of a mill. The bill was so drawn because, at the instance of Governor Nash, Mr. Cole had introduced on February 28, a bill fixing the levy for the common-school fund at ninety-five one-hundredths of a mill, and this bill was then pending. The Cole Bill above mentioned had fixed the common-school fund levy at five one-hundredths of a mill less than the former levy, and the substitute Painter Bill provided that if the legislature in any year failed to fix the common-school fund levy, it should be ninety-five hundredths of a mill, and if it should fail to fix the University fund levy, it should be five-hundredths of a mill more than the former levy. This gave the opposition to the University plausible ground to claim that the increased levy for the University was to be made at the expense of the common-school fund levy. The truth was that the Governor and Auditor of State had decided upon this reduction of the levy for the common-school fund, and the latter had shown that, with such reduced levy, the actual sums raised therefrom would not be less, but more than had formerly been realized from a one-

mill levy. But the opposition persisted in its claims and sought to incite the friends of the common schools to oppose the increased levy for the University.

The substitute Painter Bill did provide for a reduction of five one-hundredths of a mill in the school levy and an increase of the same amount in the University levy, and it was difficult to meet the charge that the latter was to be made at the expense of the former.

Governor Nash was quite anxious that the Cole Bill should be acted on in the House before the Painter Bill was taken up, and on Friday, March 21, assured the President and Secretary that it would be passed and out of the way next week, and on this assurance it was decided not to urge the immediate passage of the Painter Bill.

In the meantime, Mr. D. S. Gray and others, representing the denominational colleges, proposed a conference to consider a bill providing for a commission to take up the educational work of all the colleges and universities in the State and make report thereon, and the Governor proposed an increase in the membership of the Board of Trustees of the University. The Governor's proposition was so strenuously opposed by the University authorities, that he soon laid it aside. The proposed conference on the bill providing for a commission to consider the work of the colleges, was attended by no results.

The week went by with no action on the Cole Bill, above mentioned, and on Monday, March 31, the President and Secretary called on the Governor, and proposed to him to have the Painter Bill taken up before the Cole Bill, and the Governor's other taxation measures, to which the Governor did not strenuously object. It was decided to have it taken up on Thursday, April 3. On that day in the afternoon, the University workers were on hand to round up for the final contest. It was reported that Mr. Crafts and Mr. Holliday of the finance committee would vote to reduce the proposed levy for the University, and that the Cincinnati delegation would do likewise. There was a momentary panic among the University's friends and workers, and it was proposed to have the

bill go over. One of the workers, however, insisted that then was the time to test the strength of the measure, and that it would be better to be beaten than not to have a vote on it. In this, Mr. Painter agreed with him, and at 5:15 p. m. called the bill up, explained its provisions and, to the surprise of every one, it passed by a vote of 71 to 2. To meet the charge that the University sought an increase of its levy at the expense of the common-school fund, the substitute bill was amended so as to provide that in case the legislature should in any year fail to fix the levy for the State common-school fund it should be one mill instead of ninety-five one-hundredths of a mill, as provided in the original substitute bill.

The next day, the 4th day of April, the bill providing for an issue of \$240,000 of bonds in anticipation of the levies provided by the Painter Bill, was introduced by Mr. Denman. The fight over the Painter Bill was then transferred to the Senate.

On the evening of April 14, the President and Secretary met the Auditor of State, Mr. Cole, who had introduced the bill fixing the State levies for the sinking fund and State common-school fund, and Mr. Painter. The conference was held at the instance of the Governor, who expected to be present with a view of reconciling the friends of the Painter and Cole Bills. At such conference the University's representatives made it plain that the Governor must take the responsibility of reducing the school levy from one mill to ninety-five one-hundredths of a mill, and with that understanding it was decided that the University would not oppose the reduction. From that time until April 30, the University authorities tried in vain to have the Senate finance committee take action on the Painter Bill. They seemed to be baffled at every step. The chairman of the committee, Hon. D. H. Moore of Athens, was the chief opponent of the measure, and used his power and influence to prevent action. On the 30th of April the committee agreed to report the bill to the Senate with an amendment providing that the increased levy of five one-hundredths of a mill should be made for only two years. The same day

it was learned that the Auditor of State had been consulted and had consented to the amendment. The University workers were a good deal discouraged over the situation, at first, but went to work with renewed efforts to defeat the proposed amendment. The next day the Governor was interviewed and reminded that it was at his suggestion the bill was introduced and passed the House in its present form, and that he was relied upon to aid in getting it through the Senate. He promised to help as did Secretary of State Laylin, who was also interviewed. A number of the senators were also interviewed and promised to oppose the amendment. The question on agreeing to the amendment was to come up that evening as a special order, and all the University workers were on hand, but when it was reached, Senator Moore had it postponed until the next day. The next day the motion to reject the amendment failed, and the bill was passed amended as recommended by the committee. On May 6, the bill came up in the House which rejected the Senate amendment, and the Senate insisted on its amendment and asked for a committee of conference.

The committee of conference, composed of Senators Watts, Connell, and Roudebush, and Representatives Painter, Kimball, and Carle, met on the 7th and adjourned without coming to agreement. That evening there was a conference of the University leaders. The legislature had decided by joint resolution to adjourn at noon on the 12th and there were only three working days remaining, in which to pass the Painter Bill, the bill providing for an issue of bonds, and the bill appropriating the University levy. To further prolong the struggle would endanger the success of perhaps all of these measures. So it was reluctantly decided to accept the Painter Bill, with the Senate amendment. The decision was reported to the conference committee and next day this committee made its report to the Senate in accordance with such decision, and the bill was passed in the Senate. The same day the University authorities met the House Finance Committee, and suggested certain amendments to the Denman Bill pro-

viding for an issue of bonds, and the Miesel Bill appropriating the levy, and the committee agreed to report them favorably. The next day both bills were passed in the House and went to the Senate. Senator Connell objected to them being read the second time, but finally was induced to withdraw his objections and they were read the second time and referred to the finance committee. The next day, Saturday, was the last working day of the session, and there was great anxiety, lest the bills should be lost. It was known that Senator Moore was opposed to the bill providing for an issue of bonds, and held the bills up in committee, sending word that they would be reported if we would aid in getting through the House additional appropriations for Ohio University at Athens. The Secretary saw Senator Harding and appealed to him to aid in getting the bills out of finance committee, which he promised to do. The day wore on, and between four and five o'clock in the evening Senator Harding came from the room of the finance committee with the Denman Bill in his hand and waving it toward us. A little later the bills were reported to the Senate by the finance committee, and were at once taken up and passed. One of the University's representatives followed the bills over to the House and saw that they were properly enrolled, signed by the Speaker, and returned to the Senate, to be signed by its presiding officer. Before this could be done the Senate had adjourned, but to meet again at 8 o'clock p. m. At the evening session he saw that the bills were all properly signed and deposited in the Secretary of State's office. Thus ended one of the most perplexing and trying legislative campaigns in the history of the University. It occupied the greater part of the time of the administration authorities of the University for over four months and a portion of the time of a number of the members of the faculty. But it was educative, and had the effect of again uniting the Trustees, faculty, alumni, students, and friends of the institution in hearty co-operation. It was soon recognized that the opposition to the University's progress was mainly inspired by one of the so-called State universities, and aroused a sentiment which led

to the declaration by the General Assembly four years later, of a policy which favors the building up of the Ohio State University, as the one State University, and the support of Ohio and Miami Universities only as colleges of liberal arts and as normal schools.

In the midst of the legislative campaign before described, on the first day of February, 1902, the Hon. Lucius Bana Wing who had been a Trustee of the University since 1882, died at his home in Newark, Ohio. Mr. Wing had been one of the most active and efficient members of the Board, and was perhaps in closer touch with the institution and all its varied interests than any of his associates. He lived near the University, and was perhaps better known in University circles than any of them. The institution was his chief pride, and he missed no opportunity to serve it at whatever sacrifice of time and strength. During the last year of his services his health and strength seemed to be failing, but he kept up his interest in the institution and continued to discharge his duties as Trustee until his strength utterly failed. For a number of years, and during the last year of his life and service, he was chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees. The committee met regularly on the first Tuesday of each month to audit current bills, and to dispose of other business demanding attention. He was usually first to appear at such meetings and was diligent in disposing of the business. During the year 1901 his steps grew slower and visibly feebler. Professor Hunt and others of his friends noticed his failing strength and sought to save him the long walk from the cars to the office in University Hall. It had to be delicately managed, for he resented the idea that he needed such helps. However, when it was known that he was coming, the light farm wagon, as by accident, overtook him in his walks to and from the University, and he did not decline the opportunity to ride thus offered him. A lounge was placed in the office where he could take a little rest occasionally. He did not know that it had been provided for his comfort. His last appearance at the University was on Tues-

day, December 3, 1901. It was a sharp cold morning and no one expected him, although it was the day for the regular meeting of the executive committee. Indeed, the weather was so severe that no meeting of the committee was anticipated. But about eight o'clock in the morning he appeared, having walked from the cars to the office in University Hall. He was the only member of the committee to appear. As chairman of the committee he took up the work of auditing the current bills, worked until noon and had luncheon at the Armory Cafe. After luncheon he was guided to the lounge in the office. The office force retired, the door was softly closed and he was left alone in the hope that he would take a little rest. At four o'clock he had finished his work, and started to walk to the car which would take him to the Union Station. And again the farm wagon overtook him and saved him the trying walk. Towards the latter part of December he was prostrated by attacks of heart failure from which, however, he soon rallied, but did not regain his strength. He continued to decline until the morning of February 1, when he quietly passed away.

While Mr. Wing's death was not unexpected, a deep sense of his loss pervaded all circles of the University, where he was honored and beloved by all. At Board and faculty meetings appropriate testimonials to his worth and public services were placed on record, and his funeral at Newark, Ohio, was attended by a large representation of the faculty and Trustees. On the 12th day of February following his death memorial services in his honor were held in the chapel. A memorial was read by Mr. Mack on behalf of the Board of Trustees, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. T. J. Godfrey, and Alexis Cope, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The service in the chapel was noticeable as being the first instance, and the only one in the history of the institution, where a member of the Board of Trustees had been so honored. But no one of them for so long a period had been in so close touch with its various interests. Mr. Wing was, in many respects, an unusual character. He was born at Wilmington,

Vermont, November 15, 1822, and was the son of a revolutionary soldier. What education he had received was obtained at a rude country school in the Green Mountains, in the public school at Wilmington, Vermont, and at the Williston Academy at East Hampton, Massachusetts. After leaving the Academy he had taught school at Charlemont, Massachusetts. From 1847 to 1853 he was clerk and manager of the "DeWitt Clinton," a steamboat plying between Buffalo and Toledo and making the trip once a week. In 1853 he located at Newark, Ohio, and engaged in business as a dealer in livestock. About this time he went to Illinois and in company with some old East Hampton friends entered 4,000 acres of land, taking 1,000 acres in his own name, which he developed into a fine stock farm. He then became interested in agriculture, an interest which increased continually during the after years of his life. In 1878, he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and in 1880 became its president. In 1881, as a representative of the agricultural interests of the State, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, and was an active member of the Board for over twenty years. He was a member of the farm committee during his entire service, and a member of the executive committee every year of his service except one. At the time of his death he had completed fifteen years of service as chairman of the last named committee. He was twice elected president of the Board of Trustees. No member of the Board of Trustees, save one, had such opportunity for serving the institution, and no one served it more faithfully and efficiently. He was one of the wisest and sanest members of the Board and brought to the discussion of the many delicate and difficult questions that arose, a homely common-sense, lightened by a fine humor. He often reenforced his views by an apt story. His judgment was never hastily given and was usually sound and convincing. He had the respect and confidence of all his associates. Once, after an important discussion in which Mr. Wing had taken a leading part, and the matter discussed had been satisfactorily settled, President R.

B. Hayes, one of his associates, said privately, "What a splendid thing it is to have a man like Mr. Wing on this Board of Trustees." His associates on the Board in the memorial above referred to called him a "model trustee," and in summing up his services to the University, they said: "Mr. Wing brought to the service of the University rare tact, strong common-sense, good judgment, and a ripe business experience. Coming so recently from the State Board of Agriculture, he at first regarded himself as a special representative of the agricultural interests of the State. He stood firmly for making adequate provision for teaching the branches relating to agriculture, and it was mainly through his efforts that the department of agricultural chemistry was established, and the department of agriculture otherwise strengthened and expanded. He believed that under the land grant of 1862, agriculture and the mechanical arts were to have the first and most prominent places in the curriculum of the institution, and his chief concern was in that direction. But his mind soon broadened to the conception of an institution where all branches of science and learning could be taught in sympathetic and harmonious connection, and to this idea he afterwards gave his unwavering support."

The conception of the University above mentioned may now be said to be the prevailing one. It was reached only after many years of controversy which was sometimes bitter, and through difficulties and trials which were sometimes disheartening. In overcoming these difficulties few have rendered greater or more efficient service than Mr. Wing. In only a few weeks after the death of Mr. Wing, on March 6, 1902, the University was again in mourning, over the death of Professor Christopher Newton Brown, dean of the College of Engineering. Professor Brown had entered the University in 1876, and after two years gave up his college work to devote his time to practical work in civil engineering, under his father, who was city engineer of Ironton, and county surveyor of Lawrence County. In 1882 he became an assistant in the Geological Survey of Ohio. The excellence of his work in the

University, and his natural ability had so impressed Professor R. W. McFarland, then professor of Mathematics, that in 1883, when an assistant in the department of mathematics and civil engineering was needed, he recommended Mr. Brown for the place, and he was chosen to teach Civil Engineering, and give the students in that department their necessary field work. His work was so satisfactory that he was rapidly advanced in rank and salary and in 1885 when civil engineering was made a separate department he was placed at its head as assistant professor.

As the head of this department he soon attained to the full rank of professor, and continued his work with increasing efficiency until the close of his career. His work was exacting, but he gave it his best endeavors and as it grew he grew with it, and kept in advance of its growing demands. During his vacations he found time to render important service in the Geological Survey of Ohio. He was an assistant in the survey in 1882, and in 1892 had risen to the position of chief of its work. In 1889 he made a reconnoissance of the mineral wealth of the Big Sandy Valley in Kentucky, which won the highest commendation of his employers. In 1900 he was chairman of the Sewer Commission of Columbus, and directed that body's attention to the most fruitful lines of investigation and made its final report the starting point from which all its successful work proceeded. In 1901 he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio as his representative in supervising the topographical survey made by the State and the U. S. Geological Survey in co-operation. His associates in the engineering faculty were so impressed by his superior tact and administrative talents that a short time before his death they had elected him dean of the College of Engineering, in which capacity he was beginning to show his eminent fitness for the high trust. When he died he was only forty-four years of age, was in the full vigor of manhood, and a brilliant career seemed opening before him. His untimely death caused a general feeling of profound sorrow.

During the fall and winter of 1901-2 a number of the members of the faculty, among them Professors Orton, Ray, Caldwell, Bleile, and N. W. Lord, and the Secretary, were accustomed to meet in Professor Brown's office at the noon hour, and take their pocket luncheons with them. Professor Brown had provided facilities for warming a pot of tea or coffee, and usually presided as the host. At these meetings University topics were discussed, and it was here that Professor Brown presented a plan for a group of buildings for the College of Engineering, which has since been matured and carried out. His last appearance at these meetings was February 17, 1902. On February 18 word came that he was ill. Those who had been accustomed to meet him at this hour continued to meet at the same place, thinking that his illness was only temporary, and that he would soon be with them again. On the 24th he was reported worse. On March 4, when his companions met at the noon hour, in the usual place, his condition was reported serious. He died March 6, 1902, at 7:43 p. m. To the little group above named his death was a painful shock. He was so vigorous of mind and body that it seemed contrary to nature that he should be taken off. In all the circles of the University there was a sense of profound grief. The usual exercises at the University were suspended and the faculty was called together to take appropriate action. The next day while the faculty was in session one of his close friends looked in on the assembly through the door which was slightly ajar. Professor Edward Orton, Jr., had attempted to read a memorial tribute to his dead friend, had broken down and sat with tears streaming down his cheeks. Others of the faculty showed similar traces of grief. Hayes Hall, the building where he had his office, and his office, were draped in black. The funeral services were held in the chapel and were largely attended. President Thompson presided and Professor Siebert read the memorial tribute which had been prepared by Professor Orton.

Professor Brown had made a deep and lasting impression on the institution which he had served. Shortly after his

death the alumni started a movement to endow a scholarship to bear his name, and on April 1, 1903, Mr. L. F. Kiesewetter paid to the Board of Trustees the sum of about \$1,200 towards such endowment. The endowment has since been increased and on the 30th day of June, 1911, it amounted to \$1,751.75. In July, 1903, when the first of the group of buildings for the College of Engineering which Professor Brown had suggested, was approaching completion, on the recommendation of the faculty of such college, it was named "Brown Hall." At the commencement in June, 1908, a bronze tablet was placed in such hall, the funds therefor having been contributed by ex-students and associates of the College of Engineering, the address on the occasion being made by Professor F. A. Ray. The tablet bears the following inscription:

In grateful remembrance of Christopher Newton Brown,
Dean of the College of Engineering, and for twenty years
Professor of Civil Engineering, who by his arduous and suc-
cessful labors for the advancement of his institution, his
pupils, and his community, won the love and admiration of
all who knew him, this building has been named "Brown
Hall," on the recommendation of his colleagues and by
action of the Board of Trustees.

Erected A.D. 1903.

Up to 1902 the library of the University was not a depository for congressional documents and other U. S. publications, and all efforts to have it made such a depository had failed. Early in 1902 Miss Olive Jones, librarian, learned through Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, that owing to the consolidation of all the public libraries in Hamilton County in the Cincinnati Public Library, the U. S. Depository at Wyoming might, with the consent of Hon. J. H. Bromwell, M. C., and Senator J. B. Foraker be transferred to the Ohio State University. The Secretary at once took up the matter by correspondence with these gentlemen and in May, 1902, a letter from Mr. Bromwell announced that the transfer had been made.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees after the legislative campaign last above described was held May 26, 1902.

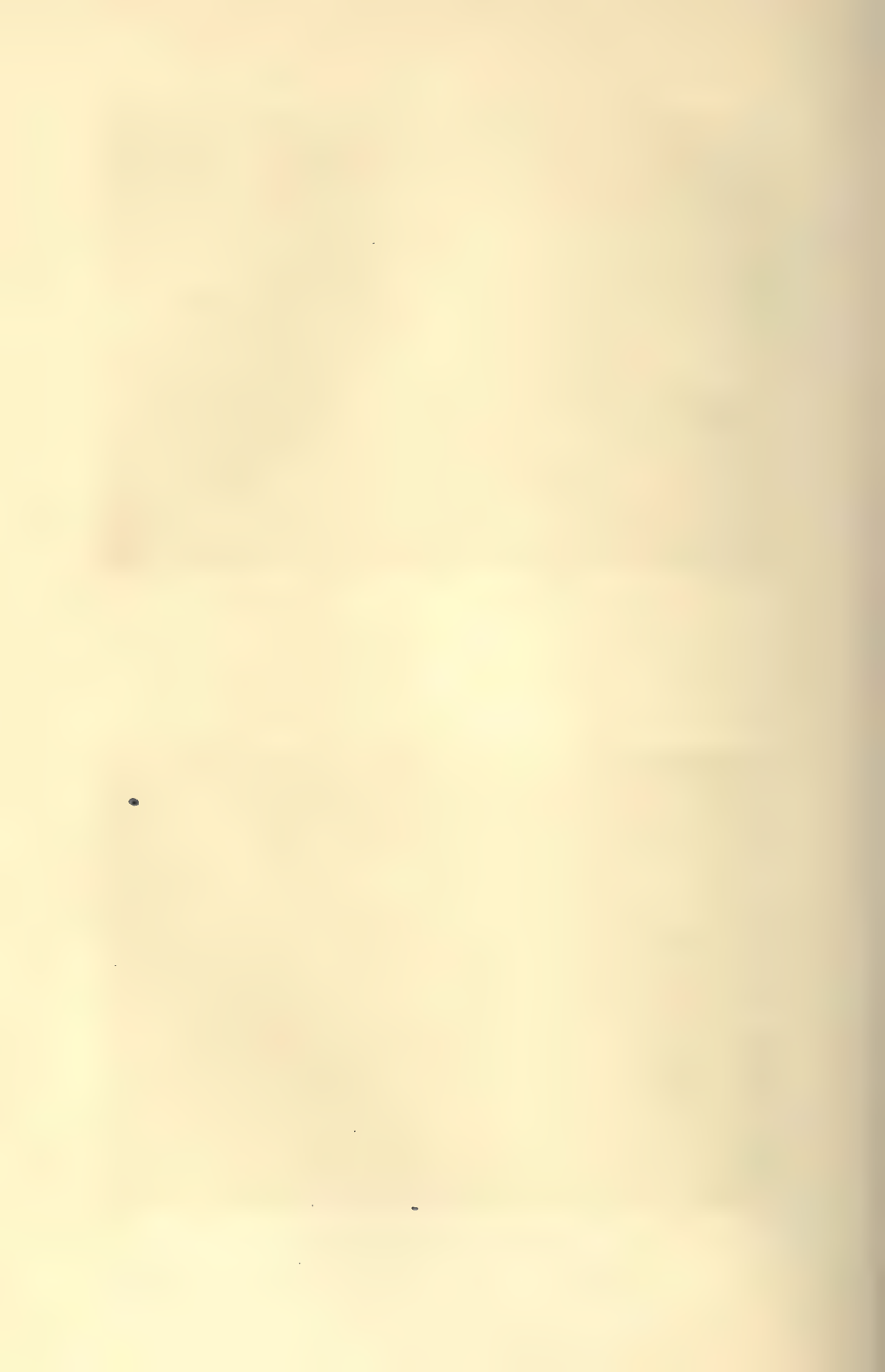
It was then known that there would be sufficient funds during the next two years to begin and carry forward quite an extensive building programme. There was no action then taken to definitely arrange such a programme, and the only step taken was to approve the general plans for a building for the department of physics. There were several suggestions looking to new buildings and additions to old ones which were referred to President Thompson, to report thereon at the next meeting of the Board. It is worthy of note that at this time the University obtained possession of the Illinois lands, and of the rents and profits of such lands which had accumulated during the long litigation over the Page will and that the law building then approaching completion was named "Page Hall." The budget for the next year was adopted and it was then possible to approximate the amount of funds which would be available for buildings and improvements. At this meeting one of the professors presented through President Thompson a request to be permitted to cut down a stalwart yellow oak just west of the Botanical Building. An old friend of the old trees on the campus pleaded so earnestly for its life, that the matter was referred to the members of the farm committee who spared the tree. Happily this patriarch of the forest still stands sentinel on the hill eastward of the lake and spring,—its great bole and gnarled limbs telling of more than a century of storm and sun. At the meeting of the Board held June 16, 1902, President Thompson presented the following list of buildings and improvements which, in his opinion, should be made during the next two years. An engineering building, to cost \$80,000; additions to Chemical Building, cost \$20,000; a building for the department of veterinary medicine, cost \$25,000; a building for the department of physics, to cost \$125,000; a lake laboratory building at Sandusky, \$2,500; changing steam pipes in Armory, \$1,500; connecting Page Hall with central heating and power plant, \$1,600; water purification, \$2,500; additions to Observatory, \$5,570; refrigerating machinery, Townshend Hall, \$3,900; and additional equipment in department of domestic economy, \$690.



BASEMENT LABORATORY OF PHYSICS DEPARTMENT



OLD LIBRARY IN MAIN BUILDING



After a careful discussion and consideration of such scheme, a resolution offered by Mr. Massie was adopted directing the architects of the building for the department of physics to revise their plans so as to provide for a building to cost, when completed, not to exceed \$120,000, and for a present structure to cost not to exceed \$80,000.

A resolution offered by Mr. Mack was adopted which provided that the engineers, in consultation with Doctor White, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, and Doctor McPherson, professor of General Chemistry, should present plans for an engineering building, an addition to Chemical Hall, and a veterinary building; the engineering building to cost ultimately not to exceed \$120,000; the present structure to cost not to exceed \$80,000; the addition to Chemical Hall to cost not to exceed \$20,000; the veterinary building to cost not to exceed \$25,000. Said plans to be completed and presented not later than August 1, 1902.

The other improvements suggested by President Thompson were authorized and the sums needed therefor, as stated, were formally appropriated.

The resolution of Mr. Mack was novel in that, for the first time, the architectural and engineering skill in the engineering faculty was to be used in planning and constructing University buildings. At the same meeting a committee consisting of Trustee Mack, President Thompson, and the Secretary was appointed to secure, if possible, a permanent lease from the city of Sandusky, of ground on which to erect a lake laboratory. The commencement luncheon in 1902 was distinguished by the endowment by private gift of the first fellowship in the University. At this luncheon Professor S. W. Robinson was seated at the speakers' table, side by side with the Secretary. During the luncheon the latter suggested to him the endowment of a fellowship in engineering and playfully suggested that he publicly announce such intention. After some gentle persuasion he consented to do so, and the Secretary thereupon suggested to President Thompson, who was presiding, that he call on Professor Robinson for a few

remarks. Professor Robinson was timid and hesitating in manner and rather difficult of speech, and when called on, soon drifted into a scientific discussion which perplexed and mystified his hearers. But the air soon cleared when he announced his intention of donating the sum of \$5,000 for the endowment of such fellowship. Professor Hitchcock in an address at the memorial exercises in the chapel after Professor Robinson's death, thus describes this incident: "Some of us recall how in 1902, six years after resigning from active service in the University, he was in attendance at one of the commencement luncheons and was invited to sit at the speakers' table. We can imagine his hesitancy when called upon for a few words, and we remember well his theme to be that nearest his heart, 'Science and Engineering.' In discussing engineering education he expressed himself here in public as he had often done privately, namely, that the young man who came to the University for an engineering education should be as well prepared as possible and should not be compelled to devote a considerable portion of his time to the study of a modern foreign language. . . . His remarks soon became highly scientific and when he discussed the mathematics of a point, to many listeners the intellectual atmosphere became somewhat hazy. There was, however, a sudden clearing up and an electrification of the company when he announced his intention to endow a fellowship in engineering."

Professor Robinson had a short time before this shown his continued interest in the University by donating and superintending the installation of an experimental boiler, at an expense of about \$3,000 and this additional evidence of his interest and liberality was warmly appreciated. It was most valuable in itself, and also as an example, for it awakened the hope that his generous donation would be followed by others having money to spare,—a hope which has since been realized. In a letter to the Board of Trustees relating to such fellowship, Professor Robinson said:

I wish, if practicable, that such fellowship shall be awarded as a prize to some graduate engineering student who shall have shown marked

interest and ingenuity in the study and investigation of some engineering problem or problems in order to give him an opportunity for study and investigation and with the understanding that he shall devote his entire time to study and research.

He afterwards learned that the income of the endowment was not large enough to properly support such a fellowship and added to the original sum an amount sufficient to increase the income from \$300 to \$500.

During the year ending June 30, 1902, the University lost two valuable professors, Professor J. P. Gordy and Professor W. D. Gibbs, by resignation, because they were offered larger salaries elsewhere than the law permitted to be paid. This loss caused the Board of Trustees in their annual report to again urge the repeal of the law which limited the salary of a professor to \$2,500.

The President in his annual report for 1902, notes an increase of the enrollment of students, the number enrolled being 1,516, as against 1,465 the preceding year, and 141 degrees conferred as against 135 the year before; he reported that "an examination into the records would reveal a very healthful and steady increase from year to year in attendance and general efficiency," and that it was "gratifying to note that the University steadily wins its way in public favor and in usefulness." He also reported that "the presence of a considerable number of students from Porto Rico, Argentine Republic, and other foreign countries had been an interesting feature of University life, and not without its benefit to the students of our own State."

CHAPTER XI

The early part of the University year 1902-3 witnessed the inauguration at the Ohio State University of the Graduate School of Agriculture. It was formally opened July 7, 1902, and addresses were made by the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, President H. C. White of the Agricultural College of the University of Georgia, and Dr. A. C. True of the National Department of Agriculture, who had been chosen its dean. Thirty-five of the most eminent professors, investigators, and teachers in the field of agriculture made up the faculty, and seventy-five students were in attendance,—coming from twenty-eight different states and territories, and there was one student from Canada and one from the Argentine Republic. The sessions continued four weeks, and it was the opinion of those present that it had met a real need in providing a center for the presentation of advanced knowledge on topics connected with the science and practice of agriculture, and the methods of teaching and investigation. The experiment was suggested by Professor Thomas F. Hunt, then dean of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University. Its results were so valuable that the Graduate School of Agriculture has become a permanent national institution, under the general direction of the National Association of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

The story of its first session and its importance as a forward step in agricultural education, is told in the part of this work devoted to the College of Agriculture.

The building programme outlined at the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, 1902, was a pretentious one, and was not carried out without difficulty.

The engineers in the faculty who, at the preceding June meeting, had been instructed, in consultation with Doctor White, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, and Pro-

fessor McPherson, head professor of Chemistry, to present plans for an engineering building, an addition to Chemical Hall and a veterinary building, took up the work with zeal and energy, and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held July 7, 1902, presented plans for the addition to Chemical Hall, which were at once approved, and proper orders were made for advertising the contract for such improvement. They also presented preliminary plans for a veterinary building, the estimates for which were \$10,000 in excess of the appropriation. The appropriation for such building was thereupon increased to \$35,000, and the engineers were directed to complete the plans, and submit them at the next meeting of the Board.

The Board again met August 1, 1902, to consider plans and estimates for buildings for the departments of Physics and Veterinary Medicine and the College of Engineering.

It will be remembered that the Trustees at their meeting in June had directed the architects of the physics building to revise their plans so as to provide for a building to cost, when completed, \$120,000, and for a present structure to cost not over \$80,000. When the Board met August 1, the architects presented completed plans for a building to cost about \$130,000, and after a prolonged discussion the plans were adopted by the votes of Messrs. Jones, Herrick, and Smith; Messrs. Mack and Godfrey voting against such adoption. After further discussion, on motion of Mr. Herrick, a committee of three members of the Board was appointed to eliminate certain portions of the plans, so that the part of the proposed structure then to be built should not cost over \$80,000. Messrs. Herrick, Godfrey, and Smith were appointed such committee.

The engineers had worked diligently to perfect the plans for an engineering building, and at the same meeting presented completed plans, specifications, and estimates for such building so satisfactory, in every respect, that they were at once adopted. The building committee was directed to present them to the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State

for their approval, and when approved the Secretary was directed to give notice of the time and place of letting the contracts for the building. The engineers also presented plans for the veterinary building, but asked further time so as to bring the cost of the building within the appropriation,—\$35,000. The committee appointed to revise the plans for the physics building, after consultation, made a verbal report, and after a prolonged discussion, a committee consisting of President Thompson and Trustees Jones and Smith, was appointed to consider the whole scheme of buildings, and make report thereon at the next meeting of the Board.

After this action, on motion of Mr. Smith, the building committee was directed, when presenting the plans of the engineering building to the Governor and other State officers above named for their approval, to also present the plans for the physics building and ask the Governor's advice thereon, or obtain his approval thereof, and the Secretary was directed to withhold the advertisement for bids for the engineering building until further action by the Board. The Board then adjourned until August 12, 1902.

The next day, President Thompson, Professors Orton and Bradford, and the Secretary (the building committee), took the plans for the engineering building to the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State, who examined and approved them.

The building committee also took with them to the Governor's office the plans for the physics building, and Professor Thomas and Mr. Burns, the architect of the building, were on hand to explain them. As the estimates for the proposed building exceeded the appropriation, the Governor declined to approve them and sent the committee to the Attorney General who, of course, sustained the Governor.

The President was much provoked that the architect, acting under the advice of Professor Thomas, had ignored the directions of the Board and had failed to bring the plans within the appropriation, and the engineers were much dis-

appointed that this failure had caused the holding up of the engineering building.

At the adjourned meeting August 12, 1902, Messrs. Jones and Smith of the committee appointed to consider the whole scheme of buildings submitted a written report reciting that the funds available for buildings were only \$195,000, that the physics building could be erected for \$130,000, the veterinary building for \$35,000, which would leave only \$35,000 for an engineering building, but that the Attorney General had given an opinion that the \$45,000 additional needed for the engineering building, might be raised by an issue of that amount of long-time bonds in anticipation of the annual levies. They therefore recommended:

1. The erection of a physics building to cost \$130,000.
2. The erection of a veterinary building to cost \$35,000.
3. The issue of sufficient bonds to erect an engineering building to cost \$80,000, but if the Board was averse to an issue of bonds, then that the erection of the engineering building be postponed.

There was a protracted discussion over this report. Mr. Massie made a number of motions to amend it, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, and on final vote the part of the report recommending the immediate erection of a physics building to cost \$130,000 was adopted. The recommendation for a veterinary building to cost \$35,000 was also approved. The third recommendation was amended so as to strike out the part relating to an issue of bonds, and was then adopted. The Board then adopted the revised plans for the veterinary building, continued the engineers in charge of the construction of the buildings planned by them, and adjourned without day.

The definite postponement of the engineering building was a sore disappointment to the engineering faculty. They had worked vigorously to develop and mature the plans therefor, and had seen them approved by the State authorities, and were in high hopes that the building would soon be constructed. They accepted the action of the Board of Trustees, with becoming grace but refused to regard it as final.

The Board of Trustees did not meet again until September 25, when the contracts for the additions to the chemical building and the veterinary building were awarded. The plans for the physics building to cost not to exceed \$130,000 were adopted, and President Thompson and the Secretary were directed to present them to the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State for their approval, but further action with reference thereto was deferred until the November meeting of the Board.

It turned out that the plans for the physics building were not then wholly completed, and they were not so completed until about November 1, 1902. On November 5, 1902, President Thompson and the Secretary formally presented them for approval by the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State. As the Board of Trustees was to meet next day, the Governor suggested that the Board should meet him and his associates and go over the plans together, which suggestion was adopted. That evening three members of the Board, Messrs. Godfrey, Mack, and Smith arrived at the Neil House, and were met by President Thompson and the Secretary. The President had received a strong argument prepared by Professor Edward Orton, Jr., in favor of the immediate erection of the engineering building, which made quite an impression. The next day two other members of the Board, Messrs. Corson and Jones, arrived, and in the afternoon the members of the Board above named, President Thompson, and Secretary met the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State in the Governor's office, and held a protracted conference over the plans for the physics building. The Governor and his associates decided that they could not approve the plans for the physics building, unless the plans for the engineering building, which they had already approved, were formally withdrawn. Finally, on the suggestion of the Governor, the whole subject was deferred until it could be considered at a meeting where all the Trustees could be present. It was shrewdly suspected that this suggestion was made by Mr. Massie, who was opposed to the postponement of the engi-



EARLY LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT



THE FIRST GEOLOGY MUSEUM

neering building and favored omitting a part of the physics building so that both could be erected within the funds available.

The Board of Trustees did not meet again until December 26, 1902. At this meeting, there was still one absentee, Mr. Godfrey.

Mr. Smith at once offered a resolution to reconsider the action of the Board August 1, sending the plans of the engineering building to the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State for approval. The resolution received the affirmative votes of Messrs. Smith and Jones, and the negative votes of Messrs. Massie, Mack, Corson, and Herrick, and was lost. Mr. Massie then moved that the Secretary be instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for the erection of the engineering building, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Massie then moved that the action of the Board September 26, 1902, adopting plans for the building for the department of physics be reconsidered, and that such plans be referred to a committee consisting of Trustees Smith and Jones and President Thompson, with instructions to have such plans revised, if practicable, so as to provide for a present expenditure within the present means, and this motion was also carried unanimously. The plans for the physics building came again before the Board for consideration at meetings held April 1, and June 2, 1903. On June 11, 1903, President Thompson and the Secretary again presented the plans to the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State at the Governor's office. After such presentation, they were requested to retire to the Governor's private office while the State officers, above named, considered them in executive session. In a few minutes they were called back and informed that the plans had been rejected. At a meeting of the Trustees June 24, 1903, President Thompson was directed to confer with Professor Thomas and see if the plans could not be changed so as to bring the cost within the means at hand.

It was not until August 15, 1903, that the plans were so changed as to meet these conditions, and the approval of the

State officers, and not until December 21, 1903, that the contract was awarded. While these perplexing troubles over the plans for the building were occurring, there was also a prolonged controversy over its location. Professor Thomas insisted on having it located a little southeast of the site now occupied by the library building. This was not permitted, and it was then located north of the interval between Hayes Hall and Armory and Gymnasium. Professor Thomas so strongly objected to this site that it was finally located on its present site, which every one now sees was a great mistake.

While these troubles over the physics building were claiming much of the time and attention of the President and Board of Trustees, the other portions of the building programme, before outlined, were going rapidly forward and at the close of the year ending June 30, 1903, the Board of Trustees was able to report that the addition to the Chemical Building had been completed, that the veterinary building had been enclosed and that it and the engineering building would be ready for use at the beginning of the next term. The Trustees were also able to report the practical completion of the lake laboratory at Sandusky, an addition of the Emerson McMillin Observatory, and the installment of a plant for purifying the water used in the boilers at the steam plant. The law building, whose construction had long been delayed, was finally completed and was formally dedicated June 23, 1903, the Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, now Governor of Connecticut, and Professor H. L. Wilgus of the University of Michigan, making the principal addresses.

Among other schemes for improving the physical plant of the University proposed during the year under consideration, were an independent water supply, and the building of a spur to the Hocking Valley Railroad.

Early in November, 1902, a committee, consisting of Professor Frank A. Ray, chairman, Professors John A. Bownocker, C. E. Sherman, W. T. Magruder, and Chief Engineer McCracken, was appointed to investigate the subject of an independent water supply for the University and make re-

port thereon. The committee had two wells sunk to depths respectively of 93 and 175 feet. These wells were pumped continuously for periods of twenty-two and one-half days, each had yielded about 8,000 gallons per hour with little apparent decrease in the level of the wells, and it was thought the supply would be sufficient for present needs. The water was subjected to thorough bacteriological and chemical tests, and found to be absolutely pure, and apparently safe from contamination. It was found, however, to be very hard, and to contain some sulphur, which made it unfit for use in the boilers of the steam plant, but was unobjectionable for ordinary purposes.

On November 24, 1902, Professor Ray, as chairman of the committee, submitted an exhaustive report on the subject, which appears in the proceedings of the Board of Trustees. The report was referred to the executive committee of the Board of Trustees to ascertain and report whether or not the city of Columbus was not bound under the law to furnish water free to the University. Professors N. W. Lord and A. M. Bleile were added to the committee and the sum of \$800 was appropriated for further investigations. On March 11, 1903, the executive committee reported that the city of Columbus was under no legal obligations to furnish water to the University, and the committee on Independent Water Supply was directed to proceed with the investigation. The committee continued its investigations, and in November, 1903, through Professor F. A. Ray, its chairman, made an exhaustive report, giving the result of its investigations in detail. It reported that the University could obtain water sufficient for its needs from wells on its own grounds, and recommended that it do so, and submitted plans, specifications, and estimates for an independent plant.

The report was referred to a committee consisting of the President of the Board, President Thompson, and Trustee Smith for examination and report.

The idea of running a spur from the Hocking Valley Railroad to the University originated in connection with the in-

creased consumption of coal, a large part of the cost of which was the hauling from remote coal yards, and the rapid increase of other heavy freights.

In order to get the facts on which to base affirmative action the Trustees appointed a committee to make inquiry and report on the cost of such a spur from the heating and power plant to a point on the Hocking Valley Railroad about one mile west of the plant.

In 1898 Messrs. A. J. Wise, C. L. Barnaby, J. W. Groves, and H. H. Barrows, students in Civil Engineering, had made this project the subject of their joint graduating thesis, and in 1902, Messrs. Louis Verne Conrad and Lloyd C. Britton, of the graduating class of that year, did the same.

The estimates by the former group of students were for a modern built road completely ballasted, with a modern two-span steel bridge over the Olentangy, the track properly fenced, with cattle guards, road crossings, etc., etc., and amounted to the sum of \$31,172.66.

The estimates made by the latter group, those of the graduating class of 1902, were for a spur crossing the river on a wooden trestle, omitting the rails and stone ballasting and a number of items included in the former estimate. The estimated cost of this spur, with the omissions above named, was \$11,355. At this time there were no funds available for the construction of this spur. It was thought for a time that the railroad company might be induced to share the expense of its construction, and negotiations to that end were begun but without results. The project was, however, not entirely abandoned. In 1905, President Thompson in his annual report urged its importance, not only as a measure of economy in decreasing the cost of fuel, but also as a valuable adjunct to the departments of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for experimental purposes. In his report for 1908, he again called attention to it, and on March 12, 1909, the legislature appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for the improvement. In January, 1909, in expectation of such appropriation, Trustee Frank E. Pomerene, Professor C. E. Sherman, and Chief Engi-

neer W. C. McCracken were appointed a committee to take the preliminary steps toward such improvement. In February following, Mr. Pomerene, for the committee, reported that the officials of the Hocking Valley Railway Company favored such a spur, or switch, and he and Trustee Guy W. Mallon were appointed a committee to select the engineers for the work, and were given power to enter into a siding agreement with the railway company, and to make such other arrangements as were necessary.

On March 26, 1909, on recommendation of this committee, Assistant Professor John R. Chamberlain was appointed engineer and superintendent of construction of the work, and on May 20 following, presented plans and estimates for the construction of the siding (exclusive of the bridge across the Olentangy), the estimates being \$20,844.16, and the same were approved. On the same day Professor Clyde T. Morris, presented plans and estimates for the construction of the bridge, at a cost of \$18,685.80, and the same were also approved.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees June 22, 1909, Mr. Pomerene presented a working agreement for the use and operation of said spur, or switch, duly signed by the proper officers of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, and by himself as the President of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, and the same was approved and entered upon the minutes of the Board of Trustees. The contracts for the track and grading and bridge were awarded July 26, 1909, the contract for the rails sometime later, and the whole improvement is now, July 8, 1912, completed and in operation under the agreement with the Hocking Valley Railway Company above mentioned.

The year under consideration was one of unusual activity in University circles. Much of the time of the Trustees, President, and many members of the faculty was given to the development and improvement of the plant, as before detailed, and to the equipment of the new structures. The activity of the engineering faculty in developing plans, furnishing esti-

mates, and superintending the construction of some of the new buildings has already been mentioned. In connection with the work done during the year, special mention should be made of the valuable services of Miss Olive Jones, librarian, in connection with the furnishing and equipment of the law building, and especially of the law library. She gave minute attention to the details of such work—to the selection of cases, shelving, reading tables and standards for lighting them, to the selection of shades for the windows, and other auxiliaries for the convenience and comfort of the students. The equipment of the law library room was regarded at the time as unusually elegant and effective, and much of its excellence is due to her good judgment and good taste.

In the equipment of the law building, the University was fortunate in securing at a trifling expense, some of the furniture in the old supreme court room of the Capitol, the court having removed therefrom to the new judicial annex. Among the articles secured was the handsome and richly carved mahogany desk, behind which the chief justice and his associates had sat and administered justice since the completion of the State Capitol. It was the plan to place it in the room in the law building set apart for moot court work. It was found too large for the room but it was finally reduced in size by cutting out a section, without destroying the harmony of its proportions, and as so reduced, was erected in such room, where it remains as a valuable historic relic. Those having the matter in charge wished to also secure the handsome chairs in which the judges sat, but were informed that they were given to the judges then on the supreme bench. It was believed that the presence in the law building of this old stately throne of justice would perpetuate the memory of the men who were famous in the judicial history of the State, call attention to their great decisions and judgments, and thus inspire students of the law to emulate their characters and achievements, and practice their virtues.

The University has not entirely escaped the labor troubles which have prevailed in recent years and in September, 1902, for a time faced a serious problem.

Mr. Feick of Sandusky, the contractor of the law building, had employed nonunion painters, whom he had brought from Sandusky, and union labor of Columbus demanded their discharge and the employment of only union men. This demand was, of course, refused, and on September 15, 1902, one of the Columbus papers printed an article stating that the Trades Assembly of the city had decided on aggressive action, and that next morning 1,500 union workingmen would march to the building and throw out the nonunion men by force. The report caused some anxiety, and alarm. Conferences took place between the University authorities, the contractor, the architect, and the men, and it was decided to hold the ground and await developments. As an incident to this trouble, Mr. Lewis Fink, a leading painter of Columbus, voluntarily appeared on the scene to say to the contractor that if there was any trouble, he, Fink, had twenty nonunion painters whom he could place on the work, and who would fight any force brought against them. But the march of the 1,500 men did not take place, and the only result of the Trades Assembly meeting was the appearance of a few union workers, and an effort on their part to get Mr. Feick's painters and other workmen to strike. As soon as their purpose was known they were ordered out of the building, and the trouble was there ended.

On October 25, 1902, a large number of the faculty and students of the University went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to attend the game of football between the University of Michigan and the Ohio State University. The State University people had high hopes of success. The Athletic Board had secured a famous Yale man as coach of the University team, and expected much from his skill and experience on the football fields of eastern universities. The game ended in a humiliating defeat, the score being 86 to 0 in favor of the Michigan team, and the great crowd came home quite crestfallen. The athletic authorities were, however, consoled by receiving about \$1,400 as the University's share of the gate receipts. The unusually ambitious schedule for the season included also

games with the universities of Indiana and Illinois. Both these games were played on the Ohio Field, and both resulted in a tie,—the game with the Illinois team being voted the greatest game ever seen at the University.

In December, 1902, Mr. Ralph D. Mershon sought admission to the University Club of New York City, and was refused admission because the club did not recognize degrees conferred by the Ohio State University as a qualification for membership in the club. The matter was taken in hand by the Secretary and Professor Denney, and after a lengthy correspondence, recognition by the club was secured for graduates of the colleges of Arts, Philosophy, and Science and Engineering, and since then graduates of these colleges have been admitted to membership in the club.

During the fall and winter terms the University was favored by addresses by Captain Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of Santiago, President Hadley of Yale University, President Schurman of Cornell, President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. T. J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of America.

The appearance of these men in chapel brought out a large attendance of faculty and students, and many people from the city.

During the address of Captain Hobson which was rugged and forceful, he turned aside to pay a compliment to women who were enlisted in higher educational work. While he was so engaged there was the suppressed sound of a kiss, followed by another and still others, and the audience broke out in a gale of laughter, in which the speaker joined. This interruption, however, did not detract from his address, which was well received and heartily applauded. The Spanish War was then fresh in recollection, and the man, who voluntarily went into Santiago Harbor to encounter the enemy's warships, and prepared to blow the decks of his own ship from beneath his feet to accomplish his purpose, was too much of a hero to

suffer permanently from the too lavish attentions of foolish women.

Much interest was manifested in the appearance of President Hadley of Yale University. When he appeared on the platform, those who were present saw a small figure of a man, with an awkward, jerky manner and little dignity of person, and inwardly said to themselves, "Can this be the President of the renowned Yale University?" But he soon gained and held the attention of his hearers. What he said was apt and appropriate to the occasion and he made a very favorable impression.

Perhaps the most interesting and impressive address made that year in the chapel was the one delivered by Mr. T. J. Shaffer, above named. He had begun his career as a boy in an iron mill, and had risen to the position of chief officer of the most powerful organization of working men in the world. He stood before his audience, a tall, gaunt, large-boned, big-handed Vulcan, his rugged face and figure showing evidences of the hard toil which had been his lot. With great earnestness and evident sincerity he told in simple words the pathetic and dramatic story of his early life in the mills, and made a plea for industrial peace on lines of fair dealing between man and man. His address made a most profound impression and some of the younger and more impressible hearers must have gained therefrom clearer ideas of the tremendous and still continuing struggle between capital and labor, and perhaps an impulse toward joining the movement for industrial peace on lines of justice and kindness.

During the year, Miss Jones, the librarian, originated a movement towards getting Mr. Carnegie to give the necessary funds for the erection of a library building. It had been learned that when Mr. E. O. Randall and others had called on Mr. Carnegie in behalf of a library building for the city of Columbus, Mr. Carnegie had made inquiry about the Ohio State University, and it was suspected, at the time, that he rather anticipated a call from some of its officers.

How to approach him on the subject was a matter of considerable discussion by Miss Jones and some of her associates in the University. It was known that President Thompson had already written Mr. Carnegie in behalf of the Women's College at Oxford, of which he was a trustee, and it was feared that he could not, without embarrassment, make a similar request for the University. Later the subject was mentioned to Mr. Myron T. Herrick, who had recently been appointed a Trustee of the University. Mr. Herrick said he knew Mr. Carnegie personally, and would be glad to join in such a request, and to call personally on Mr. Carnegie, and present the matter. On January 13, there was submitted to President Thompson, a paper prepared by the Secretary to be used by Mr. Herrick when he should call on Mr. Carnegie, and he was asked if his previous request for a similar building for the Women's College at Oxford would interfere with his serving on a committee with Mr. Herrick, to call on Mr. Carnegie, and present the University case. He declared it would not, and a further letter was written to Mr. Herrick on the subject. Two days later a paper to be used in presenting the matter to Mr. Carnegie was given to the President and the next day forwarded to Mr. Herrick. Mr. Herrick was furnished with all the facts necessary for a proper presentation of the subject to Mr. Carnegie, and for a time it was hoped the project would be successful. But he had become a candidate for renomination for Governor on the Republican ticket and became so absorbed in his canvass for such nomination, that the proposed application to Mr. Carnegie was for the time laid aside and was not afterwards seriously considered.

On the 14th of January, 1903, President Thompson, at convocation in chapel reported a general outbreak of small-pox and advised general vaccination, to which little heed was given. On the 19th an engineering student, Mr. Weber Orlando Lower was down with the disease. His case was reported virulent and his physician said he would die. It was learned that his roommate had been attending classes every day during his illness. The President and Secretary at once

got into communication with Doctor Probst, Secretary of the State Board of Health, who advised the issue of a general order requiring all students in the University to present satisfactory evidence of vaccination as a condition of admission to classes. This order was made and carried out, and for some days the President sat in the chapel examining certificates of physicians and issuing yellow cards to students who produced proper evidence of vaccination. Mr. Lower died on the morning of January 30. There were a few other cases of smallpox among the students but none of them proved fatal.

At 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 8, 1903, Professor Thomas F. Hunt called the Secretary by telephone, and asked him to come at once to Professor Eggers's residence. When asked what was the matter he said, "Professor Eggers is dead." Shocked beyond measure the Secretary hastened to Professor Eggers's house, and on the way was overtaken by President Thompson and Professor Frederick C. Clark. They arrived together at the house and found Mrs. Eggers surrounded by some of the women of the neighborhood, among them the wives of Professors Hunt and Kellerman, who were trying to comfort and console her. Passing up the stairs to Professor Eggers's room, they found him lying upon his bed, as if in sleep. There was no appearance of violence, except that a tell-tale revolver lay at his side, with which he had taken his life. The shot had entered his temple and the blood from the wound had trickled backward beneath his head as it lay on the pillow. He looked as if he had fallen asleep. He seemed so calm and peaceful that Professor Clark exclaimed, "What an easy way to die."

Professor Eggers, it was afterwards learned, had been ill for two or three days, and had suffered from violent pains in the head, but none of his intimate associates in the faculty knew of his illness. In a momentary insane impulse he had taken his life. He was a great favorite with every one, and his death and the manner of it were indescribably shocking. A committee of the faculty at once was appointed to make arrangements for the funeral, and work at the University was

suspended for the time being. The funeral took place on Saturday following his death, President Thompson having charge of the services at the grave. The tragedy cast a gloom over the University which continued for several days, and impressed its fatal influence on the minds of two of his associates in the faculty, as will hereafter be related.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 2, 1903, the Secretary presented the following tribute to his memory which was adopted and placed on record:

Ernst August Eggers was born January 18, 1855, in the province of Hanover, Germany, and died at Columbus, Ohio, April 8, 1903.

He received his early education in the Gymnasium at Hanover, Germany, came to this country in 1875 and began teaching in the German schools of Wisconsin. From Wisconsin he removed to Michigan, where he attended the State Normal School and was graduated therefrom. He afterwards taught in the high schools of Michigan, first as assistant and then as principal, and spent a year at Paris studying the French language and literature at the Sorbonne and the College de France. In July, 1886, he was elected instructor in German at the Ohio State University, and entered upon his duties the following September. In 1887 he was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor, and in 1890 to Professor of the Germanic languages and literatures, which latter position he held at the time of his death.

He was an inspiring teacher and devoted to his work, and the department over which he was placed steadily grew in strength and importance.

The University library at that time had few books, and practically none in the German language. He set about remedying this defect, and organized a German Library Association, through which he raised a considerable sum of money, which was used in the purchase of books in the German language, and which form the basis of the German collection in the University library.

He organized and became the active secretary of the State Modern Language Association, in which teachers of the modern languages in Ohio have found needed inspiration and help. He continued as the active and controlling spirit of this organization up to the time of his death.

Professor Eggers was not only a fine teacher but he was one of the most useful members of the University faculty. Though foreign born, he was truly American in ideas and sympathies, and stood for the highest and best ideals in University life. His judgment on educational subjects was sound, and in all matters of administration under faculty control, he was a wise and safe counselor. But he was more than a teacher

and member of the University faculty. He was a man of affairs, interested in all matters of public concern, and in all questions that involved the welfare of his fellow citizens. He was kindly in manner, approachable, urbane, met his fellow citizens of all classes on the common level of humanity and had their respect and confidence,—and he never lost an opportunity to interest them in the University. He took an active part in the early struggles of the University for recognition and support, and we owe much to him for his untiring and disinterested labors in those days of trial. In every relation of life he strove to do his full duty. In his intercourse with the members of the faculty and Board of Trustees, he was always courteous and hospitable and friendly. Students alumni, and faculty all mourn his untimely death.

Among the important gifts during the year not already noted were the pedagogical library of the Hon. Emerson E. White, one of the foremost educators of the State and nation. The gift was made by his son, the Hon. Albert White, then Governor of West Virginia; a collection of several hundred volumes of books, made by Mrs. Eliza Haines of Waynesville, Ohio, through the Hon. John J. Janney of Columbus, Ohio; a heliostat presented by Mr. Julius F. Stone of Columbus, Ohio, attesting his continued interest in the Emerson McMillin Observatory, and the sum of \$300, raised by the class of 1903 for the purchase of a tower clock as a memorial of their student days. Mr. Carl Booth of the class deserves honorable mention as one of the most active movers and workers in the enterprise.

The Board of Trustees in recognition of the movement appropriated the necessary sum for mounting the clock.

At the commencement in June, 1903, Professor H. C. White of the University of Georgia, made the commencement address, in which he made a plea, from a Southern standpoint, for keeping the Anglo Saxon race pure and in the ascendancy. His address was submitted to some of his southern friends, among them, Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who, it was said, expressed the opinion that the views therein stated would not be tolerated by a northern audience. But the address was heard with very respectful interest and attention and without any demonstration of disapproval. It was scholarly and well delivered, and to many it brought new

light on the race question, especially in the Southern States of the Union.

The year had been a most fruitful one, so far as material progress was concerned, and there was an increase in the enrollment of students of 219 over the preceding year, the total enrollment of students being 1,738. The number of degrees conferred was 171, being the largest in any year since the opening of the institution.

President Thompson in his report to the Board of Trustees said: "The year has been characterized by unity in the faculty, earnestness in the students, and the hearty co-operation of the Board of Trustees." He also said: "It is a matter of sincere gratification to know that the University is serving the public efficiently, and meeting a demand that increases from year to year."

CHAPTER XII

At the beginning of the University year 1903-4 occurred the dedication of the Lake Laboratory at Sandusky. The idea of a laboratory for the study of fresh water fauna originated with Professor David S. Kellicott, who was then professor of Zoology and Entomology in the University. January 14, 1891, through President Scott, he presented to the Board of Trustees a communication recommending the cleaning out and preserving of a body of water known as the "old river bed" as a natural aquarium for the departments of botany and zoology.

Professor Kellicott had entered upon a study and investigation of fresh water fauna and wished to use this body of water as a laboratory for such study and investigation. This communication was referred to the executive committee of the Board of Trustees for investigation and report. No investigation and report followed such reference. So many other matters which seemed of greater importance were demanding attention, that it was indefinitely put aside.

Professor Kellicott, like many other professors of that day, was discouraged because his special work was retarded by inadequate appropriations. In the fall of 1894, when the first day's registration was complete and showed a falling off in numbers of students in the scientific courses, he voiced his discouragement to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In the conversation which ensued he said the University of Michigan had in operation a laboratory at Charlevoix, which enabled professors and students to do a class of work which should be done also at the Ohio State University. The Secretary said, "why not make an arrangement with the State Fish and Game Commission to carry on such work at their fish hatchery at Sandusky?" He at once brightened up and

said that Sandusky was the very best point in the State for such work.

The result of this brief interchange was that the Secretary, who well knew the Hon. H. B. Vincent, president of the State Fish and Game Commission, undertook to see him and get his views upon the subject. Mr. Vincent was favorably impressed by the proposition, and learning that Professor Kellicott was already engaged in a study and classification of the food fishes of Ohio, he was at once interested and arranged for a meeting of the commission with Professor Kellicott with a view to co-operation between the Commission and the University. Such a meeting was soon held and as a result four years to a day after he had suggested the aquarium above mentioned, on January 15, 1895, Professor Kellicott presented to the Board of Trustees a communication recommending the establishment of a lake laboratory at some point near Sandusky on Lake Erie for the study and investigation of problems connected with the important industries of the fisheries, and also the making of a collection of the fishes of Ohio. It was referred to a committee consisting of Trustee John T. Mack, President Scott, Professor Kellicott, and Secretary Cope to make an investigation as to its feasibility and make report at the next June meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The communication is among the files of the University, and as it has never appeared in any of the printed proceedings of the University, it is here reproduced:

To the President and Trustees of the Ohio State University:

SIRS—At different times I have had conversation with President Scott and Secretary Cope and others concerning a lake laboratory under the patronage of the University, I now ask the privilege of stating to you in writing my views of this matter, and in this connection, of another closely connected with the former, and ask you to consider both propositions.

The questions are: first, we establish in the near future a lake laboratory at or near Sandusky; and second, the creation of a State collection of the fishes of Ohio.

THE LABORATORY

The purpose of the plant which I would advocate is to afford an opportunity and a stimulus to instructors and students of biology in the University, to spend their vacation in investigating living problems in biology, especially such as are connected with important industries, like the fisheries. The obvious advantages are, (1) prestige, (2) practical training of our students, (3) the sure increase of our collections, and (4) it should extend the usefulness and influence of the University.

THE LOCATION

I think it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find anywhere about the Great Lakes a more suitable place for such a station than at some point near Sandusky. I may say that I spent the greater part of the time from June 23, to August 1, last, at Sandusky, Toledo, and about the islands and found the whole region unsurpassed in richness of material and advantages for study.

The plant that I consider necessary for success in this undertaking, may be briefly outlined as follows: (1) The main thing is a building that shall give shelter and security to the investigators and their outfit. This could be constructed in the simplest manner; the size should be sufficient to accommodate six to ten men,—say 24x30 feet, with two floors, the lower for the storage of boats and apparatus and for the coarser operations of “preparing,” the upper for tables and aquaria; (2) the necessary furniture for convenience in work (apparatus, books, etc., could be moved up from the University and returned annually); (3) boats, nets, and aquaria.

Michigan has such a station supported by the Fish Commission, the University furnishing the investigators and the apparatus. The Station is movable. It is this year, as last, at Charlevoix, where a building has been rented for a term of years, as I understand it. The President, at least, of the Fish and Game Commission of Ohio, favors a similar arrangement, but has at present no funds. The State Hatchery at Sandusky, which Mr. Vincent kindly allowed me to use last summer, is well located, but it not suitable for the work contemplated, as the main room is wholly occupied by hatching jars and apparatus. By making comparatively slight changes it would serve the purpose very well. I was told by men interested that the United States Fish Commission want the hatchery for a railway shipping station to accommodate shipping of fry from the United States Hatchery at Put-in-Bay.

I cannot help but think it would be better, if expedient, for the University to own and control the matter without reference to the Fish and Game Commission, except to co-operate with it in every way possible in securing knowledge of the habits of fishes, on which intelligent culture depends. It would then be a University affair and those in

charge would have but one aim and one master. It would leave us independent to work in any line without criticism.

The second question may be more briefly stated. A complete collection of the fishes of the State does not exist. It is much needed. (1) Students of fishes often want authentic collection for comparison and identification. (2) Questions in law often arise that cannot be truthfully settled without such specimens. (3) Such a collection must awaken interest in the subject, and (4) it would surely prove of much immediate usefulness in the department of Zoology.

The amount needed to enable a vigorous prosecution of the work during the coming summer I estimate as follows: (1) A barrel of alcohol, \$30.00; (2) five pounds of formalin (a new preservative), \$60.00; (3) bottles and anatomical jars, \$50.00 (for one year's work); (4) nets, etc., \$15.00; (5) for buying desired species of fishermen and in the market, some student dredges, and for transportation, \$50.00; total, \$150.00.

The last fish cannot be secured the first or second year, but all the food fishes and many others may be had at once; these will include nearly all the larger species, so the cost hereafter will be slight annually and no special appropriations will be necessary.

I would like to begin preparation at once and to be able to secure during the winter, such species as come to the Columbus market in good condition. Mr. Vincent has agreed to aid in every way possible in this matter. Respectfully,

D. S. KELLICOTT.

On September 5, 1895, the committee above named made its report, stating that in its opinion it was desirable and feasible to establish a lake laboratory, on the lines and for the reasons set forth by Professor Kellicott in the above communication, and in accordance with a suggestion which had been approved by Hon. H. B. Vincent, president of the State Fish and Game Commission, recommended that, said commission consenting, a second story be built upon the State Hatchery at Sandusky for the purpose of such laboratory, to be known as the Lake Laboratory of the Ohio State University, and that the Secretary of the Board of Trustees be directed to lay the matter before said commission and ask for the proper authority. Accompanying the report the conditions of an operating agreement were suggested. The report was adopted and an appropriation of \$350 was made for carrying out the recommendations of the committee.

The Secretary, on September 17, 1895, wrote a letter to the Hon. H. B. Vincent, president of the Fish and Game Commission, submitting a formal proposition for the erection of such addition to the hatchery building, with details for its joint occupancy which, if accepted, would constitute a binding contract. Mr. Vincent wrote saying he would call a meeting of the commission as soon as it was practicable and would recommend acceptance of the proposition.

The meeting was afterwards called and held at the Chittenden Hotel in Columbus. The members of the commission, and the University committee above named were present and the proposition was formally adopted.

Early in the summer of 1896, the addition to the second story of the State Hatchery was begun, Trustee John T. Mack looking after letting the contract and supervising the work. The second week of July, 1896, the work was completed and accepted by Professor Kellicott. July 10, 1896, the Sandusky Register announced that "a second story has been added to the entire hatchery building and fitted up and provided with a large room for laboratory work, and several dormitories to be occupied by students during the summer." The hatchery building was located in the city of Sandusky on ground owned by the city. In this second story the Lake Laboratory of the Ohio State University began its work.

The movement having in view the present commodious building on Cedar Point began in September, 1899, when Professor Herbert Osborn, who had succeeded Professor Kellicott in the chair of Zoology and Entomology asked for further provision for the increasing numbers of students, which had crowded the second story of the hatchery building to its utmost capacity. His request was, however, deferred until the next meeting of the Trustees. In November, 1899, President Thompson presented the necessity for additional accommodations at the lake laboratory and the same was referred to a committee consisting of Trustee Mack, President Thompson, and Professors Osborn and Kellerman.

It does not appear that this committee made any report to the Board of Trustees. Thus the matter rested until June 17, 1901, when President Thompson reported to the Board of Trustees that a request had been made of the State Fish and Game Commission, for the use of the lower, as well as the upper story of the hatchery building at Sandusky, for the lake laboratory, and that the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. L. H. Rentinger, had written that the Commission had given its consent thereto, so long as the Commission itself had no use for the same, on condition that when returned it be put in same condition as when taken over by the University. Such action met the approval of the Board of Trustees, an appropriation of \$100 was made to put it in order and Trustee Mack was charged with the duty of seeing that it was put in proper order for use by laboratory students.

On June 16, 1902, President Thompson presented to the Board of Trustees a list of improvements which, in his opinion, were desirable to be made during the next two years, and among them was a building for the lake laboratory at Sandusky. The Board of Trustees authorized such improvement and made an appropriation of \$2,500 for its construction. At the same meeting of the Trustees, President Thompson laid before the Board certain communications in regard to a national biological station and the securing of a permanent lease from the city of Sandusky of lands on which to erect a suitable building for the lake laboratory, and the whole was referred to a committee consisting of Trustee Mack, President Thompson, and Secretary Cope. Mr. Mack was authorized to secure, if practicable, said lease of land from the city of Sandusky.

No suitable site for the laboratory was found at Sandusky, and February 3, 1903, Mr. Mack reported that there was prospect of securing free use of a site for the laboratory at Cedar Point, and was instructed to continue negotiations therefor. In the meantime the committee above named, in company with Professors Osborn and Bradford, had visited Sandusky and Cedar Point and inspected the site proposed,

and on April 1, 1903, reported to the Board of Trustees recommending the acceptance of an offer of the Cedar Point Pleasure Resort Company to lease to the University a site at Cedar Point. The site embraced a tract of land 150x400 feet and such additions thereto as might be thereafter needed, for the nominal sum of one dollar for a term of fifty years with privilege of renewal for another fifty years, the exact location of the buildings and of the land so leased, now or hereafter, to be determined by said company. The committee presented a written contract of lease of the proposed tract of land, which included a description of the site proposed. This was a tract of 80x200 feet more particularly described in such contract.

The committee also presented to the Board plans, specifications and estimates for a building for a lake laboratory to be located thereon which had been prepared by Professor Bradford.

The report of the committee was at once adopted, the President of the Board was directed to execute the contract of lease on behalf of the University, the plans for the building were approved and the committee was instructed to let the contract for the lake laboratory in accordance with such plans and supervise its construction.

On June 23, 1903, the committee, through Mr. Mack, presented a report from Professor Bradford, the architect, giving estimates for plumbing and some small additions to the laboratory which were approved and the committee was authorized to have them made.

The building was completed before the close of the year ending June 30, 1903, and the dedication took place July 2, 1903. Professor Herbert Osborn of the Ohio State University presided and addresses were made by him, by Professor C. J. Herrick of Denison University, president of the Ohio State Academy of Science and secretary of the Zoology Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Hon. John T. Mack, a trustee of the Ohio State University; Professor Joseph V. Denney, dean of the College of Arts of

the Ohio State University, and Alexis Cope, secretary of the Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held July 3, 1903, President Thompson presented the desirability of having such addresses printed and was authorized to have it done. The addresses were published in the Sandusky Register, and those of Professor Osborn and Secretary Cope, and extracts from that of Professor Herrick were afterwards published in the June (1904) number of the Ohio Naturalist.

The lake laboratory was erected and equipped at a cost of \$3,386.78 and was occupied during a part of the summer vacation of 1903. Probably no equal expenditure of money has been attended with more substantial benefits to the University and the State. It has been a great aid to the professors and students of the University, and also to professors and students of other institutions inside and outside the State, to whom its doors have been freely opened, and has resulted in lasting benefits to the cause of science.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees during the year under consideration was held July 3, 1903. The greater part of the time of this meeting was consumed in discussing and trying to fix permanently the site for the proposed physics building. At a former meeting it had been located on the ground just north of the interval between Chemical and Hayes Halls. Such location, however, was very unsatisfactory to a number of the Trustees. After a prolonged discussion and an examination of the ground the former action of the Board was reconsidered.

Professor Thomas desired to have it located on the site of the old tennis court just north of the spring, and a motion to locate it there was made by Mr. Smith. Such motion, however, was lost, and the building was then located just north of the interval between Hayes Hall and the Armory and Gymnasium.

At this meeting the engineering building which was approaching completion was, on the recommendation of the President, named "Brown Hall" in honor of Professor C. N.

Brown, and a committee of the faculty, to be selected by the President, was authorized to arrange for its dedication. It was now vacation time and the work of repairing the buildings and getting them ready for the next year went forward as usual under the immediate direction of President Thompson and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The construction of the engineering and veterinary building was progressing under their general supervision.

President Thompson spent a portion of the time on his farm near Plain City, but would come to the University whenever he deemed it necessary. At these times there were conferences between the Secretary and himself on pending matters. Such conferences sometimes took place in the Secretary's office, sometimes in his own. One morning early in August he came in accompanied by Professors Knight and Denney, holding in his hands a letter from a Cornell graduate, who had accepted a position in the University as assistant professor. His letter gave rise to a good deal of badinage; the President saying, among other things, "that in the interest of science, neither university professors nor students should be required to write or spell correctly." The author is tempted to reproduce here another extract from his diary. It may seem out of place but it is a little sidelight on the daily experiences of the time, which may be interesting to those who come after us. It is as follows:

President Thompson came in and was encouraged to unbosom himself, to let off steam, as it were,—and he did it beautifully. It does him good to let loose on what he calls the "fakes" in education. He began by saying, he believed he would discourage his boys from going to college or university, he did not want to cramp or fetter them. From this he jumped all over the fields of education, theology, social problems, etc., and uttered unspeakable heresies in a half humorous vein that made the running talk very interesting. He likes to puncture a fad, expose a fake, or ridicule a euphemism.

At another time he came in with two letters from younger members of the faculty who had not received the promotions they expected. They were outrageously impudent

and charged improper motives on the part of the President, and one was surprised that he showed no resentment over them.

It was a busy vacation. It was hoped to have the buildings under construction finished by the next term and to have them properly equipped. Plans for laboratory desks and furniture had to be made and contracts therefor awarded, and a hundred other details had to be looked after, all of which required infinite care as to details and constant watchfulness on the part of those having them in charge.

Although plans for the equipment and furniture for the new buildings were being prepared, no appropriations had been made to pay for them, and it began to appear that for lack of such equipment they would remain unoccupied for some time after they were finished. The available funds had been so drawn upon for the engineering and veterinary buildings and other improvements that it was feared there would not be enough left to provide for the erection of the physics building. Common business prudence seemed to suggest that the new buildings should at once be made available for use as soon after their completion as possible, and on August 6, a meeting of the Board of Trustees was held to consider the subject.

At this meeting a resolution was adopted requiring the architect of the physics building to submit the revised plans of such building, which at a former meeting had been ordered, in such form that they could be approved and advertisement made by September 7, 1903. A resolution was then offered appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for the equipment of the new buildings, which failed of adoption on a yea and nay vote.

At this meeting the Secretary was directed to keep a separate account of the moneys received from lands devised to the University by will of Hon. Henry T. Page and to keep such moneys separately invested. Two important committees were appointed,—one consisting of the President of the Board, Mr. Paul Jones, President Thompson and Secretary Cope to take up the matter of extension of the Columbus

Street Railway through the University grounds, the other consisting of President Thompson and Secretary Cope to secure options on lands west of the Olentangy River, adjoining the University estate. It was apparent that additional agricultural lands were needed to meet the growing needs of the College of Agriculture, and it was deemed wise, if possible, to secure them before the increasing growth of the city should make their price prohibitive. On August 10, 1903, the last named committee drove over and inspected these lands. It was thought advisable to keep this matter from the public, and especially from the owners of the lands, as if it were known that the University wished to buy them, the price asked for them would have been largely increased. With this in mind, a few days later, the committee called on Mr. E. E. Pegg of Clintonville and engaged him to secure such options in his own name. The result of this action was the acquisition by the University of about 108 acres of land west of the river, as has been more particularly described in the portion of this work devoted to the College of Agriculture.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to provide the necessary funds for the equipment of the new buildings, was a great disappointment to the colleges of engineering and veterinary medicine, and especially to the members of the engineering faculty, who were supervising the construction of such buildings and who voiced such disappointment to members of the Board.

On August 11, the Hon. D. M. Massie, chairman of the finance committee of the Board of Trustees, from his summer home at Middle Bass Island, wrote a letter to the Secretary, suggesting the abandonment for the present of the physics building, the equipment of the new buildings, and the erection of another engineering building. In the same letter he stated that he had seen and talked with Governor Nash, who favored such suggestion. Late the next day, by telegram, he asked the Secretary to come to Middle Bass, bringing with him the laws of Ohio and a statement of the present resources and liabilities of the University.

The Secretary went on the 13th to Middle Bass, as requested, where he met Mr. Massie and the Hon. John T. Mack, another member of the Board of Trustees, and it was decided to ask Mr. Paul Jones, then president of the Board of Trustees, to call a meeting of the Board at Middle Bass on Saturday, August 15.

Mr. Jones was reached by telegraph, authorized the call, and notices of the meeting were wired to President Thompson and the members of the Board who could be reached.

Those who responded to the above call were President Thompson, and Messrs. Paul Jones, J. McLain Smith, and John T. Mack, who arrived at Middle Bass late on the afternoon of the 15th. The meeting took place on the porch of Mr. Massie's cottage, and there was an informal discussion lasting until eleven o'clock at night.

It was agreed that the sum of \$10,000 should be at once set apart for purchase of equipment of the new buildings, that all moneys received from rents of the Page lands should be invested and remain invested until the determination of pending litigation; that the action taken at a former meeting, locating the physics building north of the interval between Hayes Hall and the Armory and Gymnasium should be reconsidered and the building located in the interval between Orton Hall and the Biological Building; that the plans for such building should be adopted, and presented to the proper State officers for approval and that bonds to the amount of \$30,000 should be sold to raise the funds necessary to complete it;—such programme to be submitted to Governor Nash for his approval by a committee, consisting of Trustees Massie and Jones, and President Thompson the following Wednesday.

In the afternoon of the next day, Sunday, Commodore Warren of Sandusky, kindly offered to take President and Trustees to that city in his yacht "Wemcoch," which offer was accepted, and the party was thereby enabled to reach Columbus the same night.

On the next Wednesday, the committee above named, met in Columbus to present the above named programme to the

Governor. The Governor was attending an encampment of the Ohio National Guard at Newark and thither the committee went, the Secretary having been instructed to remain at Columbus, ready to give notice of a meeting of the Board, should the programme be rejected. Late in the evening President Thompson telegraphed the Secretary that the Governor had approved the programme and that evening the event was celebrated by a dinner at the Columbus Club, where the story of the conference was rehearsed with much satisfaction.

The appropriation of \$10,000 made it possible to proceed with the equipment of the new buildings and the work was pressed forward with the hope that both would be ready for occupancy when the September, 1903, term began,—a hope which was almost wholly realized. When the term began, the engineering building was occupied by the departments of architecture, drawing, and civil engineering, and the veterinary building by the departments of veterinary medicine and bacteriology. The former building was completed at a cost of \$80,817.17 and the latter at a cost of \$37,007.85.

On September the 10th, the committee appointed to consider extension of the Columbus Street Railway through the University grounds, in company with railway officials, went over the grounds and talked over the proposition without results. At that time it was proposed to locate the Athletic Field on Woodruff Avenue north of the powerhouse and west of the University woods, and it was proposed to have the street railroad extend its Neil Avenue line north through the grounds, and just west of the proposed Athletic Field.

Early on the morning of September 19, 1903, the forces in the executive offices of the University were at their desks preparing for the opening of the fall term,—the next day being registration day. Members of the faculty had returned from their vacation, the registration committees were meeting and the usual activities attending the opening of a term were everywhere apparent. There had been a light frost the night before, but the morning was clear and bright and betokened a day of unusual loveliness and charm. The greetings between

returning members of the faculty and students, as they intermingled, were unusually cordial, and everything seemed to promise that the opening days of the fall term would be, as usual, the most interesting and enjoyable of the entire year.

At 8:30 o'clock Mrs. Frederick C. Clark called the Secretary's office and asked if her husband was in his room, and if so, to tell him to come home. She was informed that he was not in his room, but that her message would be delivered to him as soon as he came in. Fifteen minutes later a student who was at work on the University farm telephoned that the body of a man, supposed to be Professor Clark, was lying in the field west and north of the old dormitory. The startling report was at once communicated to President Thompson and to near relatives of Mrs. Clark, and a number of the faculty started to the field. They found the lifeless body of Professor Clark lying at the foot of a tree in the southwest corner of the field west and north of the old dormitory, and by his side the tell-tale revolver, with which he had taken his life. He had taken the same method of ending his life that Professor Eggers had taken less than six months before. The shot had entered the head at the same place and one who, with Professor Clark, had stood at the foot of Professor Eggers's bed a few minutes after the tragedy which ended his life, recalled that Professor Clark had exclaimed "what an easy way to die!"

It was the second tragedy of the kind which had taken place within six months, and the shock was appalling. The near friends of Professor Clark were startled and painfully aggrieved that he should have been driven to take such an awful method of ending his troubles. They knew that he had been suffering great mental depression because he had innocently been the cause of loss to many citizens of Columbus who had invested in Alaska mining stocks on his representations, but thought that his vigor of mind and practical common sense would enable him to overcome such depression. But he had a high sense of personal and professional honor,

and a keenly sensitive nature, and brooded over and magnified his troubles until they simply overwhelmed him.

Professor Clark was a graduate of the University of Michigan from which he had received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887, the Masters degree in 1888, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1891. He continued his studies at Halle, Leipsic, and Berlin. He was a teacher in the high school at Ann Arbor, and later at Leland Stanford University, and in 1895, was called to the Ohio State University, where he soon was advanced to the head of the department of Economics and Sociology, which position he held at the time of his death. He was an enthusiastic student of economics, carried his enthusiasm into his classroom, and imparted it to his students. He was in the bloom of young manhood, and gave promise of a brilliant and useful career, which only made more painful the tragedy of his death.

The two suicides above mentioned were to be followed, within six months of Professor Clark's death, by an attempt on his own life by Professor Charles W. Mesloh, who was Professor Eggers's first assistant and was disappointed that he was not selected to succeed his chief. On Sunday, March 10, 1904, word came to the University that Professor Mesloh was dangerously ill, and that Mrs. Mesloh wished to see President Thompson at once. Learning that Doctor Evans had been called in, he was called by telephone and at once came to the University and privately reported that Professor Mesloh had attempted to take his life by inhaling chloroform, and that he, the doctor, had arrived in time to save his life. President Thompson was soon found, and after a visit to the Mesloh home, in consultation with some of the faculty and the Secretary, it was decided to remove Professor Mesloh to the Grant Hospital, where he could be closely watched. It was a dark, cold night and a heavy rain was falling, when the President, Professors Orton, Denney, Ray and one or two others, including the Secretary, met near the Mesloh residence to carry this decision into effect. An ambulance had been provided and it was arranged that President Thompson should go into the

house and propose to Mesloh to go with him to the hospital. If he refused to go, the President was to call those in waiting outside, and he was to be forcibly placed in the ambulance and driven rapidly to the hospital. Those outside kept anxious vigil in the rain, for several minutes, which seemed like hours—so painful was the suspense. Finally the doors opened and Professor Mesloh appeared supported by the President, and quietly entered the ambulance. The President followed him, those in waiting shrank back into the shadows, and the ambulance was driven rapidly to the hospital. After only a day or two at the hospital Professor Mesloh threw off his restraints and returned to his home. Early on the morning of the 14th President Thompson telephoned the Secretary's office that Professor Mesloh was dead. One or two of those who had aided in having him taken to the hospital were in the office at the time and sat silent, thinking how futile and vain had been their efforts to prevent the inevitable catastrophe. The President soon came in and said he could not tell the details of Professor Mesloh's death. There was a coroner's inquest, and the verdict was that death "resulted from natural causes," but the belief was that he had taken his own life.

The three suicides within less than one year produced in some minds an uncanny feeling, a feeling that there might be something fundamentally wrong in the mental and moral atmosphere of the University. Their close relation and connection seemed to indicate that the two later cases might have been the result of mental suggestion, prompted by the first. They might have been made the subject of psychological study and investigation with important results, but the natural inclination was to turn away from and forget them as soon as possible, and this was done.

There was an attempt to hold a meeting of the Board of Trustees September 30, but Mr. Herrick was making his canvass as a candidate for governor and could not leave his canvass. One or two other members of the Board were not within reach and it was impossible to get a quorum. It was deemed

very important to have Mr. Herrick present at a meeting. It was believed that his election was already assured, and it was desirable that he should get into touch with the University, so that when he became governor he would be able to aid in such programme of legislation, as might be agreed on for the next year. With this in view, the Secretary called on General Charles F. Dick, who was managing Mr. Herrick's campaign, and urged him to arrange his appointments so that he could attend a meeting of the Board October 6th or 7th. He promised to do so, and a meeting was called for Wednesday, October 7th. On that day Mr. Herrick was in Columbus, and was invited to be present at Convocation. He sent word that he would not attend, fearing it would be thought he had done so to further his political prospects. He did not attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees, but agreed that he should be counted present to make a quorum to approve the treasurer's report and authorize the notice of a sale of refunding bonds. After disposing of these two items of business the Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, November 17, 1903.

The University had opened in the latter part of September with a notable increase in the enrollment of students, there was unusual activity in providing for the equipment for the new engineering and veterinary buildings, and although much of the equipment was not supplied until later, the buildings were occupied and gave much increased facilities to the departments transferred to them.

On October 6th, President Thompson and the Secretary proceeded to the Governor's office, and presented to the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State the final plans for the physics building, which had been so long delayed, and secured their approval thereof.

Shortly after the opening of the fall term the upperclassmen assumed to provide and enforce certain rules of conduct for freshman students which resulted in a number of personal conflicts and injury to the persons and clothing of a number of new students. When expostulated with, the upperclassmen insisted on their right to control the freshmen in these mat-

ters, and that such right was recognized in other colleges and universities. In this they were sustained by some members of the faculty. Their assumption led to so many outrages, that on Wednesday, October 21, at Convocation, President Thompson read the statutes of Ohio against hazing. It forced a pretty serious issue upon the administration. For a time the freshmen were prohibited from wearing hats, and were not allowed to stand in the vestibules of the main building. But the rapid increase in the number of students, and the difficulty in identifying the freshmen from other students soon led to the abandonment by the upperclassmen of their pretentious authority. A notable incident of the Convocation October 21, 1903, was the presence of Professor Robert W. McFarland, who was the first professor of Mathematics of the University.

October 30th, the Athletic Board approved plans for a new athletic field which it was proposed to locate just north of the power house and west of the University woods on Woodruff Avenue.

April 1, 1903, Professor Thomas and Mr. George W. Rightmire, representing the Athletic Board, had appeared before the Board of Trustees, and asked authority to use a tract of ground extending along Woodruff Avenue 800 feet and southward along the western edge of the University woods 500 feet, as a new athletic field. Such authority was granted, and the removal of the field thereto was authorized.

May 10, 1903, following such action, at a meeting of the Trustees, President Thompson, recommended a survey of the proposed new field, and the fixing of its boundaries, with a view of locating the buildings believed to be in prospect within the next few years. The recommendation was referred to the Farm Committee, Superintendent of the Grounds, and Landscape Gardener, with instructions to have such survey made and report to the Board at its next meeting.

At the next meeting of the Board its action at the April meeting removing the athletic field to the new site was reconsidered. The Farm Committee submitted a report stat-

ing that the proposed location of the field would interfere with proposed sites for the buildings, and therefore recommended that the present field be enlarged by extending its north line to Woodruff Avenue, and its west line not to exceed one hundred feet westward. Action on the report was deferred until a plan of the proposed grounds should be submitted to the Board.

The matter came up again at a meeting of the Trustees June 23, 1903, and after considerable discussion the motion for removal of the site west of the woods which had been reconsidered, was again adopted. A strong argument in favor of the removal to the site west of the woods was that its location on High Street was offensive to those living opposite to it on that street, that it depressed the value of real estate, and retarded the development of that part of the city immediately east of it. It was claimed by those favoring the removal, to the site west of the woods, that such a field was out of place on the main street of a city, and that the fence enclosing it and the necessary grandstands and bleachers, could not be erected without making the field objectionable to those who should build on lands immediately east of it, and that it would always be an eyesore to those passing along High Street. They also claimed that the location west of the woods would afford opportunities for enlargement which the High Street site did not, unless the beautiful piece of natural woods west of it should be partially destroyed.

The action of the Board of Trustees June 23, was regarded as virtually settling the matter and the plans for the new field were carefully worked out by the Athletic Board before they were adopted as above reported, and were to be presented to the Board of Trustees for approval at their next meeting, November 17.

The State election in 1903 was of more than usual interest to the Ohio State University, because one of its Trustees, Mr. Myron T. Herrick, was a candidate for governor.

The election occurred November 3, and he was elected by an unusually large majority.

On November 6, the boiler of a traction engine, which was being used to run a corn-shredder just north of the main building and about two hundred yards away, exploded, killing the engineer and his assistant and wounding Professor V. H. Davis and one or two students, but not seriously. As the engineer and assistant owned the engine and were responsible for its condition, no liability attached to the University. The accident produced a momentary panic in the administration offices as it was first supposed that one of our own boilers had exploded.

November 8, former President Canfield paid a flying visit to the University and gave a pleasant greeting to a number of his old associates.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, November 17, a bare quorum was present. The sealed proposals for the erection of the physics building were opened and none of the bids were within the estimates. The specifications for the building were therefore amended, and readvertisement was ordered. A contract for sale of \$30,000 bonds was awarded to take up that amount of certificates of indebtedness, due October 1, 1903. Certain appointments to minor places, made by the executive committee since the preceding meeting of the Board, were approved, and on the recommendation of President Thompson, the action of the Board in relation to location of the athletic field was again reconsidered and further action thereon postponed until the next meeting of the Board. It was decided to advertise for a sale of \$30,000 additional certificates of indebtedness and to bid them in at par and accrued interest, if no higher bid was offered, and hold them as an investment of the rents received from the Page will lands.

The Board did not meet until afternoon, and had adjourned and gone before four o'clock. The meeting was not at all satisfactory as there was not time to properly consider the matters presented for action.

When the Secretary presented the amended specifications for the physics building for filing in the Auditor of State's office, December 19, he called on Governor Nash. The Governor mentioned the newspaper reports that he was to be a Trustee of the University, and said that Mr. Paul Jones had offered to resign in order to make a place for him, and that if he did so, Governor Herrick would appoint him trustee in Jones's place.

On November 17, when the Board of Trustees adjourned it adjourned to meet December 21, to open bids for the physics building. It was hoped that Mr. Herrick would be present and that a programme for the next legislative campaign could be arranged. Both the President and Secretary wrote to him urging him to be present. But when the Board assembled December 21, Mr. Herrick failed to appear.

The bids for the physics building were opened and the contract therefore was awarded to D. M. McGrath of Columbus, Ohio, at his bid of \$69,733.

The Treasurer of the University submitted a bid of \$30,000 and accrued interest for \$30,000 certificates of indebtedness which had been advertised for sale and the certificates were awarded to him with directions to hold them as an investment for the same amount of moneys received as rents of the Page lands, which for some time had been deposited in three National Banks in Columbus, awaiting the determination of the suits involving the validity of the Page will.

On December 23 it was learned, indirectly, through Colonel J. L. Rodgers, that Governor Nash had written his last annual message to the General Assembly, and in it had advised against any increased appropriations for the University. It was a startling bit of information, but was reliable and caused some uneasiness. The next day after a conference with President Thompson the Secretary wrote a letter to Governor Nash, enclosing statistics showing how far behind some of the newer states, Ohio was in the aid it was giving to the State University, hoping thereby to induce him not to

place himself on record as opposed to increased appropriations for the University. Whether or not such statistics had any influence with the Governor, is not known. But when the message was sent in it was found that he had committed himself squarely against any increase of the University levy. He gave the amounts paid by the State for the support of the University in the years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, and said he saw no good reason why the levy of fifteen one-hundredths of a mill¹⁷ upon each dollar of valuation of taxable property should be decreased.

¹⁷The last words have been supplied by the editor from Governor Nash's message. In the author's manuscript the narrative ends abruptly with the word "mill," leaving the sentence incomplete. The story is brought only to the end of the year 1903, although portions of it were written as late as the year 1912. Diligent search has been made in the hope of discovering manuscript which is evidently missing, but without avail. It is possible that at this point the author began the preparation of the historic sketches of the College of Law, the College of Agriculture, etc., which constituted the remainder of this volume, expecting to return to the general narrative when they were completed. It is an irreparable loss that this was prevented by his sudden and untimely death.—Ed.

CHAPTER XIII

THE COLLEGE OF LAW

In June, 1885, the Hon. Peter H. Clark, a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, introduced a resolution which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee "to secure the services of legal gentlemen of competent talent who may be willing to give their services free of charge, and by their aid establish a course of lectures on law to be given in the course of the ensuing year, and that they make a due announcement of the same."

At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, September 3, 1885, the committee appointed in pursuance of this resolution reported progress and was continued. No further action by this committee is reported.¹⁸ At this same meeting as an offset to this proposition, a resolution was adopted providing for the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine.

The real aggressive movement for a law department in the University originated among the alumni of the University. Some of them, among them Florizel Smith and Paul Jones of Columbus, about 1887, had organized a class of young lawyers and law students which met in a room in the Franklin County Courthouse for mutual improvement and listened to lectures given by older men of the bar. In this way they had gathered together quite a body of the young and progressive alumni and others who had chosen the law as their profession. It was in this body that the movement began. It received little encouragement from the Trustees, although one of them, Mr. Godfrey, was believed to favor it. Doctor Orton, while President, had strongly intimated that the most liberal interpretation of the land-grant would not include instruction in the

¹⁸Arrangements for a course of lectures by members of the Supreme Court were made and one lecture was given by Judge Daugherty. Illness and professional duties prevented others going on with the course.—ED.

learned professions, and leading agriculturists of the State were still opposing the University, and charging that the funds directed by law to be applied to instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, were being diverted to other purposes. Under such conditions little attention was paid to the matter. About May 1, 1891, Mr. H. L. Wilgus submitted to Mr. Godfrey, then president of the Board of Trustees, a memorial wherein the subject was presented with much clearness and force, but no action was taken thereon.¹⁹

On June 23, 1891, a committee consisting of Paul Jones, Florizel Smith, H. L. Wilgus, and John McFadden of the alumni association and J. D. Karns, appeared before the Board with reference to the establishment of a law department in the University, and the subject was freely discussed. Thereupon, the Hon. Ross J. Alexander signaled his entrance upon duty as trustee of the University by offering the following resolutions: "Resolved (1), That a law department be established in the University and that the fees received from students in such department be appropriated for its support; (2) That a committee consisting of the President and Secretary of the Board, the President of the University and H. L. Wilgus and Paul Jones of the alumni association, be appointed to examine and report fully as to the details of the management of the department at the next meeting"; and to the surprise of President Scott and also the members of the Board of Trustees themselves, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The action was startling in itself, and also in the suddenness with which it was taken. The surprise was noticeable in the faces of those present.

The Trustees were apprehensive of severe criticism, and perhaps attack, by the public press, and the agriculturists of the State, but when it became known that such action involved no expense to the University, and that the law departments of other state universities were self-supporting, little

¹⁹This memorial paved the way for the action recorded in the next paragraph and must be regarded as the initial step in the founding of the Law College of the University.—Ed.

fault was found with such action. On July 21, 1891, the committee made its report which is given in full because it is the foundation upon which the present admirable College of Law was built:

To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University:

GENTLEMEN—The committee appointed at your last meeting to report in detail upon the management of a department of law for the Ohio State University, recommended as follows:

1. That the department be known as the School of Law of the Ohio State University.

2. That the course of study in the School of Law consist of an undergraduate course of two years, and a postgraduate course of one year. Each year's work to consist of nine months' instruction, and not less than fifteen hours class work per week, exclusive of moot court work.

3. That the undergraduate course include all the elementary and necessary studies required to be mastered by those applying for admission to the bar in Ohio, with particular reference to what is needed in actual practice.

4. That the graduate course include studies of a more general nature, or provide for more extended studies in specific lines of work, including general jurisprudence, history of law, civil law, political history and science, English and comparative constitutional law, etc.

5. That the school open on Thursday, October 1, 1891, and continue through the university year.

6. That the standard of admission *for those seeking a degree* be such as would be required by the University for entrance to the junior year in any of the four-year courses; and that those not seeking a degree shall be admitted upon such terms as the faculty may determine.

7. That the tuition be made \$60 per year, payable in equal sums at the beginning of each term.

8. That the Secretary of the University be authorized to have printed 10,000 copies of a circular of announcement, containing a full account of the courses, faculty, facilities, etc., offered, similar to those gotten out by other schools of law.

9. That there be appropriated a sum sufficient to make proper distribution of said circulars.

10. That, if the consent of the Franklin County Commissioners can be obtained, the regular work of the school be held at the courthouse in Columbus, until otherwise determined, and if this consent cannot be obtained, that the Secretary of the University be authorized to secure such other place as will be suitable.

11. That the Secretary of the University be authorized to fit up and furnish properly with chairs, blackboards, desks, tables, etc., such rooms as may be secured.

12. That a faculty be selected from among the following members of the Columbus bar: E. L. DeWitt, R. H. Platt, Benjamin Woodbury, O. W. Aldrich, J. H. Collins, George K. Nash, H. J. Booth, J. T. Holmes, Emmett Tompkins, David F. Pugh, J. J. Stoddart, David K. Watson, H. L. Wilgus, Isaac N. Abernethy, and Cyrus Huling, with Hon. Marshall J. Williams, Judge of the Supreme Court, as dean.

13. That, if possible, five or six or more prominent members of the bar of the State be secured to give short courses of lectures upon subjects as they may select or such as may be desired.

T. J. GODFREY, *Chairman,*

H. L. WILGUS,

PAUL JONES,

W. H. SCOTT,

ALEXIS COPE.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Hon. Marshall J. Williams was elected dean and H. L. Wilgus, secretary of the faculty, and the committee submitting the report was directed to submit to the Board the names of those suggested as professors, instructors, lecturers, etc., and the time each can devote to the work.

The next day, President Scott for the committee made a verbal report, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the persons named in the report of the committee on the law department as suitable for professors, lecturers, instructors, etc., be elected members of the board of instruction of said department, subject to such assignment to duty as may be recommended by the President, Dean, and Secretary of the School of Law,—their compensation to be paid out of the fees received from students in said department.

At the same meeting applications from George D. Jones, J. D. Karns, and E. O. Randall to be elected members of the law faculty were received and filed, and on September 1, 1891, on recommendation of President Scott, T. J. Keating, and Professors George W. Knight and D. S. Kellicott were elected members of the board of instruction.

The consent of the Commissioners of Franklin County, having been obtained, the school was formally opened October 1, 1891. The address on the occasion was delivered by the

Hon. Richard A. Harrison in the Board of Trade Auditorium.²⁰

Special rules and regulations prescribing the requirements for admission, courses of instruction, etc., were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, October 14, 1891. On the same day J. J. Stoddart resigned as member of the board of instruction and Paul Jones was elected to the vacancy and Florizel Smith was elected a member of the board of instruction to take charge of the moot court.

In December, 1891, the school received unexpected encouragement from the gift of Elizabeth E. Noble of the law library of her late husband, the Hon. Henry C. Noble. His library contained about 1,500 volumes, and was the beginning of the now valuable law library.

In March, 1892, R. H. Platt resigned as a member of the board of instruction and William Forrest Hunter was elected to the vacancy.

The school opened on October 1, 1891, with an enrollment of thirty-three students, and continued its work under direction of the dean and faculty above named until June, 1893. The total enrollment for the first year was sixty-three. In the meantime, numerous suggestions were considered looking to changes in organization and direction for the next year.

At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1892, Messrs. D. K. Watson and Paul Jones were heard in regard to additional provisions for the school and Mr. H. L. Wilgus made a number of suggestions which were referred to the governing committee of the law faculty. The form of a certificate to be granted to those students who should complete the course of study, and were not entitled to a degree, was prescribed, and arrangements were made for special lectures by noted members of the bar of the State.

About this time there arose a disagreement between the general faculty of the University and the law faculty, in re-

²⁰The address of Judge Harrison with a full account of the opening exercises were given in the Weekly Law Bulletin, October 5, 1891.—Ed.

gard to a provision²¹ in the law catalogue, which gave much trouble for a time. President Hayes sought to settle it by offering the following resolution, which discloses the nature of the disagreement.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board that the rule on page 15 of the law school announcement of 1891, as to the work in the school of law by the students in general courses, is to be understood as a general rule, enabling University students to graduate both in the law school and in the University, except in special cases where permission is refused by the University faculty for special reasons.

The resolution and one offered by Mr. Chamberlain, gave rise to a protracted discussion, and the matter was finally referred to a committee to be appointed by President Scott consisting of three members of the general faculty and three members of the law faculty to be appointed by the dean.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees June 21, 1892, this committee, which is described as "the committee provided for at the last meeting to consider the differences arising as to the proper interpretation of the language of the last paragraph on page 15 of the law school announcement of 1891, proposing to prescribe the substitution of work in the school of law for work in the general courses," made two separate reports, one sustaining the views of the general faculty, and the other those of the law faculty. The former was advocated by Professor George W. Knight, and the latter by Mr. H. L. Wilgus. After much discussion it was unanimously ordered that such paragraph should thereafter be omitted.

In August, 1892, the law faculty was given the power to fix the fees of postgraduate students. The faculty had recommended a fee of \$30 per year.

In November, 1892, President Scott presented a memorial from the executive committee of the law school making the following recommendations:

²¹This provision was as follows: "Juniors and Seniors in good standing in the general courses of the University may be allowed, under permission of the University faculty and with the consent of the Law faculty, to elect studies in the School of Law and in the general course; the number of hours so elected, however, cannot exceed the number required for one year's work in the School of Law."

1. That the tuition fee of \$60.00 in the law school be divided into two fees, viz: an incidental fee of \$15.00 per year, and a tuition fee of \$45.00 per year charged to regular undergraduate students only, and both payable in advance.

2. That upon payment of the incidental fee of \$15.00 law students be admitted to all privileges of all the other departments of the University, upon the same terms as other students.

3. That when the collegiate students elect work in the law school, they be required to pay such part of the \$45.00 as is proportioned to the number of hours elected.

4. That the incidental fee paid by students who are in both departments go to the law school fund, if the larger part of the student's work is in the law school, or to the general fund of the University if the major part of the student's work is in the collegiate department.

5. That these regulations do not extend to special undergraduate students in the school of law, nor to postgraduate students in the same school.

On motion of President Hayes, these recommendations were approved with the understanding that a student of the law school entering other classes of the University should be subject to the same examinations for admission to such classes as other students entering the same.

November 24, 1892, Judge Williams, dean of the law school, reported the resignations of Thos. J. Keating, lecturer on evidence, and Cyrus Huling, lecturer on criminal law, and their places respectively were filled by the election of Edward N. Huggins and Samuel C. Jones.

January 13, 1893, Dean Williams reported the resignations of E. L. DeWitt, and Cyrus Huling as members of the law faculty, and M. G. Evans and Joseph H. Dyer were elected to the vacancies. He also reported the resignation of Dr. O. W. Aldrich, but expressed the hope that he could be induced to remain.

There was complaint on the part of members of the law faculty, that the compensation paid to them was too meager to justify them in continuing their work. It was, in fact, very small. The secretary, Mr. H. L. Wilgus was paid \$1,800 a year, as secretary of the faculty—a sum not excessive for his services, for he had the burden of the general details of the school. But when this sum was deducted from the aggregate

of the fees received from the students, it left little to pay to other members of the faculty. The Board of Trustees feared to arouse further opposition among those who were charging them with diverting the funds from the branches related to agriculture and the mechanic arts and up to January, 1893, had paid little attention to these complaints.

January 10, 1893, Messrs. George K. Nash and Paul Jones, a committee representing the law faculty, appeared before the Board of Trustees and requested and urged the Board to make an appropriation, in addition to the fees of the students, so as to provide additional compensation to the members of the faculty. Their request was practically ignored. The next day, at the suggestion of President Hayes, the committee above named was invited to meet the Board for further conference and Mr. H. L. Wilgus, secretary of the law faculty, came with them. Their request was then carefully considered and the following resolution, which has been mentioned in another place in this history, prepared by President Hayes, was adopted: "Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the University will provide a course of law lectures at the University, the next academic year and will pay therefor the sum of \$1,500, the same to be delivered by instructors in the law school," and a committee consisting of President Scott, Doctor Chamberlain, Mr. Godfrey, Judge Nash, Mr. Paul Jones, and Professor George W. Knight was appointed to arrange for carrying out such resolution.

Afterwards on April 29, 1893, the legislature passed an act authorizing the Board of Trustees to appropriate annually, for the period of ten years to the support and maintenance of the school of law, out of the funds derived from the annual State levy, a sum not exceeding \$5,000, in addition to the sum derived from the tuition fees of the students in said school. This legislation was not recommended by the Board of Trustees. In fact they did not know that it was meditated. It was proposed and carried through by members of the law faculty without consulting the Trustees.

The Board of Trustees regarded this action by the legislature as a direction to them, to use a part of the funds derived from the State levy for the support of the school of law, so when the Board met June 13, 1893, on motion of Ross J. Alexander, this resolution was rescinded and the sum of \$1,500 in addition to the fees of the students was appropriated for the support of the school of law.

Also on his motion President Scott and Mr. Godfrey were appointed a committee to submit at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, names of proper persons to constitute the law faculty for the next year, their rate of compensation, etc., and also what provisions were necessary for its accommodation. This committee at a meeting of the Board of Trustees July 12, 1893, made the following report which was adopted:

1. That the faculty of the school of law for the ensuing year be constituted as follows:

²²William F. Hunter, dean and professor of elementary law and the law of sales and bailments; George K. Nash, professor of the law of torts; David F. Pugh, professor of equity; I. N. Abernethy, professor of criminal law; James H. Collins, professor of the law of corporations; Orlando W. Aldrich, professor of the law of real property; Thomas J. Keating, professor of the law of evidence; Rutherford H. Platt, professor of the law of pleading and practice; E. O. Randall, professor of commercial law; George W. Knight, professor of constitutional law; Horace L. Wilgus, secretary, professor of elementary law and judge of moot courts.

2. That in addition to the regular instruction given by the members of the faculty, short courses of lectures shall be arranged for, if practicable, to be delivered by the members of the supreme court and other eminent jurists.

3. That it shall be the duty of the dean to exercise a general supervision over the work of the school, to superintend the admission and classification of students in accordance with the existing regulations and

²²Judge Williams had resigned the deanship on account of the pressure of other duties. In the Twenty-third Annual Report the President of the University says: "The School of Law continues to prosper. Before the opening of the present year the Hon. Marshall J. Williams, dean of the school, feeling that his obligations as a member of the Supreme Court of the State would not permit him to give the necessary attention to his duties as dean tendered his resignation. The school is much indebted to Judge Williams for his generous action in lending his name and influence to insure its success.—Ed.

such regulations as the Board of Trustees may hereafter adopt, to enforce the rules of government, which may be enacted by the Board or faculty, and in the absence of the President of the University to preside over the meetings of the faculty of the school.

4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct and permanent record of the proceedings of the faculty of the school, and of all credits given to the students, either at the time of their admission or during the period of their attendance, to conduct such correspondence as may be assigned to him by the dean, and to mail catalogues and such other information concerning the school as may be printed for general circulation by the authority of the Board of Trustees. That the salary of the dean shall be fixed at \$600, and that of the secretary at \$300; that \$500 be reserved to meet incidental expenses, such as room rent, janitor service, and printing, and that the remainder be devoted to the payment of the professors and lecturers, their compensation to be at the rate of \$4.00 per hour for the time devoted to instruction, if the funds prove to be sufficient.

It will be remembered that the fees of students and an additional sum of \$1,500 had been appropriated for the support of the school. The "remainder" to be devoted to payment of the professors was that of the aggregate of such appropriations after payment of the salaries of the dean and secretary and the reservation above named.

The school of law, from its inception had been separated from the University. Its work had been carried on at the county courthouse in Columbus, and there was little intercourse between its faculty and students, and the faculty and students of the University. The Board of Trustees in its report of November 15, 1892, said: "The school is at a disadvantage in being so far from the other departments of the University—it should be in closer relations thereto. Its students should enjoy more of the University life, and receive the inspiration and other benefits of association with the students of the other schools. It should have a building of its own on the University grounds. That its organization met with public favor is evinced by the voluntary contributions by members of the bench and bar of their time and talents towards its support." The report also calls attention to the donation of the Noble law library as further evidence of public interest in the school.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 11, 1894, a committee consisting of Mr. Godfrey, President Scott, and Dean Hunter was appointed to confer and report on the subject of the school, and on May 3, following, such committee made a verbal report recommending that the course of study be extended to three years,²³ and that the work of the school for the next academic year be transferred from the Franklin County Courthouse to the University. Such recommendations were approved. Such committee also recommended that the salary of the dean be increased to \$2,000, but action thereon was deferred, and in the meantime, such recommendation was referred to President Scott and Mr. Godfrey with instructions to confer with the law faculty and report thereon at the next meeting of the Board.

The committee made its report June 13, 1894, and recommended that the dean be allowed one-third the gross receipts as salary and that for the first two terms of the next academic year, he be paid a compensation on the basis of the gross receipts being \$6,000 for the year; that the secretary of the school be allowed two-thirds as much as the dean, to be paid for the first two terms of the academic year on the same basis, and that during the last term of said year the salaries be adjusted on the basis of the actual receipts of the school for the academic year. That out of the remaining income of the school, the current expenses for printing, advertising, etc., be paid, and the balance be apportioned among the members of the faculty according to the number of lectures and recitations given by each. These recommendations were approved and the following were elected as the faculty for the ensuing year: William F. Hunter, dean; H. L. Wilgus, secretary; George K. Nash, David F. Pugh, Isaac N. Abernethy, James H. Collins, Orlando W. Aldrich, Rutherford H. Platt, Paul Jones, Emilius O. Randall, George W. Knight.

²³The legislature in 1894 passed an act, to go into effect July, 1895, requiring students to study law three years before applying for admission to the bar.—Ed.

During the summer of 1894 rooms were fitted up in Hayes Hall, and the law school began its work therein September, 1894. The law library was removed to Hayes Hall and was placed under the care and control of the library council. In December, 1894, the school of law again received unexpected encouragement from a gift of \$3,000, made by Emerson McMillin of Columbus, Ohio, for the purchase of books for the law library. There had been some dissatisfaction with the location of the school and its library in Hayes Hall, a building which was designed and devoted to manual training, both because of the incongruity, and because the library was constantly exposed to danger from fire. On receipt of this handsome donation, for purchase of additional books for the law library, the dissatisfaction for the latter cause became so pronounced that on December 14, 1894, a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called to consider what disposition should be made of the law library and school. At this meeting it was ordered that the law library be placed in the University library, in Orton Hall, a fireproof building, and that the work of the school be transferred to the same building, which was done.

The gift of \$3,000 by Emerson McMillin, above named, was the most valuable the University had yet received. The proposition was first made through the Hon. David F. Pugh, a member of the law faculty, whose name should be honorably associated with it. It made possible an addition of nearly one thousand volumes to the law library. The trustees were able to state in their annual report following the gift:

This handsome donation has enabled the faculty to add largely to the efficiency of the school, and together with the gift of Mrs. Henry C. Noble, of her late husband's law library of over one thousand volumes, gives evidence of a public interest in the school. Estimating the latter donation at a low valuation, the school of law instead of being a burden to the State, so far has actually been a source of profit.

On July 1, 1895, on the re-election of the faculty, the subjects assigned to each were designated, which was not done at their preceding election. Rutherford H. Platt, who had been assigned to duty as professor of pleading and practice,

relinquished these duties because of pressure of professional engagements.

On February 12, 1896, the school was designated as the "college of law," which name it has borne ever since.

April 10, 1896, the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of President Canfield, adopted a resolution providing that the President be instructed to inform the dean and faculty of the College of Law that if they desired the entire business of the college to be controlled by the Board of Trustees, the Board would assume such control on the following conditions: that the entire revenue of the college for the coming year be set at the fees received plus fifteen hundred dollars, that the Board would determine how this fund should be used, and that thereafter the Board would determine in the usual manner what salaries and other expenses should be, and would provide for them as in other cases. The law faculty accepted this proposition. Afterwards, May 19, 1896, on the recommendation of President Canfield, the following were elected as the faculty of the College of Law: William F. Hunter, dean; David F. Pugh, equity and real property; Paul Jones, contracts; E. O. Randall, commercial law and partnerships; George W. Knight, constitutional law, international law, interstate law; Edgar B. Kinkead, pleading and practice, torts, and criminal law; William Herbert Page, elementary law; F. F. D. Alberty, insurance lectures; George K. Nash, negligence; James H. Collins, federal practice and extraordinary remedies.

The salaries and the method and time of payment were to be determined by a committee consisting of President Canfield, Dean Hunter, and the Secretary.

In June following, the committee recommended that the dean be paid \$2,250 a year, with an allowance for his work as secretary of \$250, that Judge W. T. Spear of the Supreme Court be paid \$100 for a course of two lectures, and that other teachers be paid \$4.00 per hour.

It will be noticed that Dr. O. W. Aldrich and Mr. Horace L. Wilgus were no longer on the faculty roll. These two men

had much to do with organizing and conducting the class of young law students which met in the Franklin County Courthouse which really was the nucleus of the school of law, and had been among the most active and devoted members of the faculty. Mr. Wilgus, as secretary of the faculty from its organization, by his careful attention to the needs of the school, and his excellence as a teacher had won the respect and confidence of students and faculty. He resigned at the close of the academic year 1895, to accept a professorship of law in the University of Michigan.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, 1897, the salaries of the College of Law faculty were fixed and their assignments were changed as follows: William Forest Hunter, dean of the College of Law and professor of sales, bailments, evidence, construction of contracts, law of corporations, wills, and judge of moot courts, \$2,250; William Herbert Page, professor of elementary law and wills, \$1,000; Edgar Benton Kinkead, professor of criminal law, torts, pleading, and probate practice, \$1,000; Emilius Oviatt Randall, professor of agency, commercial law, and partnership, \$650; David Franklin Pugh, professor of real property and equity jurisprudence, \$700; George Wells Knight, professor of constitutional law and international law, \$250; Paul Jones, lecturer on contracts, \$350; F. F. D. Alberty, lecturer on insurance, \$150; James H. Collins, lecturer on federal practice, \$100; Hon. John A. Shauck, ten lectures on Supreme Court practice, special cases, etc., \$100; W. F. Hunter, secretary of the law faculty, \$250. March 3, 1898, Paul Jones, having been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees, resigned as a member of the law faculty. December 14, 1898, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees certain changes in the requirements for admission were recommended by the faculty and approved by the Board.²⁴

²⁴Proceedings Board of Trustees, 1890-1900, p. 326.

In the beginning the requirements for admission to the law college (candidates for the degree LL.B.) were the highest in any college in the country, namely, courses of study (or equivalent work as shown by examination) required for admission to the junior year of any of the four-

January 31, 1899, Swan Chapter of the Phi Delta Phi presented to the Board of Trustees a petition urging a separate building for the College of Law, which was referred to the finance committee of the Board. On the same day Professor George W. Knight reported a gift of law reports made by the State librarian of Michigan, which was duly acknowledged, and June 23, 1900, Mr. Paul Jones who had been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees February 15, 1898, introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University on account of the overcrowded condition and the immediate necessities of the College of Law and in the department of physics, that in the opinion of this Board the legislature of the State of Ohio should appropriate sufficient funds to erect a building for the College of Law and a building for the department of physics. Therefore, the General Assembly is hereby requested to make sufficient appropriations for the Ohio State University to enable this institution to erect said buildings.

It will be remembered, that when the school of law was first organized, one of the strong inducements to such action by the Board of Trustees was that similar schools in other state universities were self-supporting, and that the fees of its students was its only support. That later the legislature had taken such action that an annual sum of \$1,500 was appropriated by the Board from the State levy as additional support for said school. This appropriation of \$1,500 was continued until the year ending June 30, 1898. That year it was omitted. The Board of Trustees in their report for the year ending June 30, 1899, were able to say, that the fees of the students for the year ending June 30, 1898, had paid all expenses of the school, and left a balance remaining of \$700, and that for the year ending June 30, 1899, the balance remaining of said fees, after paying all expenses of the school, was \$1,707.

year courses of the University—that is, two years' college work were required before one could be a candidate for a degree in law. The Harvard College requirement of a college degree did not become operative until 1896. The changes referred to made in 1898, made the requirements still more rigorous by demanding that the work should be done in the College of Arts. The College of Law has always stood for a liberal education as a requisite for a law degree.—ED.

At the June meeting, 1900, the Board of Trustees discussed the question which of the two proposed buildings, that for the department of physics and that for the College of Law, should be first built, and decided unanimously that the latter should have the preference, and it was ordered that the Board proceed to select a site therefor. At the same meeting a petition numerously signed by students and alumni of the college was presented by Mr. E. O. Randall, asking that the building for the College of Law be named "Hunter Hall," in honor of William F. Hunter, dean of the college.

Later at the same meeting a resolution was adopted directing the committee on repairs, in connection with Dean Hunter, to call for sketches, plans, and estimates from architects, and report to the Board at a meeting to be held the first Thursday of the next August. The committee above named, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, had invited eleven leading architects of the State to submit, under a scheme to conceal their identity, plans for a law building, and such plans were submitted at the meeting of the Board August 7, 1900. It was soon apparent that the members of the Board were less concerned about the comparative merits of the plans, than to know the several authors of them. The Secretary, to whom the plans had been sent under assumed names, could not help knowing the identity of the authors of most of them and was required to disclose such information to the Board. It then became a contest among the friends of rival architects. The plans, after a protracted discussion, were all rejected, and the three architects who had most friends among the members of the Board were selected and a new competition between them alone was ordered. At the same meeting the committee above named reported in favor of locating the building on its present site, and the recommendation was approved.

At the next meeting of the Board, September 4, 1900, only four members were in attendance. The three architects selected for the second competition submitted their plans, and the Board resolved itself into committee of the whole to con-

sider them. On motion of Mr. Smith, Messrs. Peters, Burns and Pretzinger of Dayton, Ohio, one of the three competitors, were selected as architects of the law building, and this action was directed to be reported to the Board at a meeting to be held September 26, 1900.

At the meeting, September 26, this report was rejected, and there was a prolonged contest to settle, not the merits of the plans submitted, but what architect should be chosen. A number of ballots were taken, the yeas and nays being demanded on each, and finally Mr. W. Stillman Dutton of Cleveland was selected as architect of the law building and Messrs. Peters, Burns and Pretzinger were selected as architects of the proposed building for the department of physics. The result was reached by a combination of the friends of the architects chosen.

The contest over the selection of an architect is instructive, as indicating the difficulties in making wise choice of proper persons to make the plans, and superintend the construction of buildings. It may be observed that a competition between architects to be attended by good results, should be open, free, and fair. The plans submitted should be passed upon by a committee of disinterested experts, who should consider them on their merits alone. But the better plan is for a Board of Trustees to select its architect, as it chooses any other officer or agent, being guided by its knowledge of his attainments and his experience and skill in his profession. The public has the right to demand that in the selection of all officers, agents, and employes of a public institution, personal preference should be laid aside and that only the larger public interests should be considered.

At the same meeting at which the architect for the law building was selected the plans presented by him were referred to a committee consisting of President Thompson, Dean Hunter, and the Secretary and executive committee, "for such modifications and changes as said committee may deem advisable, with instructions to keep the cost of the building as near as practicable within the sum of \$75,000."

The legislature had made no appropriation for the erection of this building and it was proposed to pay for it by the issue of bonds in anticipation of the annual State levies.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held November 22, 1900, the architect presented estimates of the cost of the proposed building of the various materials proposed, which ran from \$101,500 to \$112,500, and was directed to proceed with and complete the plans.

On December 26, 1900, the Board of Trustees again met and proceeded to the office of Governor Nash with whom they had a prolonged conference. The Governor expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to mature plans for a building that would cost over \$75,000 or \$80,000, and in this opinion the Board of Trustees concurred.

At a meeting of the Board held after this conference resolutions were adopted, limiting the cost of the building, exclusive of the equipment, to \$75,000, and instructing the architect to omit fireproof construction except in that part of the building in which the library stacks are located, and to omit an auditorium, provided in the original plans, if necessary to bring the cost within \$75,000.

At a meeting, March 4, 1901, the plans for the building were further considered, and further suggestions made, and the architect was directed to have them completed by the next meeting of the Board.

At a meeting held April 2, 1901, the architect presented complete plans, and specifications for a building whose estimated cost was \$73,755. Said plans, specifications, estimates, etc., were presented to the Governor, the Secretary of State, and Auditor of State for their approval, were approved by them, and due advertisement was made of the time and place when and where sealed proposals would be received for furnishing the material and performing the labor for the erection of the building.

On May 16, 1901, the bids were opened and the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Mr. George Feick of Sandusky, Ohio, at his bid of \$73,700.

When the contract for the building was let it was hoped that it would be completed by the beginning of the next academic year. There was delay in getting iron and other material. In putting in the foundations it was found that the ground underneath was of such a character that additional footings had to be provided. Supplemental plans for such additional footings were prepared and approved by the proper State officers, and a contract made therefor with the original contractor. The cost of such additional footings were \$4,474.20.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 16, 1901, last above mentioned, President Thompson reported the resignation of David F. Pugh as professor of law, which was accepted and a committee consisting of President Thompson, Dean Hunter, and Trustee Jones was appointed to nominate his successor. This committee was also directed to consider and recommend a scheme of postgraduate work for the college for the year beginning September, 1902.

At the June meeting of the Board, on recommendation of the above committee, the work formerly carried by Judge Pugh was distributed among other members of the law faculty. The subject of equity was given to the Hon. John A. Shauck, and Mr. J. M. Butler was added to the faculty and given the subject of municipal corporations. Mr. Butler served three months and then resigned, and his work was carried by Mr. Page.

At the same meeting President Thompson, Trustee Jones, and Secretary Cope were appointed a committee to take charge of the erection of the law building. While this was going on the question of a name for the building came up on presentation of a petition from the law students, heretofore mentioned, asking that the building be named Hunter Hall in honor of William Forrest Hunter, the dean of the College of Law. The Board of Trustees was a good deal embarrassed by the action on the part of the law students. They had great respect for Dean Hunter because of his high character, his abilities as a lawyer, and the successful manner in which he had discharged

his duties as the head of the College of Law, and did not like to seem unappreciative of his services by refusing the students' petition. Many of the Board had, however, considered the matter before this, and were of opinion that the building should be named "Page Hall," in honor of Henry F. Page, who, without hope of fame or reward, had given his large estate to the University. Mr. Page had been one of the foremost lawyers of his time, his family were all dead, and it seemed fitting and proper that the University should provide some permanent memorial of him in appreciation of his splendid gift. The naming of the law building for him seemed under the circumstances the proper thing to do. Accordingly at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 26, 1902, Mr. Paul Jones offered a resolution providing "that it is the sense of the Board that buildings be not named after living persons." This resolution was adopted and on motion of Mr. D. M. Massie the law building was named Page Hall in honor of the late Henry F. Page of Circleville, Ohio.

In May, 1902, while the law building was being erected, the architect presented plans for certain changes in the building which he thought would be desirable, the aggregate cost of which was estimated at \$5,520.45 and the building committee was directed to have said plans completed, presented to the proper State officers for their approval, and if approved to make contracts for the work. These changes included the substitution of tile for slate for the roof, additional ventilation, and the finishing of the basement rooms which were left unfinished in the original plans of the building. The plans were approved, the contracts were awarded, and the changes were made under the direction of the building committee. At the same time the committee was given power to provide the furniture for the building, and to purchase the old furniture in the supreme court room in the Capitol if it could be used in furnishing the law building. The building committee found on examination that it could use the richly carved mahogany desk behind which the judges of the supreme court had sat since the Capitol was completed. So it was purchased,

and with some slight changes was placed in the moot court room, where it still remains.

On September 25, 1902, Mr. George W. Rightmire and Mr. E. D. Howard were elected instructors in the College of Law.

On December 6, 1902, the law building being about completed and furnished, it was decided to formally dedicate it at the next commencement of the University, June, 1903, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the exercises. At the same time the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, which previously thereto had occupied rooms in Orton Hall, was removed to Page Hall.

In April, 1903, the building being about completed, the building committee was authorized to accept the same from the contractors. It was dedicated June 23, 1903, the Hon. Simeon Baldwin, dean of the College of Law at Yale University, delivering the dedicatory address, the title of which was "The Study of Law in Universities." On the same occasion addresses were given by Dean Hunter on "Legal Education in Ohio," and by Professor Horace L. Wilgus, of the department of law, University of Michigan, on "The Founding of the College of Law."

The cost of the building was \$105,654.31, which included architects' fees, and the cost of tunnel to connect the building with the general heating and lighting system of the University. This did not include the furniture, cases, and other equipment of the building which cost the sum of \$5,308.34.

On January 9, 1904, the college and University suffered a great loss in the death of the Hon. James H. Collins, one of the law faculty. He had been a member of the original first board of instruction, and had been a member of such faculty since its organization. In 1893, he was made professor of the law of corporations. In 1895, federal practice was added to his department of instruction. In 1896, his title became Professor of Federal Practice and Extraordinary Legal Remedies; and from 1897, until the time of his death, his work was limited to instruction in federal practice. He had had wide

experience in the general practice, and as attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and other corporations, was well schooled in his profession, and was a valuable instructor. One of his contemporaries at the bar paid him the following tribute: "As a man he was possessed of the strictest integrity. His manner of speech was plain. He was companionable to a high degree. Although courteous and deferential towards others, yet if he regarded himself treated discourteously he struck back quickly and with vigor, and his qualities as a fighter were equalled only by his steadfastness as a friend. His spirit was so determined that it had been said of him 'he never knew when he was whipped.' While not to be classed as of the old school of practitioners, now almost gone, yet he had acquired from his predecessors and has passed over to those of the present time something of the characteristics of the lawyer of the old school. He would have made an enviable record in any department of the law to which he gave his attention. His death was a distinct loss to this association and to the bar of the State, for then a strong and upright man of exemplary life, and a valued and distinguished member who always held and consistently followed the highest and best ideals of the legal profession, passed into the Great Beyond."

At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees after Judge Collins's death the Hon. Gilbert H. Stewart was elected professor of law and took up the subject of federal practice where Judge Collins had laid it down.

The College of Law suffered a further great loss in the year 1904, in the death of William Forest Hunter, its beloved dean. He died at his residence in Columbus, June 15, 1904. He had been active in the discharge of his duties until the close of the work of the academic year, and was full of plans for the further advancement of the interests of the college.

By unremitting labor, wise administration, and faithfulness and clearness as a teacher he had won the respect and confidence of his associates in the faculty, and the admiration and love of his students. It has been mentioned heretofore

in this history, that the students of the college presented a petition to the Board of Trustees asking that the splendid law building be named in his honor. This was only one instance evidencing the high regard in which he was held by the student body. Another was the naming of their college society the "Hunter Law Society." His death was keenly regretted in University circles, and a splendid memorial of his life and services was prepared by William Herbert Page, and may be found on page 37 of the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1905.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees August 13, 1904, it was decided to ask the Hon. John A. Shauck, a member of the faculty, to serve as acting dean until a permanent successor to Dean Hunter could be secured. But his duties as Judge of the Supreme Court would not permit him to accept the trust, and on September 26, 1904, George W. Knight, a member of the law faculty, was elected by such faculty acting dean, and served in such capacity until December 7, 1904.

At the same meeting of the Board at which Judge John A. Shauck was asked to serve as dean, a committee consisting of President Thompson, John A. Shauck, and Trustees George K. Nash, Paul Jones, and Guy W. Mallon was appointed to select instructors needed in the College of Law. There is no record of any report made by this committee. At a meeting of the Board September 15, 1904, on the recommendation of President Thompson, Edward B. Dillon was appointed professor of law to teach the subject of evidence, J. M. Butler was similarly appointed to teach the subject of municipal corporations, and George W. Rightmire was appointed instructor in law, to teach the subject of domestic relations and bailments. In a similar manner, on October 20, 1904, Attorney General Wade Ellis was elected professor of law. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees December 7, 1904, the Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite was duly elected professor of law and dean of the College of Law and at once entered upon his duties.

On December 9, 1907, the Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite, dean of the College of Law, died of pneumonia at his residence in

Columbus. Mr. Outhwaite had served as dean since 1905, having been appointed to succeed Dean Hunter. He had a distinguished public career as teacher, lawyer, and Member of Congress for ten years, and had performed other public trusts with fidelity and skill. He was beginning to demonstrate his fitness for the discharge of his high duties, and to take high rank in the field of legal education. During his incumbency of the office, the long pending controversy between the College of Law and the College of Arts, Philosophy, and Science as to the status of students desiring to take work in both colleges, was practically settled by the adoption of a combined course for the two colleges. He was engaged in laying out plans for the further improvement of the college when he was stricken and his work passed into other hands. His loss was felt in all circles of the University, and a multitude of friends deplored his untimely death.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held January 16, 1908, Professor George W. Knight was appointed acting dean for the remainder of the year, and a committee consisting of the President of the Board, President Thompson, and Trustee Mallon was appointed to take up the question of securing a permanent dean. At the same time the resignation of Hon. Wade H. Ellis was accepted to take effect January 1, 1908, and Hon. Lewis C. Laylin was appointed to perform his work for the remainder of the year. The Hon. Carmi Thompson was appointed to carry on the work in mortgages and liens for the remainder of the year, and the Hon. E. B. Kinkead to carry additional instruction in criminal law and procedure.

On July 31, 1908, the duties of the committee appointed to secure a permanent dean were enlarged by the reference to it of all matters pertaining to the organization, faculty, and course of study with power to act.

On October 9, 1908, Mr. George W. Rightmire, one of the efficient teachers in the College of Law, was made temporary acting dean, the work of Professor E. O. Randall was assigned to Harry M. McMahon as instructor in law, the subject of private corporations was assigned to Professor W. H. Page,

Mr. Arthur E. Addison was appointed instructor in law to take the subjects of real property II and III; Mr. William Barney Cockley was appointed instructor in law to teach the subjects of criminal law, agency, and real property I; Professor A. H. Tuttle was appointed to teach the subject of constitutional law; Mr. B. W. Gearhart was appointed instructor in law to teach the subject of bankruptcy; the Hon. Carmi Thompson was appointed instructor in law to teach the subjects of mortgages and liens and suretyship; and Mr. Orville P. Cockerill was appointed an assistant in moot court work. These appointments were for the year, and were regarded as only temporary, to continue until the committee heretofore mentioned had worked out a plan for the complete reorganization of the college.

It had become apparent that the time was about reached when the college should be placed upon a professional basis, and to secure a faculty of men who should give their whole time to the work of instruction. In pursuance of this policy steps were taken to get in touch with colleges of law of other institutions, and secure information concerning professional teachers of law, with a view to securing their services as members of the reorganized faculty. The President was directed to correspond with President Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation, and President Butler of Columbia University, and a committee consisting of Trustees Pomerene and Mallon was appointed to visit the University of Michigan, with a view to securing information concerning professors of law.

On May 20, 1909, Professor E. O. Randall tendered his resignation as professor of law and the same was accepted. And on the same day, on the recommendation of President Thompson the following "plan for the organization of the College of Law" was adopted: Dean, \$5,000; W. H. Page, \$3,000; G. W. Rightmire, \$3,000; A. H. Tuttle, \$2,500; W. B. Cockley, \$1,300; J. A. Shauck, \$1,000; E. B. Dillon, \$800; E. B. Kinkead, \$800; "and the President was authorized and directed to select a dean for said college."

But on June 22, 1909, President Thompson presented the following substitute for the foregoing organization, and the same was unanimously adopted: George W. Rightmire, acting dean and professor of law, \$3,000; William H. Page, professor of law, \$3,000; A. H. Tuttle, professor of law, \$2,500; W. B. Cockley, instructor in law, \$1,300; J. A. Shauck, professor of law, \$1,000; E. B. Dillon, professor of law, \$800; E. B. Kinkead, professor law, \$800; Professor of Law to be appointed, \$3,000.

It was understood that the courses of study and the special work to be undertaken by each member of the faculty would be determined by the President and the Acting Dean of the faculty.

During the summer of 1909, the Hon. John Jay Adams was elected dean of the College of Law, with the understanding that he would give his entire time to the duties of his office. With a similar understanding George W. Rightmire, William Herbert Page, Alonzo H. Tuttle, were elected members of the faculty with the title of professor of law, and William B. Cockley was continued as instructor in law. The Hon. John A. Shauck, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Hon. E. B. Dillon and Hon. E. B. Kinkead, Judges of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County, were continued to give instruction in a limited amount, it being the expressed policy of the University to eventually provide an entire faculty who should give their entire time to the work.

The number of students in attendance, the number of degrees conferred, and number of certificates granted where students had successfully taken the work, but because of insufficient previous preparation were not entitled to a degree, are as follows:

YEAR	NO. OF STUDENTS	DEGREES CONFERRED		CERTIFICATES GRANTED
		BACHELOR OF LAWS	MASTER OF LAWS	
1891	55	—	—	—
1892	63	9	2	6
1893	67	18	4	2
1894	72	15	2	5

YEAR	No. OF STUDENTS	DEGREES CONFERRED		CERTIFICATES GRANTED
		BACHELOR OF LAWS	MASTER OF LAWS	
1895	65	16	—	10
1896	115	6	6	3
1897	132	23	—	11
1898	148	22	—	13
1899	191	21	—	17
1900	201	25	—	24
1901	220	17	—	44
1902	188	26	—	21
1903	166	20	2	18
1904	171	11	3	16
1905	179	15	1	14
1906	162	17	—	21
1907	153	26	—	22
1908	138	15	—	18
1909	132	16	—	11

NOTE—The editor is greatly indebted to Professor H. L. Wilgus of the department of law, University of Michigan, one of the originators of the College of Law of the Ohio State University, and for some years a member of its faculty, and to Professor George W. Knight of the University faculty who was for several years a member of the law faculty of which he served some time as temporary dean, both of whom have read the manuscript of the foregoing chapter, making important corrections and suggesting a few additions, most of which have been incorporated in the form of notes.

CHAPTER XIV

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

On the 20th day of April, 1894, the General Assembly passed an act requiring the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University "to establish in said University a department of ceramics, equipped and designed for the technical education of clay, cement, and glass workers," in all branches of the art which then existed, or which could be profitably introduced and maintained in the State, from the mineral resources thereof, including the manufacture of earthen wares, stone wares, yellow wares, white wares, china, porcelain, and ornamental pottery; also the manufacture of sewer pipe, fire-proofing, terra cotta, sanitary clay wares, electric conduits and specialties, firebricks, and all refractory materials, glazed and enameled bricks, pressed bricks, artificial paving material, as well as the most economic methods in the production of the coarser forms of bricks used for building purposes, also the manufacture of tiles used for paving, flooring, decorative wall paneling, roofing and drawing purposes, also the manufacture of cement concrete, artificial stone and all kinds of glass products and all other clay industries represented in our limits."

The department was to provide "special instruction to clay workers in the original composition, properties, and testing of clays, the selection of materials for different purposes, the mechanical and chemical preparation of clays, the laws of burning clays, the theory and practice of the formation of clay bodies, slips, and glazes, and the laws which control the formation and fusion of silicates." The law also provided that the department should have "an efficient laboratory designed especially for the practical instruction of clay workers in the list of subjects above enumerated, and also equipped to in-

investigate into the various troubles and defects incident to every form of clay working, which cannot be understood, or avoided, except by use of such scientific investigation." Said laboratory was to "be equipped with apparatus for chemical analysis, with furnaces and kilns for pyrometric and practical trials, with such machinery for the grinding, washing, and preparation of clays for manufacture as is consistent with the character of the department."

The Trustees were required to employ to conduct the department a competent expert, who should unite to the necessary education and scientific acquirements, a thorough practical knowledge of clay working, and not less than two years' actual experience in some branch of the art, whose duty it should be to teach the theoretical part of the subject, to conduct the laboratory for the instruction of students, and also to prosecute such scientific investigations into the technology of the various clay industries as might be practicable, and from time to time publish the results of such investigations.

The act provided for an appropriation of \$5,000 for organization, equipment and maintenance of the department for the current year, and the sum of \$2,500 annually for two years for the salary, supplies and all other expenses of maintenance of the department.

At the request of Mr. A. O. Jones of Zanesville, Ohio, who had become interested in the movement through his acquaintance with Edward Orton, Jr., the bill was introduced in the House by the Hon. W. S. Bell of Muskingum County on the 22d day of February, 1894, and read the first time. It was regarded as a novelty and was treated at first with ridicule. A member designated it as "The Mud Pie Bill," and when it appeared in printed form some one had added to the subjects to be taught that of "making mud pies." The author of the bill and its friends were justly indignant over this unusual method of attempting to disparage the measure, and on motion, the Committee on Public Printing was directed to investigate and report to the House who it was who had taken

this unwarranted liberty with the bill. On March 21, 1894, the committee made a report in which it stated that it had called before it the clerks of the House, the supervisor of public printing and all the correspondents of the various newspapers, had taken their testimony, and had made a thorough investigation of the matter, but had been unable to ascertain who had made the interpolation. The bill was referred to the Committee on Universities and Colleges, and it soon became apparent that the bill had such strong support from the clay working industries of the State that it demanded more serious consideration.

At a joint meeting of the committees of the two Houses, representatives of the above named industries presented the merits and importance of the measure in such a convincing manner, that the House Committee on Universities and Colleges voted to recommend its passage. Among those who appeared at the joint committee meeting above named was a committee representing the Ohio Brick and Drain Tile Association consisting of Theodore Rhoads of Columbus, A. O. Jones of Zanesville, W. G. Wagner of Covington, and B. N. McGovern of Mt. Gilead. The bill was reported favorably to the House, and its passage recommended March 27, 1894. It passed April 5, 1894, by a vote of 63 yeas to 7 nays. It passed the Senate April 19, with some slight amendments which were accepted by the House the same day, and became a law April 20, 1894.

The Trustees of the University noticed the introduction of the bill and seeing that it provided for an appropriation to carry out its provisions, took no further interest in it. No one in the University seemed to have any idea of its scope and purpose, or of the beneficent results which were to flow from it. There was no precedent for it, no department like it in any educational institutions in this country, or in the world so far as known.

The measure originated in the mind of Edward Orton, Jr., a graduate of the University in the class of 1884, with the degree of Engineer of Mines. While in his junior year in the

University he had prepared a report on the clays of Ohio, which was published in Vol. 5 of the reports of the Geological Survey of Ohio. His graduation thesis was entitled "Plans and Specifications for a Fire Brick Factory." Upon his graduation he was employed in metallurgical industries and for six years was connected with various iron and coal mines, blast furnaces, and steel works. About 1890 he became superintendent of a plant manufacturing paving bricks. The plant had been unprofitable, and he began at once to study the problems involved, and found no helpful literature on the subject in the English language. After struggling with the problem for two years, he was employed to prepare a revised and enlarged report on the clay industries of Ohio. This report was finished and appears in Vol. 7 of the Ohio Geological Survey Reports. In the preparation of this revised report he traveled all over the State, met all the clay workers and came into contact with the brightest and best trained men in the industry in Ohio, and many from outside the State. After collecting information from this broad circle, he found woeful deficiency in knowledge on the subject of clay manufacture, and that the literature on the subject, what little there was, was of very little practical value to a clay worker, struggling with even the ordinary problems of manufacture. It seemed to him that this situation was one for which a remedy should be sought, and in the fall of 1893, he got the Ohio Brick and Drain Tile Association and the National Brick Manufacturers' Association to take the matter up with a view to having the State make some provision for giving instruction in the work in which they were engaged, in the Ohio State University. Supported by these organizations, and with clear vision as to the requirements and advantages of a course of instruction in clay working and ceramics, he prepared and had the bill above named introduced and passed. In the preparation and introduction of the bill, and in securing favorable consideration of it by the legislature, he was practically unaided by any one connected with the University. He alone was responsible for it and he and the able men whom he trained in the depart-

ment are alone entitled to the credit for what it has accomplished.

Professor Orton states that in his efforts toward the establishment of the department of ceramics he "was not actuated by theoretical conditions," but by his "own very practical needs, as a sufferer from the troubles of clay manufacture," that he "was unable to obtain in America any adequate assistance, either from books or teachers," and that he went at the problem with the serene conviction that it was capable of solution, and that great advances could be made by the clay industries, if some one would only take it up."

Strange as it may appear, the processes in the manufacture of clay products, one of the oldest of the arts, including all forms of pottery, glass, bricks, etc., were still largely empirical, and were attended with great waste, which human skill through all the centuries had not been able to prevent.

The bill, as before stated, was passed April 20, 1894, and the sums of \$5,000 for equipment and \$2,500 for salary and supplies designated in the act, were provided for in the general appropriation bills of the same session which passed the act. The Board of Trustees met May 26, 1894, and, as its provisions were mandatory, steps were at once taken to organize the department. Edward Orton, Jr., was elected to take charge of it, his service to begin July 1, 1894. His title was designated as director of the department of ceramics, and the Board of Trustees took care to specifically provide "that all expenses connected with said department should be paid out of the State appropriation made for the equipment and maintenance of said department."

On June 12, 1894, it was ordered by the Board of Trustees that \$2,500 of the appropriations made for the department, be expended by the Secretary, on the recommendation of the President and the director of the department, for equipment, and that a sum not exceeding \$200 of such amount should be set apart for use of the director, for expenses in travel, for investigation, and for collection of proper materials. On June 27, 1894, the department was temporarily

located at Orton Hall. The laboratory and clay working and other machinery were installed in the basement of Orton Hall, and a small building for kilns was erected just outside and southwest of said building. Here the department began and carried on its work until its removal in 1904-5 to its present more elaborate and convenient quarters in the Mining Building, now known as Lord Hall.

President Scott, in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1894, mentions the act providing for the department, and the election of Mr. Orton as its director, and states that "he is more thoroughly versed than any one else in the localities and qualities of Ohio clays, and has a practical acquaintance with clay working in several of its branches." He also states that a two-year course of study had been provisionally announced, that kilns, pyrometers, and all the apparatus necessary for clay analysis and manufacture would be immediately provided and that the department would be ready for the reception of students at the opening of the University in the fall.

The Board of Trustees in its report for the same year also refers to the passage of the act creating the department, and the election of Mr. Orton as its director, and states that "he had entered upon his work with enthusiasm, and had already secured by gifts much of the machinery necessary to equip the department." The Trustees also stated that "the creation of this department, the first of the kind in this country, has awakened unusual interest among the clay workers of the State, who are giving the project their cordial approval and support. The department was opened in September, 1895, with eleven students in attendance.

The Board of Trustees in its report to the Governor for the year ending June 30, 1895, says:

The work of the department has been under the able direction of Professor Edward Orton, Jr., who has devoted much time towards planning, constructing, and bringing into satisfactory operation the laboratory and experimental clay working machinery and kilns. He reports as the result of the year's work that the University has an efficient and fairly complete plant for experimental research and practical in-

struction in clay working: that it is undoubtedly the first laboratory on this continent equipped for these purposes by an educational institution, and that so far as he can learn, its equipment compares favorably with any abroad. He further reports that he does not mean to imply that the equipment is complete in every respect, but that many additions will be needed to meet the demands of increasing numbers of students.

The appropriations made by the legislature for its equipment were generous but these alone would not have been sufficient for the equipment of the department. Fortunately, the clay workers of the country, and the manufacturers of clay working machinery, promptly supplemented the bounty of the State with donations of material and machinery, almost equal in value to the State appropriations, and thus have almost doubled the resources of the department. The generosity and interest which these liberal-minded donors have shown in thus adding to the otherwise meager equipment of the department, is a most gratifying indication of their approval of the provision made for the technical training of those engaged in the clay working industries and a promise of their continued support.

The gifts to the department during its first year of work are unmistakable evidence of the wide interest it had aroused among the clay workers of the country.

The Fuey Sheckler Company of Bucyrus, Ohio, sent a complete brick machine, with automatic cutting table of most modern design, value \$1,700; E. M. Freese & Co. of Galion, Ohio, sent a pug-mill for tempering clay, value \$300; A. J. Boyce, East Liverpool, Ohio, a complete wet-and-dry pan, reducing its cost \$200; the Bonnet Company, Canton, Ohio, a ten-chamber filter press, value \$250; The Griffith and Wedge Company of Zanesville, Ohio, a slip pump, reducing its cost \$75.00; the T. R. Alsing Company, New York, a glaze mill, value \$60.00; The Webster, Camp and Lane Company, Akron, Ohio, a jolly for molding pottery, value \$62.00; The Taplin, Rice & Co., Akron, Ohio, a jolly with face plate for turning by hand, value \$90.00; The Beaver Falls Art Tile Company, a small filter press, value \$35.00; Monroe Patterson of East Liverpool, Ohio, a potters' lathe, value \$50.00; Joseph Crossly, Trenton, New Jersey, a tile press and dies, remitting \$82.00 of its value; The James Means Company, Steubenville, Ohio, a small working model of their dry press, value \$85.00; The Portsmouth Fire Brick Company, 1,000 fire brick, value

\$25.00; The Ironton Fire Brick Company, 1,000 fire brick, value \$25.00; The J. Marsching Company, New York, a fine exhibit of ceramic colors; The Star Emcaustin Tile Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, a fine collection of tiles, inlaid and relief; The Beaver Falls Art Tile Company, a fine collection of tiles including plaques and panels; The Maywood Art Tile Company, New Jersey, a sample of tile wainscoting mounted on iron back; The General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, samples of electric porcelain; H. R. Griffin of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, samples of majolica and valuable papers on ceramic subjects; E. H. Merrill & Co., Akron, Ohio, and the Brookman Pottery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, pottery molds; The Somerset and Johnsonburgh Manufacturing Company, and the Pennsylvania Enameled Brick Company of Oaks, Pennsylvania; The Tiffany Pressed Brick Company of Chicago, Illinois; The St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, St. Louis, Missouri, and Sayre & Fisher of Sayreville, New Jersey, enameled brick; Elverson Sherwood and Barker of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, stoneware; The Columbus Brick and Terra Cotta Company of Columbus, Ohio, and the Central Pressed Brick Company of Cleveland, Ohio, pressed brick, and The Ironton Fire Brick Company of Ironton, Ohio, and the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, vitrified brick, all of which contributed materially to the equipment of the department.

The catalogue for the year beginning July 1, 1895, which was printed with the annual report last above mentioned, states that the facilities of the department of ceramics were (1) a convenient chemical laboratory, specially designed and equipped for the analysis and decomposition of silicates, provision being made for the use of hydrofluoric acid with safety, and the platinum ware having been made to order with this purpose in view; (2) a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for pottery manufacture, and the production of ware itself, of any grade from earthenware to porcelain; the machinery being all of the latest type and comprising all important varieties in use for grinding, tempering, washing,

filtering, and molding; (3) a similar plant for the manufacture of brick, tiles, pipes, and hollow goods. The machinery being of full size so that samples up to a ton in weight could be received and transformed into the finished articles by any or all of the standard methods then in commercial use; (4) a kilnhouse, equipped with a kiln, in which several hundred bricks, or an equivalent quantity of sewer pipe, stoneware, or pottery could be burnt. Also a serviceable melting furnace and a muffle furnace for testing glazes; (5) a ceramic museum containing a fine collection of American pottery and clay products of every class was in process of installation; (6) a library of the best literature on the subject, mainly German, but with a few English and French works, and the trade periodicals.

The same catalogue gives the two-year course of study and it was therein announced, that "the course is designed to give to those who are engaged, or who expect to be engaged in the manufacture of clay products, an opportunity to learn in the shortest time possible, the rudiments of the sciences which are most likely to be useful to them in their work."

It was a modest announcement, and no one, not even its enthusiastic founder and director, could then foresee how the department would, in a few years, expand and develop into one of the strongest departments of the College of Engineering, with a full four years' course of study, which rightfully demanded the new degree of Engineer of Mines in Ceramics.

The Trustees in their report for the year ending June 30, 1895, recommended the continuance of the State appropriations for the department made in 1904, but the legislature at its next session, beginning in January, 1896, having increased the State levy for the support of the University from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a mill, refused to make any appropriations whatever in addition to the sums raised by such levy. Even the \$2,500 which the law provided should be appropriated annually for two years, for salary and supplies for the department was refused. So, thereafter, it was to be maintained by the University out of its general income.

During the year ending June 30, 1896, fifteen students appear to have been enrolled in the department, one of whom took advanced laboratory work.

The department, in addition to its work of instruction, took up the work of verifying and practicing upon the work of German authorities in clay working, and in connection with the National Association of Brick Makers, engaged in a systematic examination of the methods of testing paving bricks. During the year the director of the department found time to develop a four years' course in clay working and ceramics, which was approved by the faculty and, together with the two years' course heretofore referred to, was announced in the catalogue for 1896 and 1897.

For the year 1896-7, the Trustees made provision for the salary of the director of the department, appropriated \$300 for apparatus and supplies, made provision for assistance for the director, and elected Mr. W. L. Evans assistant in ceramics.

On April 7, 1897, a committee consisting of W. D. Richardson, Shawnee, Ohio, D. V. Purinton, Chicago, Illinois, Charles A. Bloomfield, New York, Anthony Ittner, St. Louis, Missouri, Edward Orton, Jr., Columbus, Ohio, and I. A. Randall, Indianapolis, Indiana, representing the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, appeared before the Board of Trustees, then in session, and presented the following proposition:

That the National Association of Brick Manufacturers shall contribute the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the establishment of a scholarship in the department of ceramics in the Ohio State University for one year, the sum to be placed in the hands of the Trustees, under the following conditions:

1. That \$200 of this sum shall be paid to the student selected by said association as the recipient of such scholarship for his expenses, to be paid in ten equal installments.

2. That the University shall contribute \$100, which with the \$50 remaining of the fund contributed by the association shall be reserved for paying the official expenses of the student in the way of fees, dues, supplies, etc., and for material and apparatus needed by him in the prosecution of experimental work.

3. That one-half the time of such student shall be at the disposition of the department of ceramics, the other half at the disposition of the student, to pursue any course of instruction in the University which he may be fitted to enter.

After considering the proposition carefully the Trustees accepted the same and pledged themselves to carry out faithfully the trust thereby committed to them. The person who was to receive such scholarship, was to be selected by the Committee on Technical Investigation of said association, after a competitive examination. This action of the National Brick Makers' Association derives additional interest and significance from the fact, that although the proposition confined the gift to only one year, it was continued for more than ten years, and during that time a number of researches were made and the results thereof published, which have been of incalculable value to practical clay workers all over the country.

On October 6, 1897, the committee on Technical Investigation of the National Brick Makers' Association reported to the Board of Trustees that it had held a competitive examination of applicants for the scholarship in ceramics, above mentioned, and had awarded such scholarship to Albert V. Bleininger of Shawnee, Ohio. It is worthy of note that the first award of such scholarship seems to have fully justified the wisdom of the association in providing for the scholarship, for Mr. Bleininger has already risen to a position of great prominence, and is easily among the foremost scientific experts in America in matters connected with the clay working industries.

December 17, 1897, Mr. W. L. Evans resigned as assistant in ceramics and in March following, Mr. Theodore Griffin was elected to the place.

June 13, 1898, Raymond M. Hughes was elected assistant director of the department of ceramics, but resigned to accept a professorship in Miami University, before his term of service began. The catalogue for the year ending June 30, 1898, shows eighteen students in the department, six in the course

leading to a degree and twelve in the shorter course. In this catalogue it is set forth that the four-year course is designed to create a class of engineers who shall be fitted to render to the clay, glass, and cement industries, the same kind of services which have long been rendered to mining and metallurgical industries by graduates of the school of mines. It is also said, "the problems of the ceramic industries are not unlike those of the mining industries, either in kind or in adaptation to methods of technical control; but the information and scientific equipment necessary to solve these problems successfully are peculiar to those industries alone, and in the past have received little or no attention from technical schools in this country."

The department was in fact introducing a new line of scientific and technical study and training which was to have a large influence in the development of an important industry of the country, and to place the University in the leadership in a new field of educational activity. Upon the resignation of Mr. Raymond M. Hughes before noted, Mr. Albert V. Bleininger, who had been the recipient of the National Brick Makers' scholarship, was appointed laboratory assistant in the department and entered upon his work in the fall of 1898. The department continued its work under the plan heretofore outlined, and with the same organization until August, 1900, when Mr. S. V. Peppel, B.S., of the class of 1899, was elected assistant in ceramics, to take the place of Mr. Bleininger who had resigned in order to devote all his time to college work.

In April, 1901, Mr. A. V. Bleininger was appointed instructor in ceramics. In 1903, Mr. Ross C. Purdy was added to the instructional force with title of assistant in ceramics. In June, 1905, Mr. A. V. Bleininger was promoted to the rank of assistant professor of ceramics. In April, 1906, Mr. Bleininger was promoted to associate professor of ceramics; Mr. Ross C. Purdy resigned as assistant in ceramics and Mr. F. C. Riddle was appointed to succeed him, and in April following, Mr. Ross C. Purdy was elected as assistant professor of clay working and ceramics. June 18, 1907, F. C. Riddle resigned and Mr. J. H. Knote succeeded him with title of laboratory

assistant. September 4, 1907, Mr. W. G. Worcester was appointed laboratory assistant in ceramics. May 16, 1908, Mr. Ross C. Purdy was appointed, with the rank of associate professor of ceramics, to take the place vacated by Professor Bleininger who was called to take the chair of the department of ceramics at the University of Illinois.

On the last day mentioned the name of the department was changed and it was designated as the department of Ceramic Engineering, and the titles of the teaching force were changed accordingly. On May 20, 1909, Mr. Homer F. Staley was added to the instructional force, as assistant professor of ceramic engineering.

The staff of the department in 1910 was as follows: Edward Orton, Jr., professor of ceramic engineering; Ross C. Purdy, associate professor of ceramic engineering; Homer F. Staley, assistant professor of ceramic engineering; W. G. Worcester, instructor in ceramic engineering; and in 1911 and 1912: Edward Orton, Jr., professor of ceramic engineering; Ross C. Purdy, professor of ceramic engineering; Homer F. Staley, professor of ceramic engineering; Carl Harrop, assistant professor of ceramic engineering; Amos Potts, assistant in ceramic engineering.

This brief sketch of an entirely new technical course in higher education would not be complete without a general statement of the interesting and valuable results which have followed its introduction.

The first person to complete the four-year course of study in the department, and to receive the new degree of "Engineer of Mines in Ceramics" was Walter Morgan Fickes of Steubenville, Ohio. He has the distinction of being the first student in this country to receive such a degree. It was conferred at the commencement in June, 1900. Since then, up to and including the year 1910, fifty-four other students have completed the course and received this degree, and near the same number have completed the shorter course and received certificates evidencing that fact.

The shorter-course men, some of whom could not remain in the University long enough to take the longer course leading to a degree, nevertheless obtained the essentials of the longer course, and went out prepared to take responsible positions. A number of the best students in the department were short-course men. Professors A. V. Bleininger and Ross C. Purdy were short-course men, but have since obtained their degrees. Mr. Arthur S. Watts, who holds a responsible position in the National Bureau of Mines, was also a short-course student. These men and many others who might be named are leaders in their profession in the United States, have co-operated with Professor Orton in building up this new department of industrial education, and share with him the honors of its success.

These one hundred or more young men who have gone out from this department into the clay industries (says Professor Orton), did so with very modest views as to their ability to effect any sweeping or revolutionary changes in it. They went with the thought *that when they learned the practical things that the clay workers themselves knew*, they would be able to improve upon their practice by means of the training in science they had received at the University. This point of view enabled them to go into and firmly establish themselves in many of the clay working industries. Many of them, by reason of their technical knowledge have become successful on their own account. The majority have obtained positions in the larger clay working corporations as engineers, chemists, superintendents, etc., and such corporations of the better class have so fully recognized the need of such men, that they are beginning to establish apprentice courses, similar to those established by the Westinghouse and General Electric Companies, into which they can place a part of each year's graduates in the ceramic course in the University. No important branch of the clay working industries in this country is without some representative of the department.

The department has been of great service by reason of its practical researches into the cause of troubles in the clay

working industries, owing, in part, to the empirical methods before mentioned, and the publication of bulletins giving the results of such researches. Some of these results have been of great financial value to the clay workers, and some of the bulletins issued more than a decade ago are still in demand. Another service rendered, which is closely related to the above, has been the organization and maintenance of the American Ceramic Society. This society was organized in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1898, by a small group of graduates of the department. It has been the means of bringing together all persons in America who are interested in the technology of the clay industries, and the application to them of the science of engineering. The membership of the society in 1910 was over four hundred, and it is now on a firm financial basis. It has published fifteen volumes aggregating several thousand pages of technical papers, covering nearly all branches of the clay industries, the larger part of which has been written by instructors, graduates, and students of the department of ceramics of the Ohio State University. As one result of this, the young engineer now entering this field has a copious literature on the subjects from which to draw. Not only this, but the organization and success of the American Ceramic Society was the direct cause of the establishment of the English Ceramic Society, which, it is said, could not have been maintained had it not been for the success of the American Society.

The wonderful success of the department and its place in American technical education has led to the establishment of similar departments elsewhere. Alluding to this fact, Professor Orton says: "Imitation is the sincerest flattery." Following the example of the Ohio State University, there are now similar departments in universities and colleges in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Iowa; and in several other institutions in other states some ceramic work is given without a separate department of ceramics being as yet created. Among them are Cornell University, Pennsylvania State College, the University of North Dakota, the University of Colorado, and the School of Mines at Kingston, Ontario.

The three strongest of these departments are directed and almost entirely manned by graduates of the department of ceramics of the Ohio State University. In the National Bureau of Mines and the National Bureau of Standards, both of which are making extensive investigations along the lines covered by the department, the work is directed by and largely executed by its graduates.

Added to all this, the leading technical organization in America of men engaged in this field was originated and has been and is now administered almost entirely by graduates of this department in the Ohio State University.

In view of these results, Professor Orton may well say:

The fact that this type of education has been taken up and prosecuted with such vigor, and that large, well-equipped laboratories and expensive buildings for this work alone, have been established elsewhere certainly indicates that the idea of technical training for clay workers was practical and useful, and that it has come to stay.

CHAPTER XV

THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

During the years 1891 and 1892, notable progress was made by the University. The income from the State levy of one-twentieth of a mill, and the annuity provided by the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, added to the interest on the permanent endowment, aggregated a sum in excess of that received in any former year of the University, and apparently made it possible to employ additional instructors, and add materially to the equipment of the departments and other facilities for instruction. The act authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue bonds in anticipation of the annual levies provided by the Hysell Act, also made it possible to begin two new buildings.

In May, 1891, after the passage of the foregoing measures, President Hayes voiced the general opinion of the Trustees and faculty in offering a resolution which was adopted declaring that the interests of the University require the erection of three buildings—a building for manual training to cost, with equipment, not to exceed \$45,000; a geological museum with accommodations for the library, to cost not to exceed, with furniture and fixtures, \$75,000, and an armory, assembly room, and gymnasium, to cost not to exceed \$40,000 complete; said buildings to be begun in the order named and as soon as practicable. At the same time the President of the Board, Mr. Wing, President Scott, and the Secretary, and such other members of the Board as could go, were appointed a committee to visit the institutions of other states and the manual training schools of Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. The object in appointing this committee was to have it examine the various manual training schools in the country, their buildings and equipment, and the buildings and other equip-

ment of a number of institutions in other states, and their methods of doing business, keeping accounts, etc., with a view of collecting information for use in the building programme already outlined, and in the plans for a greater University.

As one of the results of this trip, on motion of President Hayes, the cost of the proposed building for the geological museum and library was increased to \$100,000, and that of the proposed manual training building to \$50,000. The contracts for said buildings were awarded October 14, 1891.

The legislature had refused to make any appropriations for these buildings, but at the suggestion of the Hon. W. E. Bense, chairman of the House finance committee, a bill was introduced and passed, May 4, 1891, authorizing the Board of Trustees "to issue from time to time certificates of indebtedness not exceeding thirty thousand dollars in amount, in anticipation of and in amount not exceeding the annual levy provided by the Hysell Act, "for the purpose of providing for the erection and equipment of buildings." The certificates were to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six percent and were to be paid out of the annual levies provided by the Hysell Act. Such certificates were to be sold after due advertisement, or might be issued to contractors in payment of estimates. Under this authority, the Secretary was directed to prepare a proper form for such certificates and have the same printed, with a view to their use in paying estimates for the construction of the above named buildings. The full amount authorized was issued and paid to contractors on estimates for Orton and Hayes Halls. The certificates were issued for short terms, and were all paid before June 30, 1892. The erection of such buildings was begun shortly after the contracts were awarded, in the hope of getting the foundations laid before the winter set in. After the act providing for the levy of one-twentieth of a mill was passed, and the congressional annuity was secured undiminished, there was an impression that the revenues of the University were then ample to provide for its growing needs without calling on the legislature for additional appropriations. This was soon, however, seen to be a

mistake. The visit of the committee to other universities above mentioned had opened a wider horizon, and it was seen that to bring the University abreast of those in other less favored states much larger sums than the annual levies would be needed for buildings alone, and that the present income would barely suffice for increasing current expenses, caused by increasing numbers of students and demands for additional instructors. As early as November, 1891, only about six months after the passage of the measure above mentioned, President Scott in his report to the Board of Trustees, said: "The wants of the institution have by no means been satisfied. Indeed new and greater wants spring up faster than the old can be met. . . ."

The Board of Trustees in their annual report for year ending November 15, 1891, after reference to the fact that the legislature had refused to make special appropriations asked for a geological museum, a manual-training building, and an armory and gymnasium, but instead had passed the act authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness, said "it would have been wiser to have made the needed appropriations for at least one building, as the levy is not sufficient to erect them all and at the same time provide for the natural growth of the institution."

At the close of such report they said that all and more than the additional resources provided by the levy and the annuity above mentioned were needed for additional buildings and equipment, that it would require all the increased income for the next two years to complete and equip the buildings already contracted for and intimated that it would be necessary to ask for further aid from the legislature, in order to avoid curtailing the existing teaching force required by the rapidly increasing attendance of students.

Notwithstanding these representations as to the inadequacy of the provisions made for the support of the University and to meet its rapidly increasing demands, the legislature at its session beginning in January, 1892, refused to make any appropriations whatever, except the sum yielded

by the one-twentieth-of-a-mill levy, estimated to be \$84,200. This refusal by the legislature was partly caused by severe criticism by friends of other colleges in the State, and partly because many believed that the one-twentieth-of-a-mill levy was ample to provide for the needs of the institution. The last year before the levy was provided it had appropriated the gross sum of \$56,100.

The increased revenues provided by the State were, therefore, only about \$28,000 per year. The congressional annuity, it is true, would yield during the year \$17,000, but no part of it could be used for buildings, improvements, or repairs.

The Trustees, confronted by building contracts which called for an expenditure of nearly three-fourths of the revenues provided by the levy for two years, again appealed to the legislature, and the appeal was met by a further act authorizing them to borrow the money needed in anticipation of the annual levies above mentioned and payable therefrom.

Accordingly, on the 15th day of April, 1892, an act was passed authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding \$120,000 for the erection of buildings and equipment, in anticipation of such annual levies and payable therefrom. The act was similar in its provisions to the former act authorizing the issue of such certificates, which it repealed, but had the additional provision that the amount of such certificates payable in any one year should not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and that the whole issue should be paid on or before June 30, 1897. Under the act authorizing this issue of the \$120,000 certificates of indebtedness, before mentioned, \$100,000 were sold June 1, 1892, payable \$20,000 June 1, 1894; \$20,000 payable June 1, 1895; \$30,000 payable June 1, 1896, and \$30,000 payable June 1, 1897, and on July 12, 1893, \$10,000 payable June 1, 1895.

It was thought that this added provision would leave about the sum of \$50,000 per year, of such annual levies to be applied to the current expenses of the institution, that with an increasing duplicate, an annual increase in the con-

gressional annuity of \$1,000 a year for seven years, and the increase of revenue from students' fees, this measure would, with wise administration, take care of the expanding needs of the University. But it has been shown by experience that the greatest forethought in the administration of the finances of state universities cannot provide for their growing demands for any length of time. It has been often found that after an increase of income or resources, the institution has been relatively poorer than before.

Only two years after the passage of the last mentioned act, extending the period of payment of the certificates of indebtedness therein provided, on March 13, 1894, the Trustees were compelled to obtain from the legislature authority to refund the certificates of indebtedness issued in pursuance thereof, and to make the amount payable each year, \$10,000 instead of \$30,000, and to extend the period of their final payment eleven years or until June 1, 1905. Under said last mentioned act on May 26, 1894, \$110,000 such certificates were sold, payable as follows: \$10,000 June 1, 1895; \$10,000 June 1, 1896; \$10,000 June 1, 1897; \$10,000 June 1, 1898; \$10,000 June 1, 1899; \$10,000 June 1, 1900; \$10,000 June 1, 1901; \$10,000 June 1, 1902; \$10,000 June 1, 1903; \$10,000 June 1, 1904, and \$10,000 June 1, 1905. The proceeds arising from such sale were used to take up the former issues then outstanding, and they were promptly delivered up and canceled.

These issues all bore six percent interest per annum, payable semiannually, and all except the first issue of \$30,000, which was paid to contractors on building estimates and the \$10,000 sold July 12, 1893, were sold at premiums as follows: the \$100,000 sold June 1, 1892, \$6,150; the \$110,000 sold May 26, 1894, \$3,125. Such premiums swelled the revenues of the University by the amount thereof and partially reconciled the Trustees to the scheme of indebtedness which they were compelled to accept.

The precedent thus established of providing the moneys for buildings and improvements by authorizing the Trustees

to borrow the same, in anticipation of the annual levies, was believed by the University Trustees to be unwise, and they so stated in their first annual report after the first act giving such authority. But it was easier for the legislature to authorize the University to go in debt for buildings, than to make outright appropriations for them from the general revenue funds of the State. It was also more popular because it left a larger sum to distribute among other State institutions, whose managers and friends were pleased with the plan and encouraged its continuance. It soon became the practice of the legislature to provide for additional buildings for the University in this way. Every application for special appropriations for new buildings and equipment was met by a proposal to authorize additional issues of certificates of indebtedness, or bonds, in anticipation of the levies, and payable principal and interest therefrom.

When the act of March 9, 1896, increasing the annual levy for the support of the University from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a mill was passed, the Trustees had recommended special appropriations for the department of agriculture, a building for the school of law, and also an appropriation to enable them to erect and equip a central power plant. Bills providing for some of these appropriations had been introduced and their passage was strongly urged in the interest of wise economy, and the prompt erection of such buildings, some of which were imperatively required at the time.

Such applications and bills for special appropriations were stubbornly refused, and again offer was made to authorize a further issue of certificates of indebtedness, payable out of the increased University levies. The Trustees were reluctant to increase the bonded indebtedness of the University, but there was no other way open to secure the needed buildings. So the bill was drawn authorizing the further issue of not exceeding \$300,000 certificates of indebtedness, in anticipation of the annual levies, and payable therefrom. Such certificates were to bear interest not exceeding six percent per

annum, and were all to be paid on or before December 31, 1903. It was passed in the form in which it was drawn April 17, 1896. Under this act, on June 15, 1896, \$150,000 certificates bearing interest at four and one-half percent payable semiannually, were sold at a premium of \$425. They were made payable \$25,000 a year on the first days of December in the years, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

On August 4, 1897, an additional \$100,000 also bearing interest at four and one-half percent, payable semiannually, were sold at a premium of \$4,310, payable \$20,000, on the first day of December in each of the years, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903. And on December 17, 1897, \$50,000 additional certificates of indebtedness, bearing the same rate of interest, and payable \$10,000, December 1, 1899; \$10,000 December 1, 1900; \$10,000 December 1, 1901; \$10,000 December 1, 1902, and \$10,000 December 1, 1903, were sold at a premium of \$2,216.25.

Under the operation of the acts before cited, the bonded indebtedness of the University on the 30th day of June, 1898, had reached the alarming sum of \$380,000, on which the annual interest charge was \$18,300. This indebtedness was payable as follows: \$35,000 in 1898; \$65,000 in 1899; \$65,000 in 1900; \$65,000 in 1901; \$65,000 in 1902; \$65,000 in 1903; \$10,000 in 1904, and \$10,000 in 1905.

The rapidly expanding needs of the University, caused by increased numbers of students, additional instructors, and increasing demands for additional equipment of all kinds, had increased the annual current expenses of the institution to such an extent that it was apparent that this indebtedness could not be met as it became due without curtailing such expenses to a point which would be disastrous to its progress. Hope was at different times entertained, that the legislature might be induced to provide for the assumption by the State of such indebtedness, and the payment of the same by annual appropriations from the general revenue fund. But all suggestions of this kind were met with such positive opposition that the hope was abandoned. The only alternative presented

was a plan for refunding such indebtedness and extending the times of payment over such a period of years that it could be met without unduly burdening the institution in its onward march. Accordingly, a plan for such refunding was prepared by the Secretary and on March 3, 1898, a committee consisting of President Mack of the Board of Trustees, Trustee Paul Jones, and Secretary Cope were appointed to apply to the legislature for authority to refund such indebtedness. A bill embodying the plan above named was presented to the legislature and was passed by that body on the 23d day of April, 1898. The act authorized the Board of Trustees "to refund and extend the time of payment of portions of the present bonded indebtedness, . . . as the same shall become due, by issuing other bonds in lieu thereof; so refunding and extending the time and payment of said bonded indebtedness, that the amount of principal falling due each year shall be \$25,000, until the whole is paid." The bonds were to bear interest not exceeding four and one-half percent, payable semiannually, and were all to be paid on or before December 31, 1912, out of the levies made for the support of the University.

Under the operations of this act the excess over \$25,000 of the certificates of indebtedness then outstanding, falling due in any year, were refunded by the issue of bonds bearing interest at four and one-half percent payable semi-annually, until the amount payable each year for the period ending December 31, 1912, was only \$25,000; except that for the year 1912, it was found necessary to make the amount \$30,000. This arose from a miscalculation of the Secretary, and when, November 17, 1903, \$30,000 of such refunding bonds were sold to take up that amount of the \$55,000 certificates of indebtedness falling due December 1, 1903, a question of their legality was raised which, however, was waived by the purchaser. This ended the borrowing of money by the Trustees in anticipation of revenues received from the State levies.

Since then the legislature has provided for additional buildings by a large enough special levy to make it unnec-

essary to anticipate it as in 1900, or by special appropriations from the general revenues of the State.

It is true that in 1902, the legislature passed a further act authorizing an issue of \$200,000 of bonds for buildings and improvements, but it was found unnecessary to take advantage of it, and it was believed unwise to further increase the bonded indebtedness. But in 1903, under said act an issue of \$30,000, four-percent bonds was offered for sale, and bid in by the Treasurer of the University. The issue was made payable in one year from date of issue and was paid for out of moneys received from rents of lands devised to the University by will of Henry F. Page, and which were held unused, awaiting the decision of the courts as to the validity of said will. It was an ingenious device, suggested by Trustee J. McLain Smith to provide a temporary investment of said unused moneys.

Under the plan of issuing bonds or certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the State levies, the following buildings and improvements were constructed and equipped,—the cost in each case being given:

Orton Hall, building and equipment, \$99,552.11; Hayes Hall, building, \$58,608.78, equipment, \$11,535.60; Central Heating Plant, \$33,475.75; Boiler and Power House, \$49,842.81; Townshend Hall, building, \$108,637.60, equipment, \$13,384.07; Armory and Gymnasium, building, \$112,095.75, equipment, \$5,663.91; Biological Hall, building, \$52,714.49, equipment, \$6,467.43; improvement of Chapel, \$25,974.15; Library Gallery, \$3,759.87; addition to Botanical Hall, \$2,568.98.

It was a novel expedient and, unwise as it may now seem, it met the necessities of the time. It enabled the Trustees to erect many needed buildings, and to make many needed improvements, which on any other plan would have been long deferred. It had also this advantage over special appropriations by the legislature;—that body rarely makes an appropriation large enough to erect the building planned for, and no matter how inadequate the sum so appropriated may be,

the Trustees have no alternative but to refuse it, or reduce the cost of the building within the appropriation. In erecting buildings under the bond issues, the Trustees themselves made the appropriations for a building or improvement, and could increase it from time to time, as the exigency seemed to require.

In this way, better materials, better workmanship, and far better buildings were secured. Indeed, the buildings erected under this plan are models of architecture and construction, and compare favorably with the best university or college buildings of the country.

The payment of this bonded indebtedness and the interest thereon, as they became due, imposed a heavy burden on the resources of the institution. Such indebtedness has, however, gradually been reduced until at this date, September 23, 1911, only \$55,000 remains unpaid.

CHAPTER XVI

THE EMERSON McMILLIN OBSERVATORY

BY THE EDITOR

The need of an Astronomical Observatory of a type suitable for instruction in practical astronomy, such as should be provided for classes in civil engineering, was deemed urgent by all interested in the College of Engineering and as early as 1891 the Trustees resolved to supply that need by the erection of a small building which was to be furnished with a modest equipment. The initiative to the movement was largely due to Henry C. Lord, then an assistant in mathematics, who had studied astronomy at the University of Wisconsin, working in the Washburn Observatory under Professor Comstock. He had also had practical experience in astronomical and geodetic work as an aid to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

On July 22, 1891, the Board of Trustees appropriated the sum of \$3,000 for the equipment of an observatory, the money to be expended under the direction of President Scott and the Secretary of the Board. The location was to be chosen by the executive committee who were also to have charge of the erection of a suitable building. At the October meeting of the same year Professor Lord presented plans, specifications, and estimates for the building of the observatory, which had been prepared by F. L. Packard, architect. They were examined, approved, and an appropriation of \$1,200 was made for the cost of erection, which was to be undertaken as soon as practicable. One month later, however, at the November meeting of the Trustees it was ordered that all operations relating to the proposed observatory be "suspended for the present, the funds being insufficient to justify the expense."

No further action looking to the erection of an observatory was taken until early in the year 1895 Mr. Emerson McMillin of New York City was making one of his periodic visits in

Columbus and Mr. Julius Stone, himself an amateur astronomer, and always a warm friend of the University (fourteen years later a member of the Board of Trustees), happened to be seated next to him at a dinner at the Columbus Club. Mr. McMillin's intellectual activities cover a broad field, including a lively interest in astronomy. Incidentally the constitution of the sun became the topic of conversation between them and during the discussion the question of the cost of a telescope of reasonable aperture was raised. Mr. McMillin had already shown his friendship for the University by a gift of \$3,000 for the purchase of books for the law library and shortly after his return to New York he wrote to Mr. Stone asking him for an estimate of the cost of the complete equipment of an astronomical observatory suitable to the situation at Columbus.

It is recalled by the Director of the observatory, the chief ambition of whose life was about to be gratified, that when Mr. Stone, whom he had never before seen, brought this letter to him at the University, he mistook him for a book agent but a glance at its contents revealed the fact that he was the bearer of something more welcome than a subscription blank. It did not take long to supply the desired information. It was at first designed to supply the equatorial with a ten-inch glass, but when it was discovered that Mr. John A. Brashear, from whom it was hoped to obtain the optical parts of the instrument, had on hand a twelve-inch disk, Mr. McMillin promptly approved of the increase in aperture. This being agreed upon as well as a schedule of the other instruments necessary for a well-equipped observatory, final estimates were made out and sent to Mr. McMillin and shortly after he addressed the following letter to the Board of Trustees at the meeting on April 10, 1895.

New York, February 6, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees, the Ohio State University:

GENTLEMEN—Recognizing the need of an observatory for the University, and understanding that your financial resources will not warrant the necessary expenditure and feeling a deep interest in the University work, I now make the following offer: If you will erect a suitable

building on the University grounds in which to place the observatory apparatus I will pay for the complete equipment, the cost not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and on the further condition that you will make such rules for the government of the observatory as will permit the public to have an occasional peep at the "Milky Way," etc. I will assume the payment of all bills for the material ordered or, if you so elect, will pay over to you the amount in installments of \$2,500 each as the work progresses and when notified by your Secretary that payments are required.

If this proposition is accepted by you this paper shall constitute a contract binding on my estate. Yours truly, EMERSON McMILLIN.

Mr. Mack then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University hereby accepts the tender of Mr. Emerson McMillin of a gift of \$10,000 for the equipment of an astronomical observatory for the Ohio State University, under the conditions named in his letter of February 6, 1895, which are hereby made a part of the records and the Secretary is instructed to convey to Mr. McMillin the sincere thanks of the Board on behalf of the University and the Commonwealth, for his generous gift of this much needed apparatus.

Resolved, That the building and equipment be designated as the Emerson McMillin Astronomical Observatory.

At the same meeting of the Board Professor Henry C. Lord and Professor Joseph N. Bradford presented plans, specifications, and estimates for a building for an astronomical observatory and the same were examined and approved, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the plans, specifications, and estimates for an astronomical observatory building be adopted and that the Secretary be instructed to present the same to the Governor, Auditor of State, and Secretary of State for their approval and if the same are approved by them, then that he give due notice as required by law, of the time and place when and where sealed proposals will be received for furnishing the labor and materials necessary for the construction of said building, said proposals to be received until noon of Monday, June 10, 1895.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of President Scott, the Secretary, and Professor Henry C. Lord be appointed to select and purchase the equipment for the observatory and that said committee or a member thereof be authorized to visit observatories and manufacturers of such equipment preliminary to such selection and purchase. Said

committee to fix the site of the observatory building and report the same to the executive committee at the next meeting.

Professor Bradford was appointed architect and superintendent of construction of said observatory at a compensation not exceeding five percent of the cost of the building.

At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 9, 1895, the Secretary presented another communication from Mr. McMillin which read as follows:

Columbus, Ohio, May 4, 1895.

Alexis Cope, Esq., Secretary Board of Trustees, the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—Confirming the substance of a talk with you a few days ago, I now formally agree to pay for the construction of the proposed astronomical observatory building, the cost not to exceed \$5,000 upon the following conditions:

The Board of Trustees to expend an equal sum on improving the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the observatory site; these improvements to include driveway south of the proposed building and a botanic garden in the valley north of the building. In this connection, pardon me for suggesting that the roadway (indicated on the plans for ground improvement) down the valley ought not to be constructed. The valley is too narrow for both a driveway and a botanic garden.²⁵

Arrangements have been made for the payment of bills at the Capital City Bank, during the progress of the work. This arrangement applies to sums to be paid for equipment of building, as well as for building construction bills, if this latter proposition is accepted. I suggest that duplicate receipts be taken by the bank for money paid on bills approved by you, one to be retained by you and one to be held by the bank as its voucher. Yours truly,

EMERSON McMILLIN.

This second proposal from Mr. McMillin was unanimously adopted and the Secretary was directed to tender to him the thanks of the University for this additional instance of his generosity and public spirit.

As a member of the committee for the purchase of the various instruments with which the observatory was to be

²⁵It is quite probable that this objection on the part of Mr. McMillin saved the valley—the most beautiful and attractive part of the entire campus, from being converted into a highway. The “botanic garden,” however, was not created and it is not likely that under existing conditions, the suggestion will ever be renewed.

equipped Professor Lord visited a number of observatories connected with other institutions of learning and also makers of astronomical instruments. As a result the committee reported at the meeting of June 10, 1895, that "contracts had been made with Warner & Swazey of Cleveland for a twelve-inch telescope and mounting, a chronograph and micrometer with all the accessories; with John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh for a spectroscope and accessories, and with G. N. Saegmüller of Washington, D. C., for a transit instrument with accessories: said instruments to be placed in position in the observatory and to be thoroughly tested by an astronomer of note before any part of the purchase price is paid." These contracts were approved by the Trustees. On the following day the proposals for the construction of the observatory building were opened and all were rejected. The Secretary was instructed to make contracts for its construction with such person or persons as would undertake the erection of the building at a price within the estimates. At the same meeting Henry C. Lord was elected director of the Emerson McMillin Observatory and associate professor of astronomy.

The building was practically completed and the various instruments mounted in place by the end of the year 1895. In accordance with the contract with the manufacturers the instruments were inspected and tested by Professor James E. Keeler, director of the Allegheny Observatory at Pittsburgh, who declared them to be satisfactory.

The formal opening of the observatory took place on the afternoon of June 16, 1896. A large audience assembled under the great tent on the campus and addresses were made by the eminent astronomer Dr. E. C. Barnard of Chicago University and the Hon. E. S. Wilson, editor of the Ohio State Journal, and an old personal friend of the donor. At the conclusion of his address the latter read the following communication from Mr. McMillin, which he subsequently handed to the President and Trustees of the University:

New York, June 11, 1896.

Hon. James H. Canfield, President Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—With a view of assisting you, the faculty, and especially Professor Lord in creating a special interest in astronomical work, I now offer to endow for a period of five years in the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, a fellowship in the School of Astronomy. Should you desire to accept this offer I would prefer that the fellowship should be awarded annually for merit in astronomical work; but while expressing this preference I will leave the faculty and Board free to act in the premises as they may deem to be for the best interests of the institution.

The money will be paid quarterly or annually as you shall advise and to whom you shall direct. Sincerely yours, EMERSON McMILLIN.

Upon receipt of this communication the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was directed to send a copy thereof to Mr. McMillin.

Whereas, Mr. Emerson McMillin by gifts of large amounts of money in the past has shown his interest in the work of the Ohio State University, and at the dedicatory services of the observatory which bears his name, has further testified to that interest by an offer to endow a fellowship in the School of Astronomy for a period of five years, thereby not only creating a special interest for that science among the students, but greatly adding to the facilities of the observatory for research work, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, that this most generous offer is hereby accepted and that the Secretary be instructed to express to Mr. McMillin the thanks of the Board and their deep appreciation of his generosity;

Be It Further Resolved, That a fellowship in the Ohio State University, of the value of three hundred dollars annually, is hereby created, and that it shall be designated and known as the "Emerson McMillin Fellowship"—to be awarded for merit in astronomical work in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. McMillin who has endowed the same.

The first award of this fellowship was made a little later to a member of the class of 1896, Mr. Edward F. Coddington.

Following is a list of the more important parts of the equipment of the observatory, as originally furnished by Mr. McMillin, in addition to the entire cost of the construction of the building: Twelve-inch telescope and attachments, including a spectroscope, chronograph, and position micrometer; three-inch Saegmüller combined transit and zenith telescope;

astronomical clock by Riefler; two chronometers; Zeiss comparator; induction coil; furniture; spectra maps; books, valued at about \$1,500. The cost of the building was approximately \$5,500 and the total amount of the gift of Mr. McMillin for the establishment of the observatory was somewhat in excess of \$16,000.

In the summer of 1902 the University added to the building a lecture room capable of accommodating thirty or forty students, with a large basement which has become a very complete workshop and two additional observing rooms, one for a zenith telescope and one to house three theodolites. The equipment of these rooms includes two small theodolites by Troughton and Simms, a twelve-inch theodolite and a two-and-a-half-inch zenith telescope by the same firm, together with two excellent theodolites by Bausch & Lomb. These additions to the building and equipment have added greatly to the efficiency of the observatory from the instructional point of view and the Director has emphasized his practical courses for civil engineers to a degree which is probably not excelled by any other institution.

Numerous gifts received from time to time have added much to the equipment of the observatory. Among the more important a heliostat by Gaertner, a stereopticon and stand and a ten-inch Pratt and Whitney tool makers' lathe fully equipped, all gifts from Mr. Julius F. Stone. Also a wireless receiving set given by the late Campbell Chittenden.

In the matter of contributions to astronomical science through original investigation the observatory has a most creditable record. The first work of this kind, undertaken soon after the completion of the establishment, was the measurement of radial velocities in which several novel methods (since generally adopted) were introduced, the then new form of photographic correcting lens designed by Professor James E. Keeler being used for the first time. The complete results of this work, which included observations on thirty-one stars and the making of about a thousand spectrograms, were published in the *Astrophysical Journal* for May, 1905.

In 1900, Professor Lord, on invitation of the Director of the U. S. Naval Observatory, joined the government eclipse expedition at Barnesville, Georgia, the special object being the photography of the "flash spectrum." The results, which were highly successful, appeared in full in the Reports of the Naval Observatory and in full abstract in the *Astrophysical Journal*, volume XIII, number 2. The work done by Professor Lord has been accepted as authoritative everywhere, at home and abroad.

One of the most interesting of the operations of the observatory was the expedition in 1910 to the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of discovering the effect, if any, of the transit of Halley's comet across the disk of the sun upon lines of the solar spectrum. It was thought that these observations might possibly yield some information as to the density of the head of the comet. In this expedition Professor Lord was accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Coddington, and the time occupied was about seven weeks. A considerable amount of apparatus from the observatory was transported to Honolulu and successfully mounted at Haleiwa in ample time for the transit,—weather conditions for several days being such as to give every promise of success. Unfortunately at the vital moment at which the transit occurred the sun was hidden by clouds and nothing was accomplished.

The idea of this expedition originated with Mr. McMillin, who paid all the expenses of the party amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars.

While it is doubtful if the sought-for effect could have been detected even under favorable conditions a negative result would have been of great value and the astronomical world is much indebted to Mr. McMillin for his courage in making the attempt.

Systematic observations of about ninety asteroids have been carried on by E. S. Manson, Jr., associate professor of astronomy, the results of which have been published from time to time in the astronomical journals of both America and

Europe, and he has also published contributions to the mathematical discussion of the solar motion.

No review of the output of the observatory and its staff would be complete without references to the very important part it had in the school of military aeronautics maintained at the University during the recent war. Of this, however, a full account will be found in the second volume of this history, where is told the story of the relation of the University to that great conflict.

One of the most interesting and important of the functions of the observatory is in response to Mr. McMillin's express request in the letter of gift, that the general public might have "an occasional peep at the Milky Way, etc." On two nights each month it is open to the public and when the weather is favorable the attendance is very satisfactory, often counted by hundreds and quite overflowing the capacity of the equipment and personnel. During the twenty-five years of its residence many thousands of interested observers have enjoyed through the generosity of its founder, their first glimpse of the real "glory of the heavens."

NOTE—EMERSON McMILLIN was born in Ewington, a small village in Gallia County, Ohio. One month after the tenth anniversary of his birth he left the one-room, twenty-foot square schoolhouse in which he had received some instruction in the three fundamentals of an education, to go to work in a blast furnace in what is known as the Hanging Rock Iron Region, near Ironton on the Ohio River. For his labor he received twenty-five cents for a day of twelve hours.

In the remaining twelve he found some time for study and two years later he had full charge of engines, boilers, etc., during the "shift" from noon to midnight. At fourteen he became a charcoal burner, earning more money and becoming intensely interested in the chemistry of combustion, although he had not yet seen or heard the word chemistry. At that time charcoal was of prime importance in the reduction of iron ores and the business of furnishing a supply for blast furnaces was important. At the age of sixteen years he had devised, built, and operated an improved charcoal pit and method of burning by which, without additional cost, the quantity produced was increased twenty-five percent and the quality of the product so much enhanced that it took all the prizes offered by the furnace company. During the winter he was a wood chopper, with now and then a day or two in school when work in the

woods was impossible. At seventeen he responded to Lincoln's first call for troops, remaining in the army until the close of the war. During these four years and more he continually carried in his knapsack, in addition to the usual accoutrements of a soldier, three books, one on astronomy, one on geology, and one on chemistry. Astronomical observations were made while standing guard at night; as most of his army service was in the mountains of West Virginia he acquired much practical knowledge of geology. With chemistry he could not do much, but that came later when, after leaving the army, and at the age of twenty-one years, he became the manager of a small gas works, in connection with which he immediately set up a chemical laboratory where he often worked until two o'clock in the morning, returning to his regular duties at seven a. m. This was his introduction to a field of industrial activity in which he soon reached first rank, not only in regard to technical knowledge and skill but as a wise and farsighted financier. In the organization and development of gas, electric, and traction companies, Mr. McMillin has been pre-eminently successful and he has long been recognized as one of the leading figures in the financial world. The love of learning and the extraordinary capacity for work which characterized his early years have continued with him and have made him a man of culture, of refined literary and artistic tastes; a lover and patron of the fine arts; a widely known collector and critic. He is also a philanthropist and has been especially generous in assisting young people who are struggling to get a start in the world.

An intimate friend of Dr. Edward Orton, the first president of the University, who was one of the earliest to recognize the high qualities and to foresee the future of the young Ironton gas-maker, Mr. McMillin has shown his interest in the institution in many ways other than by the gift of the astronomical observatory, and for many years he has made a generous annual donation to the Research Fund of the Ohio Academy of Science which has made possible many important investigations by members of that body.

PART III

PART III

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

1873-1909

CHAPTER I

The Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, popularly known as the Land-grant Act, made the grants of lands and land scrip described therein, for the purpose of establishing in each state which should accept its provisions, "at least one college, where the leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." We have already in the early pages of this work, described the prolonged struggle between the advocates of a liberal construction, and those of a narrow construction, of this grant, and how finally the views of the former prevailed in the organization and direction of the University.

Dr. Norton S. Townshend as President of the State Board of Agriculture had taken a very prominent part in securing the acceptance by the state of the grant. It will be remembered that Governor Tod shortly after its passage, in November, 1862, called a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture to consult with him upon the subject of its acceptance. At this meeting the members expressed their willingness to co-operate with the state officers and legislature "in such measures calculated to promote the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts, including such attention to military tactics as shall comport with the exigency of the times, and

advance the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

At a meeting of said Board January 8, 1863, a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to present to the legislature with reference to the establishment of agricultural colleges.

Doctor Townshend was the leading member of this committee. The memorial was presented and approved by the Board and was signed by Doctor Townshend as president of the Board January 6, 1864. It made a strong plea for the establishment of agricultural colleges, and expressed deep anxiety "that the noble fund now entrusted to the state for the purpose of 'instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts,' should not be misapplied or perverted to any other use."

After the act accepting the grant was passed, Doctor Townshend again took an active part in the long struggle to locate and organize the college to be endowed by it, and led the battle in favor of "one institution centrally located."

When the act of March 22, 1870, providing for the location and organization of the college was passed, Doctor Townshend was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees and led the fight in favor of a purely agricultural and mechanical college and of a course of study narrowed to include only the branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. In one of the numerous discussions of the Board of Trustees, he said: "The system of European colleges of agriculture where they were, in many cases, supported by wealthy men to educate their servants, was not to be applied here." The college should educate our farmers as farmers and our mechanics as mechanics.

Mr. Thos. C. Jones, Doctor Townshend's associate on the State Board of Agriculture, broke away from him, and in the same discussion, declared that "the institutions in Europe, and everywhere, in which agriculture was taught as an art, had been failures. Schools to teach the mechanic arts would be failures in the same way." That the institution "should educate our farmers in every way, by teaching all the sciences

which make an educated man." That "the college was not to teach boys to plow, but to educate them.

At another meeting of the Board of Trustees when the course of instruction to be adopted was under discussion, Doctor Townshend offered the following resolution, whose adoption he urged in a speech of some length: "Resolved, that the course of instruction in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College should embrace not only the sciences that especially pertain to agriculture and the mechanic arts, but whatever practical instruction will make the labor of every industrial class more successful and elevating."

This opened anew the discussion as to the character to be impressed upon the institution about to be established. It was a notable discussion. The Hon. Thos. C. Jones spoke in favor of extending the course of instruction, so as to include all the features of a general and classical education.

Mr. Marvin M. Munson agreed with Doctor Townshend and favored the resolution. The Hon. V. B. Horton, the able and dignified President of the Board of Trustees, spoke in favor of making the system more general. He said "the Board could not exclude the classics if they would, because the law of Congress expressly provides that they shall not be excluded. The institution," in his opinion, "should fill up the whole idea of Congress. It was to educate American citizens—not farmers' servants as in England, nor as mechanics, as in Prussia, but for every kind of life."

Mr. Joseph Sullivant remarked that the Board was already in possession of his views. When the subject was first discussed he had presented a remarkable paper on the subject, and an outline of the course of study afterwards adopted.

He said he was in favor of a broad and liberal foundation. "If we had the means he would teach all that was worth knowing, but as that was not practicable, we must make selection of the branches to be taught, and he would select those first, which seemed best calculated to fit our pupils for the practical duties of life."

The discussion of Doctor Townshend's resolution was continued next day.

Mr. James W. Ross offered a resolution favoring the adoption of the schedule of studies which had formerly been proposed by Mr. Sullivant. This resolution was withdrawn, and Messrs. Horton, Sullivant, Townshend, Jones, and Buchtel were appointed to embody the views of the Board, and after a few minutes submitted a report recommending the adoption of the course of study proposed by Mr. Sullivant, which was adopted with only one dissenting vote. The record does not disclose who it was that cast the one negative vote, but there is good reason to believe that it was Doctor Townshend.

The course of study thus adopted provided for the following:

- 1 Department of Agriculture
- 2 Department of Mechanic Arts
- 3 Mathematics and Physics
- 4 General and Applied Chemistry
- 5 Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy
- 6 Zoology and Veterinary Science
- 7 Botany, Horticulture, Vegetable Physiology, etc.
- 8 English Language and Literature
- 9 Modern and Ancient Languages
- 10 Department of Political Economy and Civil Polity.

It was thought that this action had finally settled the question as to the course of study to be provided for the college. But when, a year later, the Board of Trustees came to decide upon the professors to be elected, the whole subject was opened up again and there was a discussion covering the whole scope of the instruction to be given. A committee which had been appointed to report the professorships to be then filled, made a written report recommending that there be provided in addition to a President, a professor of Agriculture, of Physics and Mechanics, of General and Applied Chemistry, of Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy, of English and Modern Languages and Literature, and of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Doctor Townshend at once moved to amend the report by striking out the provisions for the appointment of professors of English Language and Literature and of Modern and Ancient Languages.

It was a critical period in the history of the University; Doctor Townshend had won over to his views a large number of his associates. The whole question of the character of the institution was to be settled by the adoption or rejection of this resolution. One who was an interested observer of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees at the time says that the fate of the institution hung upon this vote. If Doctor Townshend's motion had prevailed the institution would have been an Agricultural College pure and simple and all hope of making it a great state university would have been abandoned.

The resolution provoked a very earnest and prolonged discussion, and was finally defeated by a vote of eight to seven. Those voting in favor of the resolution were William Sawyer, Warren P. Noble, James W. Ross, Daniel Keller, Marvin M. Munson, John C. Jamison, and Dr. Norton S. Townshend. Those voting against it were Aaron F. Perry, Joseph F. Wright, Joseph Sullivant, Thomas C. Jones, Ralph Leete, Valentine B. Horton, John R. Buchtel, and Henry B. Perkins. The report of the committee was thereupon adopted.

Immediately following this action, Doctor Townshend was by resolution of the Board requested to resign, so that he might be elected professor of Agriculture. The next day Doctor Townshend resigned as a member of the Board of Trustees and was elected to the chair of Agriculture, as the record discloses *nemine contradicente*.

Doctor Townshend's notable record in connection with the acceptance of the grant upon which the University was founded, with the location and organization of the institution which was to receive its benefits, made him the vigorous and unique personality around which the hopes of those who believed in an agricultural college, centered. He was to direct the new education provided for in the Congressional grant, so far as it related to the department of agriculture, and to

organize and develop a course of study which should meet the public needs.

Doctor Townshend had enjoyed a wide and varied experience in public life; he was a pioneer in agricultural education, and was then in the prime of his physical life. His mind had been developed and his judgment matured by constant study and activity in large affairs and in pursuit of high aims. His personality was brusque but attractive, he was a forcible speaker, and was one of the most popular men in the State with the agricultural classes. His training had been scientific, and his bent was toward developing agriculture as a science rather than as an art, or rather the teaching of the branches of science which underlie agriculture as an art, rather than the art of agriculture.

In the memorial of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, favoring the acceptance of the land grant, and the speedy establishment of an agricultural college which was signed and presented by him, he said:

Should it be supposed that all requisite instruction in the various arts of life, can be readily obtained in the shop or on the farm, it may be answered that experience has demonstrated that in regard to education in letters, however valuable home or private instruction may be, it is not the most economical method, neither is it practicable, without public instruction, to make education general or thorough. The same principles are believed to apply to education in the arts, and are so recognized in regard to medicine, arms, and some other callings.

Many of the natural sciences are found to have such intricate relations to agriculture and the mechanic arts, that to insure the highest success, these branches of knowledge must be understood and applied. Capital or labor employed in ignorance and consequent disregard of nature's laws, is thrown away; the loss is sustained not only by the individual, but there is a corresponding loss to the State. The necessity of bringing a better knowledge of many of the natural sciences to the aid of agriculture has become painfully apparent.

It is an indisputable fact that the fertility of the soil of our State is diminishing under the system, or want of system, pursued. The average production per acre of all our principal crops has lessened for several years.

Dr. Edward Orton in a tribute paid to Doctor Townshend at the time of the latter's death, said:

I am inclined to think that the most important single line of service which he [Doctor Townshend] has rendered has been in connection with the transformation of the art of agriculture into the science of agriculture. . . .

It was to effecting the beginning of this transformation in this country, and especially in this State, *pro virili*, that a very important section of Doctor Townshend's activities was devoted.

With this training and experience, with the matured judgment derived therefrom, and with the views herein given, Doctor Townshend began his work as professor of Agriculture and head of the department of that name. Before his election as professor of Agriculture, the Board of Trustees had placed the farm purchased as a site for the college under the control of Mr. Wm. B. McClung, one of its members, as manager and superintendent, and had appropriated the sum of \$8,000 to be expended in the purchase of live stock, farm implements, seeds, repairs of houses, building a grain barn, labor, etc. Manufacturers of the State had shown their interest by donations—Aultman, Miller & Co. of Akron, Ohio, had given a combined reaper and mower; The Moline Plow Company of Quincy, Ill., had sent a sulky walking plow, and W. A. Nixon of Alliance, Ohio, had sent a double-shovel plow. Provision was made for the acquisition of the best breeds of cattle and sheep. The Board of Trustees had also by resolution required the superintendent of the farm, "to make systematic experiments in the different kinds of grain raised thereon—ascertaining the actual and comparative cost of growing an acre or bushel of wheat, corn, oats, etc.; also the cost of producing a pound of beef, pork, or other meats, the annual increase in the weight of young stock; the cost of raising or growing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., in a good farmer or husbandmanlike manner, taking into account the value of pasture, hay, grain, corn, etc., for same; also how much beef or pork a hundred pounds of raw corn would produce, how much a hundred pounds of cooked corn would produce in same animal or animals, how much would be gained by grinding same before feeding, etc., etc.; to keep a careful and exact record of all these experiments, and report the

same; . . . to keep a specific expense account with the different kinds of crops, stock, etc. . . . Also to test the comparative value or merits of the different breeds of sheep, hogs, etc. . . . and report the same."

Such action prefigured the Agricultural Experiment Station, and the duties prescribed thereby were devolved on Doctor Townshend as professor of Agriculture. In the first announcement of the college printed with the Third Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, beginning at page 45, it was stated that the subject of botany had been temporarily assigned to the professor of Agriculture, and that the subject of practical agriculture "is treated by the professor in this department in a series of lectures, which are fixed at such hours that all of the students of the institution have an opportunity to attend," and that "it is believed that many practical farmers, especially of the younger class, who are unable to enter upon an extended course of study would find it greatly to their profit to spend a term, if no more, in the college, in attendance upon this and other courses of lectures."

In the same announcement the course of study in Agriculture was given as follows:

FIRST YEAR. *First Term*.—Agriculture, its purpose, scope, and history; the Farm and Its Arrangements; Soils, their composition and adaptations.

Second Term.—Field Crops, Tillage, Fertilizers, Pastures, and Meadows.

Third Term.—Draining, Irrigation, Roads, Buildings, Farm Hedges, and Forests.

SECOND YEAR. *First Term*.—Fruit Growing.

Second Term.—The Dairy and its Products.

Third Term.—Wool and Sheep Husbandry.

THIRD YEAR. *First Term*.—Domestic Animals, their anatomy, physiology, and general management.

Second Term.—Diseases of Animals, medical and surgical treatment.

Third Term.—Pests of the Farm, Markets and Transportation, and Financial Results of Agriculture.

The requirements for admission to the course were a good common-school education, including the elements of algebra.

The college was opened in September, 1873, and between thirty and forty students presented themselves, of whom twenty-five were admitted, as reported by President Orton. Twenty were rejected on examination as deficient in the necessary preliminary attainments.

The act of 1870 providing for the location and organization of the college, prescribed no qualifications for students seeking admission to its courses. It merely provided that the college should "be open to all persons over fourteen years of age, subject to such rules and regulations and limitations, as to numbers from the several counties of the State, as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees."

The faculty assumed the power to prescribe the educational and other qualifications for admission, and afterwards assumed and exercised and still exercise the power to increase the age limit beyond fourteen years, although the law is unchanged.

Doctor Orton in his first report discussed the terms of admission which had been adopted, and said:

The Trustees and faculty have felt from the first that however desirable mature and well trained students may be, good faith forbade us to make any demands in the way of preparation which students coming from the common schools of the State could not meet. The terms of admission have therefore been gauged by this standard, and a competent knowledge of the common-school branches is all that is required to obtain entrance to the institution. The single addition of the elements of algebra is made to these terms it is true, but in point of fact it is very rare that students that have acquired a good knowledge of the common branches have not also gained sufficient knowledge of this subject.

A competent knowledge of the common branches we have generally considered as that which would entitle its possessor to a certificate of good grade to teach a district school.

It would be, in our judgment, a gross perversion of our funds to use them in any way in teaching the elementary branches. For this work public provision of the amplest kind has already been made.

He also said:

I am well aware that by dispensing with entrance examinations, or by lowering the standard of admission, we could increase the number of our students very promptly and very largely. While I recognize

the desirability of larger numbers, I am still very clear that it would militate against the best interests of the college and of the cause of education in the State, to gain this increase in the way suggested. To open the doors of a college or university to crude and undisciplined youth, too ignorant often to appreciate their ignorance, and to invest them with the rights and prerogatives of college students, seems to me unnecessary, inexpedient, and indefensible.

Doctor Orton firmly believed that the education to be provided by the land grant of 1862 was a collegiate education, and in this he was supported by the Faculty and Board of Trustees, and by the highest educational authorities of the country.

A competent knowledge of the common branches and of the elements of algebra now seems a very low standard of admission, but even such a low standard was too high for the average farm boy whose parents wished to have him instructed in the elements of agriculture. In fact, the condition of the country schools was such that a very small percentage of their pupils ever got beyond a superficial knowledge of the common branches, and fewer still could obtain a certificate of good grade to teach a district school, although only a competent knowledge of the common branches was required for such certificate. In a large majority of the counties of the State no examination in studies beyond the common branches was required of those seeking such certificates. These facts should be kept in mind in accounting for the slow growth of the department of agriculture.

Of the twenty-five students admitted when the college opened, of the thirty-seven present at the winter term and of the fifty in attendance during the first year we cannot tell from the reports how many were in the department of agriculture, but that there were some is inferred from Doctor Townshend's first report as professor of Agriculture, in which he says:

Lectures, or lessons, on the Principles of Agriculture have been given three times a week during the entire year. The subjects treated were Soils, their composition and adaptations, Tillage, Fertilizers, Field Crops, Pastures and Meadows, Draining, Irrigation, Road Making, Fences, Hedges, Rural Architecture, and Farm Implements and

Machinery. As far as possible these topics were illustrated on the college farm.

He also says:

A class in Botany was formed at the beginning of the third term and had daily recitations and demonstrations in vegetable anatomy and physiology. When the spring opened, systematic Botany was commenced, and continued to the end of the year.

The next year, that ended November 15, 1875, the number of students in attendance in the college was ninety-nine.

The printed reports do not show how many students there were in the department of Agriculture, but do show that those in attendance devoted the entire year to the study of domestic animals, and the diseases to which they are subject. Also that experiments were made with manures on different quantities and kinds of seed, and also in underdraining.

This year President Orton in his report to the Board of Trustees declared that "the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College is a scientific school, liberal in its character and practical in its aims," and supported this declaration by quoting from a recent report of the United States Commissioner of Education.

In the announcement for the coming year it was stated that the several departments had been divided into three schools, termed respectively:

I. The School of Exact Sciences, embracing Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Physics, Mechanics, and Chemistry.

II. The School of Natural History, embracing Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Agriculture.

III. The School of Letters and Philosophy, embracing the English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, Latin Language and Literature, Greek Language and Literature, Political Economy, and Civil Polity.

Four years' courses were provided in each of the three schools, including a two years' course applicable to all of them, and three degrees were offered, viz., Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Science (B.S.), and Civil Engineer (C.E.). Certificates were offered for work done in the several departments.

In addition to the course in agriculture heretofore mentioned, a special course of three years was provided, including

the two years' course before prescribed, and supplementing such course in a practical manner so as to adapt it to the demands of the particular calling of the agriculturist. Such course was as follows:

FIRST YEAR. *First Term*—Human Physiology, English Language, Algebra.

Second Term—Physical Geography, Structural Botany, English Language, Geometry.

Third Term—Physical Geography, Systematic Botany, Algebra.

SECOND YEAR. *First Term*—Physics, Chemistry, Zoology.

Second Term—Physics, Chemistry, Geometry.

Third Term—Physics, Chemistry, Plane Trigonometry. History throughout the year.

THIRD YEAR. *First Term*—Zoology, Agricultural Chemistry, Practical Agriculture.

Second Term—Diseases of Animals, their Medical and Surgical Treatment, Agricultural Chemistry, Practical Chemistry.

Third Term—Diseases of Animals, their Medical and Surgical Treatment, Geology as related to Agriculture, Practical Engineering.

This course agreed for two years with the prescribed course which had been heretofore given, and the third year supplemented such course, so as to adapt it to the supposed demands of this particular calling and it was stated in explanation of the courses prescribed in Agriculture:

The college recognizes its obligations imposed in the terms of the grant to which it owes its existence—to the great industrial interest of agriculture. This obligation it has aimed to meet, in the establishment of departments for thorough training in those branches of science upon which agriculture depends, and also in fixing its standard of admission so that students may enter its college classes from the common schools.

To the question what education it proposes to furnish to the farmer, it may be answered that such a course as would secure the degree of Bachelor of Science from the college could be made to include all of the branches which in reality constitute agriculture, and as far as theoretical instruction goes could scarcely be improved in its adaptation to the necessities of the American farmer.

But this course requires for its completion six years from the common school, and there is good reason to fear that a young man who has been withdrawn six years from the farm will scarcely return to it again. For the training then, of the most of those who intend to devote themselves to practical agriculture, a scheme requiring less time must be found. In accordance with this view, a three years' course has been established, and is hereby submitted which, it is believed, combines the

general and the special as fairly as may be, and which offers to the farmer as much as it is possible to comprise in three years of study.

There were during the year 1875, ninety-nine students in attendance at the college, but no report gives the number in the distinctively agricultural classes. It is evident, however, that the college was encountering widespread opposition, and especially from the farmers of the State. The Board of Trustees in its annual report speaks of this opposition, and of a prevailing "misconception as to the scope and aim" of the college.

Dr. Edward Orton in his third annual report had proposed a change in the name of the college and such action had increased the opposition of the farmers.¹

Under such conditions it is not strange that the agricultural classes were smaller. Doctor Townshend, overburdened as he was with the teaching of all the branches included in the agricultural courses, including botany, agricultural chemistry, practical agriculture, diseases of animals, etc., and the care and direction of the form of experiments prescribed, the keeping of the records of such experiments and the farm accounts, had failed to perform all such duties to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees, and at its meeting, July 27, 1876, it passed resolutions declaring that "there had been unreasonable delay in planting, sowing, and cultivating and gathering the crops on the college farm." and *ordered* that thereafter the professor of Agriculture should be charged with the duty of seeing that all the things heretofore required of him should be done promptly and in good season.

That year, as appears from the report of Doctor Townshend, as Farm Superintendent, there were grown on the farm forty acres of corn, thirty-two acres of wheat, seventeen acres of oats, and fifty-seven acres of hay. Besides this, much

¹Doctor Orton did not offer a substitute for the name. He said: "If with our present organization our present name is retained, we shall slowly educate the people of the state to understand what such a name can appropriately cover and the result may be entirely satisfactory; but if a shorter and less misleading designation should be adopted we shall, perhaps, reap some immediate advantage."—ED.

work had been done on the grounds, and experiments had been carried on to determine the relative value of heavy and light seeding of wheat; to determine which of four different varieties of oats would prove most productive, and the relative value of manures and fertilizers. (These experiments were failures, because of unpropitious weather.). It would seem from the foregoing that it was too much to expect that any one man should perform all the labor devolved on Doctor Townshend in a perfectly satisfactory manner. But the truth remained that under Doctor Townshend's administration the department of Agriculture was not succeeding, and that the farm as an object lesson to practical farmers was a still greater disappointment. He was a splendid teacher of some of the branches of science which underlie the art of agriculture, especially of botany, of diseases of animals, and their medical and surgical treatment. In the teaching of agriculture, he imparted "hundreds of facts, and scores of empirical laws which he had learned from his father, a sagacious and successful farmer, and which had been evolved from the experience of centuries and handed down from one generation to another." He was thoroughly impressed by the fact that a knowledge of the sciences which underlie agriculture as an art was essential to its successful practice and broader development. But he lacked the initiative and organizing faculties which were necessary to develop his theories and to adapt and apply them to then existing conditions. While a loyal member of the college faculty, and devoted to its interests, his natural sympathies were with those of the farming class, who constantly complained that their interests had been made secondary in the organization of the college and in the scope and aim of its work.

He really dominated the Agricultural department, and was responsible for its success or failure, and was strong enough to have his way, even against the Board of Trustees.

In the report of the Board of Trustees for the year ending November 15, 1876, and the report of the President, Doctor Orton, no special mention is made of the department

of Agriculture. Doctor Orton renewed his recommendation that the name of the institution be changed, arguing that the name "Agricultural and Mechanical College," and especially as it was commonly abbreviated to Agricultural College, was a "misnomer" and "imposed on the college a slower rate of progress than it might otherwise enjoy."

He reported the number of students enrolled as one hundred and twenty. The number of agricultural students is not given. Doctor Townshend in making report as professor of Agriculture and as teacher of agriculture, veterinary medicine, and botany, does not give the number, but says that "structural botany" was commenced at the fall term, 1876, by twenty-five students, "who found in this branch their introduction to scientific studies." He details the work done by students of the class in agriculture, but does not state the numbers in such class. The class in Structural Botany probably included students in all the schools of the college. It appears from this and former reports that the institution was developing largely along purely scientific lines, with little interest in purely agricultural studies, and seemed to confirm the statement made by Doctor Orton in a former report and above quoted, that the college was "a scientific school, liberal in its character and practical in its aims." In the then state of feeling among the farmers of the State, who had from the first claimed the institution as peculiarly their own, this declaration, coupled with the repeated objections to the name "Agricultural and Mechanical College," and recommendations that it be changed, increased the opposition to the college among the farmers, and arrayed the agricultural press against the institution, the President, Doctor Orton, and the Board of Trustees.

It is not at all certain that Doctor Townshend was averse to making the institution a purely scientific school, with incidental practical application of the sciences relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. As pointed out by Doctor Orton in the memorial address before referred to, his training had been mainly scientific, and the bent of his mind was

in that direction. He had in fact argued that knowledge of the sciences underlying agriculture was all important in its practice as an art. His teaching in the college was mainly in the direction of leading his students along lines of scientific inquiry, and he actually gave little attention to the mere manual work of the farm.

But he was, after all, the one person in the college, to which the agricultural classes of the State still clung, in the hope of seeing an institution developed so as to meet their needs.

The year 1877 witnessed a remarkable growth in the number of students in the college. There were 251 students in attendance, a gain of 109, or seventy-seven percent over the number reported in the catalogue of the preceding year, which was caused partly by dropping algebra from the entrance requirements, on the order of the Board of Trustees.²

Of this number, Doctor Townshend reports that a class of *six* made study of the principles of agriculture during the entire year, and that a class of *four* studied veterinary medicine during the same period. It is probable that the *four* in veterinary medicine were included in the *six* taking the principles of Agriculture. He also significantly reported a class of *forty-one* in Structural Botany.

The inventory of stock had decreased from \$1,812 in 1876 to \$1,550 in 1877, and that of implements and tools had increased from \$994.50 to \$1,095.25 during the same period. The amount paid for student labor during the year was \$459.69.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held March 6, 1877, the members visited the farm and after inspecting it, declared by resolution that its "management had been very unsatisfactory and required a radical change," and the professor of

²The faculty was unanimously opposed to this action. About twenty students came in because of it, who would otherwise have been excluded. They were mostly from the city of Columbus and vicinity, were immature and unable to maintain a standing. Doctor Orton strongly urged the restoration of algebra as a requirement for admission in his report to the Trustees, November 15, 1877.—ED.

Agriculture, who was its superintendent, was earnestly requested to give the matter "his careful, prompt, and vigorous attention." On the same day the Board of Trustees also made an order providing "for renting small portions of the land to students who may desire to cultivate the same on their own account." The next day Charles E. Thorne was appointed foreman of the farm at a compensation of \$420 per annum, the use of the farm house and the summer pasturage and hay in winter for a cow. He was to manage and work the farm to the best advantage and control the hands thereon, receiving his instructions and advice from the professor of Agriculture. Mr. Thorne had grown up on a farm in Greene County, Ohio, and had entered the sophomore class at the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, but contracted malaria and returned home at the close of its first term. After a year he had recovered his health and entered Antioch College, selecting his course with a view of preparing himself for teaching agriculture. While there he studied geology, under Professor Orton. After a few terms at Antioch, he abandoned his plans and returned to the farm of his nativity. In 1875 and 1876, owing to bad weather, his crops failed, and he visited Doctor Townshend to consult with him as to the possibility of returning to his original plan of qualifying himself to teach the subject of Agriculture, which resulted in his acceptance of the foremanship of the college farm. He had been recommended for the place by Doctor Orton, his old preceptor in geology at Antioch, and by Alexander Waddell, a friend of his father, who was then a member of the Board of Trustees. He hoped to find opportunity in connection with the management of the farm to fit himself for his chosen work.

Mr. Thorne entered upon his duties as farm foreman April 1, 1877, and in a letter dated Wooster, May 1, 1911, he says:

I found the farm very inadequately equipped with buildings, teams, and implements, practically undrained, and with no working capital, except as Doctor Townshend provided it from his private funds. The live stock of the farm consisted of five horses, two of them a worn-

out team transferred from another institution, as many cows, and a few steers and calves.

I found that Doctor Townshend had been expected to so manage the farm as to make its income not only pay for its improvement but also to furnish funds for experimental research, he having been generously permitted to devote its surplus revenues to these purposes. In addition to this he was also expected to teach the applications of science to agriculture in the various fields of agricultural chemistry, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture, and veterinary medicine. [Mr. Thorne might have added botany, veterinary anatomy and surgery, and vegetable physiology.] Apparently he did not have enough business to occupy his time, for on the minutes of the Board of Trustees, is found the following resolution adopted March 6, 1877.³

Mr. Thorne goes on to say, in above mentioned letter:

It was a day of crude conditions in the teaching of agriculture. The other members of the faculty had been trained under the traditional classical system, and Latin and Greek still constituted, in their minds, the keystone of the educational arch. Doctor Townshend's technical preparation for his work had been in the Medical College. There existed in all the world but two institutions organized for research in agriculture—the private experiment station at Rothamsted, and the German Station at Moecken—and these were still in the infancy of their work. It is true the Michigan Agricultural College had begun its work, but it also was still groping its way through an unexplored wilderness, so far as pedagogical methods were concerned. At the Michigan College, however, the one object in view, to the attainment of which all the energies of the institution were bent, was the establishment of a practicable system of education in agriculture. At our institution Doctor Townshend alone and single-handed, was expected to accomplish this work, leaving the other members of the faculty to follow the traditional lines of their work.

The new arrangement, intended to secure better management of the farm and agricultural department was not satisfactory, and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held November 21, 1877, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That to allow the professor of Agriculture to devote his time to the proper duties of his department, he be relieved from all services in the management of the farm and the keeping of accounts and all other matters in relation to the same, except the supervision of farm experiments, and that the farm be conducted by Mr. Thorne (now employed as foreman on the farm), subject to the direction of the committee on farm management, and Executive Committee.

³The substance of the resolution is given on page 452 ante.

At the same meeting Mr. Thorne was appointed farm manager, and was to act under the general direction, not of Doctor Townshend, but of committees of the Board of Trustees.

Both the Trustees and the faculty were aware that, so far, the department of Agriculture had not met public expectation, nor the approval of the farmers. The dissatisfaction of the latter was widespread, as was evidenced by hostile criticism and denunciation in the agricultural press. This state of feeling had led to the radical action above detailed. It also led to a recommendation by Doctor Orton and the faculty for courses of lectures on the subjects of Agriculture, Veterinary Zoology, and Veterinary Medicine, and on Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Meteorology, and Geology, as they are related to Agriculture, and on Land Surveying and Farm Accounts. Such lectures to be open to young men of not less than eighteen years of age. These lectures were to be delivered during the ten weeks of the winter term, no entrance examination being required.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees November 22, 1877, the foregoing scheme was approved, and it was provided that the lectures should be given by Professors Townshend, Tuttle, Orton, Mendenhall, and McFarland.

Those entering the class were to be subject to college regulations, and were to pay \$5.00 as an incidental fee. There was the further condition prescribed, that the establishment of the course should depend on thirty students being found ready to undertake it. Provision was made for advertising the course.

At the same meeting, to further promote the interests of agriculture, the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated to pay for drainage, farm buildings, and other improvements on the farm that might be made by the Executive Committee.

The course above mentioned was extensively advertised, but met with such little favor that only seven students appeared ready to take the course, and it was decided by the

faculty that it would not be right to devote the necessary time and effort for lectures to so small a number.

President Orton in his Sixth Annual Report to the Board of Trustees states that "many prominent agriculturists interested themselves in the scheme and urged the renewal of the offer in a modified shape" and that "in accordance with these suggestions and with the permission of the Board, the faculty had again arranged a scheme of lectures, and offered the same to the farmers of the State." The time of the course was reduced to four weeks, and Thursday, January 9, 1879, was fixed for the opening. The course was made contingent upon the application of thirty students by or before December 9, 1878, and up to the date of his report, November 6, 1878, that number had not been reached.

In the annual report for year ending November 15, 1878, is given for the first time the number of students in the agricultural courses. Doctor Townshend in his report for this period states that there were ten first-year, and eight second-year students in the agricultural courses. Doctor Townshend also reports concerning certain experiments made by Mr. Thorne, to determine the relative value of corn for fattening, in the cooked, ground, and raw states, and expressed high appreciation of Mr. Thorne's intelligence in making and recording such experiments.

On the first day of May, 1878, the General Assembly passed an act reorganizing the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, providing for a board of seven trustees, instead of the cumbersome board of twenty-one trustees which had immediately preceded it, and changing its name to The Ohio State University. The change of name intensified the opposition of the farmers of the State to the institution, and was treated by the agricultural press as a practical abandonment of the idea of an institution whose leading object should be to teach the branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Doctor Orton, the President of the College, was blamed for it. As stated in former pages of this work he had no direct connection with the legislation making the change

and was not consulted about it. But in his reports to the Board of Trustees he had recommended a change in the name of the institution and the farming public could not and would not relieve him from blame.

The growth of the institution had been along literary and scientific lines, and while some of the sciences underlying agriculture as an art were taught, they were not taught with the distinctive view to their applications to agriculture. Since the college opened, two new chairs had been provided, that of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, and that of Political Economy and Civil Polity had been abolished and in its stead was established a department of Mining and Metallurgy. An assistant in Modern Languages had been appointed, and an instructor in Freehand and Mechanical Drawing had been provided. But there had been no additions to the teaching force in the department of Agriculture.

CHAPTER II

During the year ending November 15, 1878, only eighteen were enrolled in the agricultural classes.

The income of the institution was practically exhausted in caring for the departments already created, and there seemed to be no present hope of any further development of the agricultural side of the institution. The legislature was doubtless influenced by the wide distrust of the farmers, and had refused to take any steps toward increasing the income of the institution. It had even refused to appropriate money to pay the expenses of the Trustees.

The college farm was in poor condition. It was inadequately supplied with machinery and tools, and its live stock was of poor quality.

Under these conditions it is not strange that the widespread dissatisfaction among the farmers of the state continued to increase. About this time there arose an outcry because there were no chapel or religious services held in the institution, and Judge T. C. Jones, a former Trustee, publicly stated that "the college had got as far as possible away from God and agriculture."

The new Board of Trustees, to some extent, at least, realized the situation and in its first report to the governor recommended appropriations by the legislature of \$5,000 for a greenhouse for the botanical department, which Doctor Townshend had urged, and \$5,000 for farm improvements and stock. It also passed a resolution directing the faculty to arrange and provide for a course of lectures on agriculture to be delivered in the University, beginning January 1, 1879, and to continue one month, for which the charge should be five dollars, to pay necessary expenses. The fee was afterwards remitted.

It is curious to note that at the same meeting an order was made directing "that Mr. Thorne, Farm Superintendent,

charge Professor Townshend twelve and one-half cents per month for pasturage of sheep on the college farm. This incident standing alone on the record without explanation casts an imputation on Doctor Townshend which C. E. Thorne, who was then farm manager, happily dispels. He says in a letter dated May 6, 1911: "The charge against Doctor Townshend for sheep pasture was made at his request. His farm at Avon had been overstocked and he brought a part of his flock of sheep to Columbus to sell, and turned them on the farm pasture for a short time. In order that there might be no question about the matter, he and I agreed to refer the amount to be charged to the Board of Trustees."

At the same meeting the Board of Trustees made an appropriation of \$125 for a pathological cabinet and charts for illustration in veterinary instruction "to be made in lieu of a former appropriation in 1876 for Professor Townshend's department and never used."

In February, 1879, President Orton and the Board of Trustees invited the members of the finance committees of the legislature to go with them on a visit to the Industrial University of Illinois (now the University of Illinois) at Champaign in that state, which so impressed the Hon. Ross J. Alexander, chairman of the finance committee of the House, that he introduced and had passed the first important appropriations made by the state for the support and development of the University.

Among these appropriations were \$3,000 for stock and farm improvements, and \$1,500 for river improvement.

The appropriation for river improvement was all expended in purchasing a tract of land lying near the old river bed at a cost of \$607, and in building a dam at the head of the purchase. The dam cost \$934.80 more than the balance of such appropriation which was paid out of the appropriation for "stock and farm improvement." The balance of the last named appropriation was expended in purchasing a small herd of pure bred Jersey cattle at a cost of \$958.50, for High Street improvement, \$122.54, and for fruit trees, etc., \$414.46, leav-

ing a balance November 15, 1879, of \$604.70. These expenditures were made under direction of the farm committee of the Board of Trustees.

For the year ending November 15, 1879, Doctor Townshend reported a class of eight students in the principles of agriculture and a class of three students in veterinary science.

He also reported that the free course of lectures beginning January 9, 1879, had been a decided success, that over one hundred farmers were in attendance, and that at the close of the course those in attendance united in a request for their continuance. The success of these lectures so far as the attendance is concerned had been greatly aided by, and was mainly due to the organized activity of the State Grange.

Mr. Thorne, whose title had been changed to Farm Manager, made his report to the farm committee of the Board of Trustees, a clear and satisfactory report, detailing the construction of a number of drains, the planting of an orchard, and its protection by a wind-brake of Norway spruce. He also reported additions to the inventory of live stock \$471.15, to inventory of farm implements \$306.41 and expenditures for experimental work, \$110.88, all of which were paid for out of surplus from farming operations, and \$500 allowed him from University funds.

The Board of Trustees it seems had taken under its own immediate control the entire farm operations, even the direction of Mr. Thorne in his work as farm manager, who it appears only consulted Doctor Townshend with reference to the experimental work. It had become dissatisfied with Doctor Townshend as the head of the department of agriculture, and thought that he should retire and give place to a younger and more energetic man. The farm management, when he was in charge, was claimed to be so inefficient as to be almost grotesque, and the experiments he personally conducted were of little practical value. His knowledge of practical agriculture was largely empirical, and he had no facility in collecting and using illustrative material. Appropriations made for equipment of his department of instruction were left unexpended.

It will be remembered that from 1876 to 1878, an appropriation of \$125 made for his department was left unused, and in the latter year was reappropriated for a pathological cabinet and charts for illustration in veterinary instruction.

At a later date, 1884, he made a trip to Europe and at his request the sum of \$300 was placed in his hands, with which to purchase such articles abroad as might be valuable as illustrative material for his department. He returned from the trip bringing back with him the entire sum, unexpended. After his return, one day passing along Gay Street in Columbus, he saw a very fine buffalo head in a shop window and purchased it for \$25. He afterwards made some other purchases from the fund and turned the balance \$127.50 back into the treasury. He could use the material at hand, but seemed unable to add to it. In teaching botany, the science which most interested him, he found the woods northeast of the main building sufficient for his needs as a laboratory, and was insistent in preserving it in its wild state. It was cumbered with fallen trees and limbs, and with a dense and tangled undergrowth, and when it was proposed to remove the dead and fallen timber, so as to make it more sightly, he objected so strenuously that the project was abandoned. He was trained in a medical college and his ideas and methods of instruction were gained from this experience. He taught by lectures, illustrated by his personal practical experience on his father's farm. His knowledge of agriculture was unclassified, and there were few text books on the subject. As was said by Dr. Edward Orton, in the beautiful tribute paid to him at the time of his death, "brought up in Central England, where the art of agriculture had reached its highest development, imbued to the full with the charm of rural life, he learned from his father, a sagacious and successful farmer on a large scale, hundreds of facts and scores of empirical laws which had been evolved from the experience of centuries, and handed down from one generation to another." These facts and these empirical laws formed the basis of his practical teaching of agriculture. They were detailed to the students,

and to the farmers wherever he went in the state, in a manner so attractive that he gained and held the interest and affection of all. He saw with clearer vision, perhaps, than most men of his time, as Doctor Orton has well said, "that all nature is intelligible, that all her operations go on under laws which we are able to investigate and the knowledge of which, when discovered, will give us great and manifold advantages in life." Exalted by this vision, imbued with these ideas, like other men of his day, he seemed groping in the dark for a pedagogical system under which the sciences underlying the art of agriculture should be imparted so as to be successfully applied.

Mr. Charles E. Thorne who was farm manager for a time as before stated, and now (1911) the director of the successful Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, in a recent letter says:

Doctor Townshend, Professor Morrow of Illinois, Professor Roberts of Cornell, and Professor Manly Miles of Michigan, were men who had been drawn into the work of agricultural education at a time when it was an uncharted sea. Doctor Townshend's experience as a teacher had been very limited, and his ideals of teaching had been those of a medical college. He was a generation in advance of the farmers' institute lecturer, or the extension school lecturer of today. It fell to his lot, as to that of Roberts, Morrow, and others, to lead the way through an unexplored wilderness, and if they groped blindly and made a multitude of mistakes as they did—what wonder! Chemistry, Geology, Botany, and Zoology are the oldest of the natural sciences, and Norton, Orton, and Tuttle had the advantage of teaching sciences which were already reduced to pedagogical form. This, of course, was equally true of Botany, but Botany was only one of the many branches of science which Doctor Townshend was expected to teach. . . . Doctor Townshend was not the great teacher that the other men were, for one reason, he had begun late in life, . . . but he had a far more difficult task. . . . He was already 60 years old when he began his work at the O. A. & M. C., and at that age men are not usually expected to change their habits of thought easily.

The members of the Board of Trustees who had become convinced that Doctor Townshend should retire as professor of Agriculture and give place to some one else, were all new men. None of them had served on former boards of trustees

of the college or University, and they did not know the hold Doctor Townshend had on the people of the state, and especially the farmers, when they decided to ask for his resignation. A committee was appointed to undertake the delicate task of proposing to him such action, and the result made it desirable that no record should be made of it.

Long afterwards, when it was decided to suggest to Doctor Townshend that he retire and take the position of emeritus professor of Agriculture, so as to permit a younger man to take the active work of the chair, a member of the board related what occurred. He said that when the committee waited upon him with the portentous suggestion that he resign and give place to a younger man, he brusquely told them "to go back and attend to their proper duties or he would have them removed," and, added the member, "he could have done it."

It may be added, that after this incident no further attempts were made to disturb Doctor Townshend as the head of the department of agriculture, until his voluntary retirement as professor emeritus in 1891.

In his report for the year ending November 15, 1879, Doctor Townshend had modestly said that one of Auzoux's models of a horse would be of great service "in teaching veterinary science," and it seems, he went ahead and purchased with his own funds a model of a horse's foot, for the sum of \$26.85, which sum was ordered repaid to him January 8, 1880.

On February 25, 1880, Mr. Jamison, one of the trustees, was authorized to draw an order on the treasurer for \$400 to pay Mr. C. E. Thorne for money expended in improvements and repairs expended upon the University farm.

It would seem from this action that there was some ground for the complaint that the department of Agriculture was not receiving its fair share of the income from the land-grant endowment.

The legislature at its session in January, 1880, had appropriated the sum of \$1,500 for farm improvement and stock and placed it under the control of the farm committee, and

on June 17, of the same year, the Board of Trustees appropriated from the income of the endowment fund the sum of \$1,000 for models for the department of Agriculture.

Also at the same meeting of the Board of Trustees Doctor Townshend was "given the privilege of visiting various institutions in the United States and Canada where instruction in agriculture is given," and an appropriation of \$50 was made towards paying the expenses of such visits. At the same meeting Mr. C. E. Thorne presented his resignation to take effect April 1, 1881, unless his salary could be increased to \$1,000. The Board of Trustees declined to accede to the terms proposed, and accepted the resignation to take effect April 1, 1881, and Doctor Townshend was reinstated as farm superintendent, in connection with his duties as professor of Agriculture. Immediately following this action by the Board of Trustees, its President, the Hon. Stephen Johnston, June 24, 1880, addressed an open letter to Doctor Townshend in which he said:

The Trustees of the University, after mature consideration of the subject, on yesterday determined to restore you to the entire control and supervision of the agricultural department of farm management, including especially experimental tests upon the grounds connected with the University so well adapted to that purpose. I am authorized by the Board of Trustees, with great unanimity, to say that in thus restoring you to this responsible position it is the earnest wish of the Board that the department of Agriculture in the Ohio State University be upheld and pushed so as to reach the highest point for teaching scientific agriculture to which the subject and means within your reach shall be attainable.

At your request the Board has made an appropriation to aid you in your traveling expenses to enable you to examine other institutions and to meet other men connected with scientific agriculture, in order to qualify you more especially for this work.

You are also aware that the Trustees have just made an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purchase of a model of a horse for use in your department, to enable you to teach veterinary surgery and medicine with greater facility.

Be assured that the Trustees recognize the determination of the farmers of Ohio to demand that your department shall be brought up abreast with the other departments of science and learning now so well carried on in the University.

If by adoption of this resolution of the Board the additional duties imposed should make it proper, to relieve you from teaching botany, proper (not economic), in order to give your undivided time and energies to the department especially confided to your care, the Trustees are ready and anxious to afford you every facility to enable you to bring up your department to the highest point of usefulness contemplated in the establishment of the college.

In a subsequent letter of Trustee Johnston to Doctor Townshend, he said:

I have just read with pleasure a communication written by you, published in the Ohio State Journal of the 1st instant, giving an account of a meeting of professors of Agriculture representing several colleges of the Western States at the Illinois Industrial University on the 22d, 23d, and 24th ultimo. The subjects discussed at this meeting, as given by you in the article published, impress me with the importance of more thorough and systematic work in the agricultural department of which you are the head.

I am fully aware that in thus calling on you for detailed plans and suggestions to be submitted to the Trustees, that the subject will require much consideration, careful study, and patient investigation; but the time has come, in my opinion, when a thorough policy and systematic experimental tests, in connection with your department, and the farm under your control, must be adopted, and to be successful must, at all times, challenge criticism from intelligent farmers of Ohio and elsewhere, as to its management.

The open letter above quoted and the publication of the subsequent letter in the report of the Board of Trustees were doubtless caused by the severe criticism of the Board of Trustees, the President, and faculty appearing in the agricultural press of the state, and by the activity of the Grange in awakening the interest of the farmers in agricultural education.

The article in the Ohio State Journal to which Mr. Johnston alluded in one of the letters quoted merely gave an account of a meeting of several professors of Agriculture at the Industrial University of Illinois, the subjects discussed by them, and the agricultural experiments considered.

The subjects discussed were reported to be:

First.—Course of study—1. Preliminary education; 2. Studies related to agriculture and their order; 3. Long or short courses; 4. Modes of teaching.

Second.—Management of agricultural departments—1. Students' labor, how far desirable and how paid; 2. Means of illustration.

Third.—Experimental forms and work—1. Matters requiring experimental tests; 2. Possibility of concert of action in this work.

Fourth.—Outside work—1. By lectures to farmers; 2. By county agricultural institutes; 3. By the press.

And the following were reported to be some of the subjects for experimental tests which were considered:

Wool growing, to determine the breeds of sheep best adapted to various situations, so that the wool production of the country may become equal to the consumption; Sugar, can it be profitably manufactured at the north, and how? Fences, when the rails and fence boards are all rotten, what next? Timber, which are the best trees to plant? Grains, the best varieties, modes and times of sowing and harvesting; Grasses the best varieties for all sorts of situations; Seeds, of all kinds, and how to test their purity and power of germination; Root crops, can they be grown with profit? Rotation of crops, how managed in connection with manuring to maintain the fertility of soils; Horses, cattle, swine, what are the best varieties for special purposes and localities? Implements, the best forms and the best material; Farm machinery, the best forms for all conditions; Motors, human and animal muscle, wind, water, and steam, and when should each be employed; Plowing, by various implements and methods and for various purposes; Drainage, surface and underground modes, materials and effect upon crops grown and the fertility of the soil, as determined by the lysimeter; Fruits, the varieties adapted to particular soils and localities; Vegetables, parasites, on fruits, grains, grasses, and their effects and remedies; Insects, and how to study and master them; Birds, and which are the farmers' and gardeners' friends; Milk; butter, cheese, from what cattle and food management; Foods for stock, their special adaptation, and comparative value; Manures, solid and liquid, how to save and apply; Inorganic fertilizers, and when will they pay, etc.

This report seemed to imply that at other agricultural colleges there was great activity, and the subjects discussed and experiments considered emphasized strongly what was not being done at the Ohio State University.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, August 31, 1880, Doctor Townshend read a report of his observations while visiting agricultural colleges in other states and in Canada, and submitted recommendations as to the management of the agricultural department in the Ohio State University.

The Board of Trustees in its annual report for year ending November 15, 1880, states that it contained "many valuable suggestions which will be carried into practical operation in

that important branch of education." This report was not entered upon the minutes or published for obvious reasons. It has been found among the old files of the University marked in pencil "ordered filed," and on account of its historic importance it is here reproduced:

To the Trustees of the Ohio State University:

GENTLEMEN—I attended the meeting of professors of Agriculture at the Illinois Industrial University June 22d, 23d, and 24th, and afterwards visited the Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, the Veterinary College at Toronto, and the Agricultural College of the Province of Ontario at Guelph. The following observations made during the tour are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

At the meeting of Agricultural Professors, the following state schools were represented, viz: Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. The subjects discussed, for the most part, had relation to means by which agricultural education as provided for in our State institutions may be made more serviceable and at the same time more attractive. The following were among the topics discussed: 1. Preliminary Education; 2. Courses of Study; 3. What Studies belong to Agriculture; 4. Long or Short Courses; 5. Modes of Teaching; 6. Means of Illustration; 7. Management of Agricultural Department; 8. Students' Labor; 9. Experimental Farms, also matters requiring experimental tests, and the possibility of concert of action in experimentation; 10. Also outside work, such as courses of lectures to farmers and County Agricultural Institutes. The meeting in all respects was pleasant, and doubtless will prove profitable to those who were in attendance. Before the adjournment it was determined to hold similar meetings yearly and the next one at Lansing.

The Illinois Industrial University at Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois, like that of Ohio consists of several colleges so called, (1) The College of Agriculture, (2) The College of Engineering, (3) The College of Natural Science, (4) The College of Literature and Science, (5) The College of Art and Design; and belonging to all of the colleges Military Drill and Tactics. The University building is large and convenient. It contains a large and well-filled museum, a fine art gallery, and a library of more than 11,000 volumes.

The College of Agriculture of the Illinois Industrial University embraces three practical or technical departments, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Veterinary Medicine. Besides theoretical and practical instructions in these branches agricultural students are taught Geology, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Meteorology, Mathematics, Mechanics, English Literature, etc. The Agricultural department has for its means of illustration a stock farm of 410 acres upon which are

kept most of the popular varieties of stock. Also an experimental farm of 180 acres devoted to experimentation both as a means of instruction to students and for the general benefit of the agriculture of the State. The legislature of Illinois appropriated \$25,000 to the department for the erection of barns, the purchase of stock, implements, seeds, etc. The professor of Agriculture has control of the experiments, but the business management of the farm is under the direction of an intelligent farmer selected by the Trustees and paid \$1,200 a year with house and garden, horse and cow keep in addition.

Horticulture was provided for by the legislature of Illinois by an appropriation of \$25,000. With this sum a conservatory and propagating houses were built and tools, plants, and trees were purchased. A portion of the experimental farm is assigned to this department and is largely devoted to testing the value of various kinds of fruits, and the comparative growth and value of different kinds of timber. The department of Horticulture, which includes Botany and Entomology, is in charge of an able professor.

For the Veterinary department a commodious stable has been built and the services of an accomplished veterinarian secured as teacher. A free veterinary clinic has been established which affords an opportunity to become familiar with most of the diseases to which domestic animals of the region are liable.

Two kinds of labor are recognized at the Illinois University, educational and compensatory. For the first, whether in the laboratories, shops, gardens, or in the field nothing is paid; for the second kind which is optional with the student and in amount limited by the needs of the university or the farm, compensation according to skill and efficiency is made by the hour. Agricultural students who take the full course of four years receive at their graduation the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The Agricultural College of Michigan is distinct from the State University, it is located on a tract of 676 acres about three miles east of the city of Lansing. This is the oldest state institution of the kind in the country, having been established in 1857. It is under the control of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture. The training given in this college is intended to include whatever is required to make of the citizen an intelligent farmer, also what is needed to make of the farmer an intelligent citizen. The branches taught are Geology, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, Meteorology, Astronomy, Comparative Anatomy, and Comparative and Human Physiology, Entomology, Mathematics, and Civil Engineering, all with special reference to their applications to Agriculture, and in addition to these English Literature, Logic, Constitutional Law, Ethics and Political Economy, and Military Drill and Tactics.

Veterinary Medicine has heretofore received some attention, but improved facilities for the study of this important science are about to

be secured. These several branches are taught in separate buildings, all of which with the houses of the professors are tastefully arranged upon an ample and varied surface so as to secure both convenience and beauty. The Michigan Agricultural College has an income of \$17,000 besides frequent liberal appropriations from the State Legislature for buildings, etc.

All the students of the Michigan Agricultural College are expected to labor three hours a day for which compensation according to value is credited to their board and expense account. Students who complete the course of four years in this College receive at their graduation the degree of Bachelor of Science. Much interest in the Michigan Agricultural College has been excited among citizens of the state by County Agricultural Institutes held by the professors of the College during their winter vacation.

The Veterinary College of Toronto was next visited. It contains convenient dissecting rooms, good stables, and a valuable pathological museum, all of which were very courteously shown by the Principal, Dr. Andrew Smith. This is supposed to be the oldest Veterinary school on this side of the Atlantic. It owes its existence to the ability and perseverance of its founder named above. It is not a government institution, although it has received some aid from Agricultural Associations of the Province. In the roll of its students and graduates several Ohio names were noticed.

At Guelph, Ontario, is the Agricultural School of the Province. It is located upon a farm of 550 acres about a mile south of the city. Like the school of Michigan the college at Guelph is strictly agricultural. The sciences of Geology, Chemistry, Botany, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, and Veterinary Medicine, Entomology, Meteorology, Mathematics, Surveying, and Engineering are taught in their relations to Agriculture. Attention is also given to English Literature, Political Economy, etc. Theoretical instruction is given principally by lectures which occupy three hours of the day; practical instruction in connection with work on the farm, in the shops, greenhouses, nurseries, or gardens occupies five hours daily. For all labor performed compensation is made according to its value. The number of pupils in attendance at Guelph was about one hundred, but the applications for admission greatly exceed that number and are far in advance of the present means of accommodation. The whole of the farm of 550 acres is used for illustration and experiment; it is well stocked with all the most valuable varieties of cattle and sheep. Experiments in fruit growing are made under the advice of the Horticultural Society of the Province. The college at Guelph appears to enjoy in a high degree the approbation and confidence of the entire agricultural population. Twenty-four thousand dollars are appropriated annually by the Legislature of the Province to defray the current expenses of the College and last year an equal sum in addition

was given for buildings and other improvements. The professor of Agriculture has control of the farm and stock; under his direction are four foremen each of whom receives \$600 per annum with house rent free. The professor of Agriculture has, however, no financial responsibility. All accounts and moneys are kept by the College bursar. The full course of instruction in this institution occupies but two years, if the student on admission is fully prepared; an additional year of elementary study is provided for such as are not ready to enter at once upon the regular course with profit. Students who complete the prescribed course of work and study receive a diploma.

Comparing the Agricultural Colleges of Illinois, Michigan, and Ontario with that of Ohio, I regret to say that our Agricultural department is very far behind, in regard to outfit and facilities for instruction. In Illinois, for example, agriculture is a distinct department. Horticulture, including Botany, is also a distinct department, so also is Veterinary Medicine. Each of these has a separate and sufficient outfit and an able professor who after giving instruction to his classes has time for original research. In Illinois, also the applications of Chemistry to Agriculture are more fully taught than with us, and the importance of Entomology to the farmer and fruit grower is not overlooked as in the Ohio State University. The Agricultural College of Michigan gives thorough instruction in Chemistry and Botany and it goes much farther than we do in showing the applications of these sciences to Agriculture and Horticulture. There also Entomology both in relation to beneficial and injurious insects is fully taught. At Guelph a much more extensive and elaborate system of farm experiments, both in regard to stock and field crops, has been provided for than at the farm of the Ohio State University.

The most obvious needs of the Ohio State University are, (1) A Botanical and Horticultural department, (2) The farm needs to be managed more distinctly in the interest of practical teaching and for the furtherance of agricultural progress in the state, (3) There is a lack of means for teaching Veterinary Science, (4) We are paying no adequate attention to a branch of Science as important to the farmer and fruit grower as Entomology, and (5) The applications of Chemistry to agriculture are not taught to agricultural classes as fully as they should be. On each of these points I beg leave to offer a few suggestions:

Botany and Horticulture are an essential part of an Agricultural education and such a department here is of the first importance.

The Botany at present taught without adequate means of illustration is of course unsatisfactory. To put such a department into successful operation will require the building of a Botanical Laboratory; there is no room for Botanical, not to mention, Horticultural work in our College building. For a botanical laboratory an excellent locality can be found in the southeast part of the campus.

The building should face the north so that the front windows may be adapted to microscopic work. An upper story would be suitable for the Herbarium and a Botanical museum. Near to or united with the laboratory should be a conservatory for growing some of the typical plants of other latitudes and connected with the conservatory propagating houses and a work room for grafting, budding, potting, packing, and other horticultural work. Near the point indicated for the botanical buildings is the valley with steep banks and ponds. This piece of broken ground is admirably adapted for a botanic garden, parts of it front in all directions and afford all degrees of dryness and moisture.

A professor of Botany and Horticulture will be needed and also a gardener. From information gathered in other institutions it may be expected that the garden and structures connected with it after they are once put in running order will prove self-sustaining or even a source of profit.

Comparing the farm of the Ohio State University with those of similar institutions the conclusion is reached that it is not an acre larger than can profitably be used for the purpose of college instruction and for the public benefit as an experimental station. To render the farm suitable for such purposes an experimental building or agricultural laboratory ought to be erected to contain rooms for drying, storing, weighing, and packing grains, seeds, and other products, and also a room for an office where the books of the farm and full reports of all experiments may be made up and kept. A definite sum should also be appropriated annually which the Farm Superintendent should be directed to expend for experiments in addition to the net proceeds of the farm. The farm should be so managed that every operation shall furnish an answer to some one of the many questions of interest to the farmers of the state and at the same time be of practical use to the young men pursuing the Agricultural course. Although some particular form of Agricultural industry like the sale of milk, for example, may for convenience be permitted to take the lead in our operations, yet to some extent the farm should exhibit every agricultural industry that is common to the state. In addition to this a complete and substantial farm house should be erected, such as is required on any farm in the state of equal size; it should be so arranged as to illustrate in the best manner the household economies and conveniences of the farmer's home.

For the improvement of Veterinary instruction at the University it is desirable that a stable be built to afford temporary shelter to sick animals that farmers of the neighborhood may be willing to bring to a free weekly clinic. Besides the stable, the clinic would involve no expense. A graduate of the Toronto Veterinary College, Dr. Waddell, now a veterinary practitioner in the city, has offered his services for such a clinic without charge.

The value of such an arrangement to Agricultural and Veterinary students would be inestimable. The veterinary stable could be part of a stable or shed which has long been greatly needed for the horses of students who drive daily to the College from the adjoining country, and which is equally needed by the farmers of the vicinity who come to attend the farmers' lecture course.

To provide instruction in Entomology, a science of vital importance to the farmer and horticulturist, I beg to suggest that Doctor Wheaton of this city be engaged to give two lectures a week to the agricultural classes during the third term of the college year.

Agricultural Chemistry has not been made a part of the agricultural course as it ought to be. Chemistry is probably as well taught at the Ohio State University as anywhere in the whole country, but the practical uses of Chemistry to the farmer, and the practical methods of analysis are not taught to the agricultural classes. The third term of the second year could be occupied with Agricultural Chemistry instead of Veterinary Anatomy.

I respectfully submit that until the additions and changes I have indicated are made it is useless to expect the farmers of Ohio to take any considerable interest in the State University. Asking them to patronize this institution by sending their sons, their reply in numerous instances has been the same as that frequently made last winter by members of the legislature when asked for an appropriation, "Your school," they would say, "is not such an agricultural and mechanical college as the law of Congress requires, and your agricultural department is neither half-manned nor half-furnished. The University is doubtless a very nice institution for the young men and young ladies of Columbus, but it is not such an Agricultural College as the people of the state expected to see."

To the letter of June 24, 1880, from the President of the Board of Trustees, restoring to him the management of the farm, Doctor Townshend replied as follows:

Gentlemen—By a communication I received from the President of the Board I learn that I am expected to assume hereafter the management of the University farm. If this means that I am to determine the crop to be grown in each particular field, and to devise and direct all the experiments this will impose upon me but little or no additional labor, for since Mr. Thorne has been superintending all farming operations of importance and all experiments have been under my advice or direction. For the future, therefore, as for the past, I am willing to be held responsible for what is done as well as for what is omitted. If, however, it is your intention that I shall assume the entire business management as well as the direction, I beg to say that the management of a farm of 320 acres, which has to be so conducted to secure the best

results educationally and financially, will require all the time and all the strength of an active young man. I am in charge of the Botanical, Agricultural, and Veterinary teaching of the University, a range of work that requires three good men. My teaching cannot be otherwise than unsatisfactory to myself, and perhaps it is not less so to my pupils since it must be as obvious to them as to myself that each of these branches so important to the farmer has for its teaching force only one-third of a man, and he is in a great measure without the requisite means of illustration. Gentlemen, do you wish to render the agricultural teaching in the University still less efficient?

Before the school opened, and for some time after I had assumed my present duties as teacher, I had the entire business management of the farm, therefore, I am not ignorant of its requirements or its perplexities, and without a moment's hesitation I say to you, gentlemen, that not twice my present salary will be any inducement to me to take again upon myself that charge, and, gentlemen, in the interests of the University I beg to say further that if you in any way diminish the agricultural facilities for instruction at the University or establish any new department other than what the farmers of the state now demand you will, I fear, deliberately invite another reorganization.

Respectfully yours,

N. S. TOWNSEND.

At a meeting of the Board at which the report was presented, the Board voted to visit the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lansing, Michigan "to gather information for action at the next regular meeting" in November following, and a committee was appointed "to inquire for and report the name of a suitable man to fill the chair of Horticulture and Botany."

It does not appear that the members of the Board of Trustees or any of them made the proposed visit to the Agricultural College at Lansing.

At the November meeting, 1880, at which so much was expected as a result of the action at the preceding August meeting, very little seems to have been accomplished in the direction indicated.

Dr. J. M. Wheaton of Columbus was invited to deliver some lectures on entomology in the January course of lectures on Agriculture at the University, and President Orton was requested "to correspond with reference to securing a person

fitted to take charge of a Horticultural department in connection with the department of Agriculture." This action was taken at the urgent demand of many citizens and agricultural associations throughout the State.

At this meeting the farm committee presented its annual report, on consideration whereof, the following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Farm Manager, Mr. C. E. Thorne, on the 17th day of June, 1880, tendered his resignation as Farm Manager; and

Whereas, Upon said resignation, the Board of Trustees, by a resolution, gave to the professor of Agriculture, a general supervision in the management of the farm; and

Whereas, Said professor, upon the urgent request of the Trustees, refused to assume the duties assigned to him, or to make any suggestions as to the future management of said farm, thereby compelling the Trustees to obtain the services of a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of said Farm Manager; therefore

Resolved, That the President of this Board be requested to look after some suitable person to fill said vacancy, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees January 5, 1881, a resolution was adopted establishing a department of Horticulture and Botany, for the present to be under the charge of an assistant professor at a salary of \$1,500, and A. P. Morgan of Dayton, Ohio, was elected to the position, his services to begin at the opening of the ensuing term.

At the same meeting the matter of farm manager and applications for the position were referred to the farm committee to report during the present sessions of the Board. The farm committee reported, recommending that Mr. C. E. Thorne be retained as farm manager until April, 1882, at a salary of \$900, and in event of his non-acceptance, asked authority to select some other person, and such report was adopted. At the same meeting a resolution directing that the farm manager be directed to prepare and submit to the Board at its next meeting a detailed plan for the future development and improvement of the farm, etc., was referred to the farm committee to report at some future meeting. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees June 21, 1881, Mr. C. E. Thorne again presented his

resignation as Farm Manager and the same was referred to the farm committee.

It seems that the work of Professor A. P. Morgan who had been elected to the chair of Horticulture had not given satisfaction. He had, it appears, devoted his time to teaching Botany almost exclusively. He had been expected to give new impetus to work in practical horticulture and had failed to do so. Therefore, at the meeting of the Board of Trustees last above mentioned, Professor W. R. Lazenby was elected professor of Botany and Horticulture and the following minute was entered on the records:

In the recent establishment of the professorship of Horticulture and Botany in the University, the main purpose of the Board of Trustees was to develop and reinforce the *practical* side of instruction in the subjects named, and that to furnish the experimental investigation and practical guidance, for which the farmers and horticulturalists of the state look to this institution, the Board feels constrained to hold the professorship closely to the plan of its organization, and to *make practical horticulture its central feature*. In the retirement of Professor A. P. Morgan, after a brief term in this professorship, the Board takes pleasure in bearing testimony to his extensive attainments in Scientific Botany, to his unusual skill as a teacher of this subject, and to his high character as a man.

Professor William Rane Lazenby was born at Bellona, New York, December 5, 1852, was graduated from Cornell University in 1874, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, and was a teacher of Botany, Horticulture, and Forestry at that institution when he was called to the Ohio State University. He came to his new duties with high recommendations, and hopes were entertained that he would greatly aid in developing the agricultural side of the institution.

The next day after the foregoing action, the resignation of Mr. C. E. Thorne as farm manager was accepted to take effect October 1, 1881.

Doctor Townshend, in his report for the same period, reported a class of twelve in Agriculture and a class of eleven in Veterinary Science. He also reported a class of eight in Economic Botany, and that the Course of Lectures to Farmers, given in January, 1881, was attended by 164 visitors.

Professor Lazenby signalized his entrance upon his duties as head of the department of Horticulture and Botany by presenting an elaborate report, recommending a building for the department, at a cost, including equipment, of \$10,000, a greenhouse at a cost of \$5,000; a dwelling house for the professor, and appropriations for special articles of equipment.

In enforcing his plea for the foregoing outlay, he called attention to the fact "that for several years past, the utter want of facilities for any horticultural instruction at the University had been the subject of equally just and severe criticism, that not a dollar had been appropriated by the state for this vitally important purpose," and that the department "had not a single appliance—even such as the humblest nurseryman, fruit culturist, or florist is obliged to secure in order to commence operations."

He also suggested that the department be entirely separate and distinct from the department of Agriculture, and that such separation was absolutely essential to success. He recommended an equable division of land, teams, implements, etc., and that each department should keep its own accounts and manage its own affairs independently.

President Walter Q. Scott, who had succeeded Dr. Edward Orton as President of the University, approved the requests for a building and equipment, but the Board of Trustees in its report to the governor laid great stress on the need of a building for the department of Chemistry, stated that a considerable outlay in the way of equipment for the new department of Horticulture and Botany would be required, and expressed its confidence in legislative aid in this direction.

Mr. Thorne, as Farm Manager, made the report of farm management and farm experiments for the eleven months ending October 31, 1881, in which it is shown that he had received from the sale of farm produce \$7,272.70, from farm committee \$850.00, from cash on hand at beginning of year \$39.67, total \$8,162.37; and had expended for increase of inventory \$1,036.12, salary of superintendent 11 months \$700.00, labor \$2,008.74, student labor \$1,734.62, material for improvements

\$489.98, experiment material \$30.18, material resold and current expense \$2,093.75, total \$8,093.39; leaving a balance of \$68.98.

A number of permanent improvements were made on the farm, and we owe to Mr. Thorne and others the row of trees on Woodward, now Eleventh Avenue, which was among such improvements.

Experiments were made in cow feeding, in testing relative merits of thirty-three varieties of wheat, four varieties of grasses, five of strawberries, two of corn and several of sorghum.

The farm committee in its report to the Board of Trustees, set a high estimate on Mr. Thorne's fidelity, intelligence, and business qualities and expressed their recognition of the fact that his administration of the University farm had been a source of strength to the institution.

Mention has already been made of the activity of the farmers' organization called the Grange, in the direction of securing a larger development of the Agricultural department of the University, and of its growing influence. About this time, W. I. Chamberlain, who had been elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, originated and carried through a scheme for conducting a series of farmers' institutes throughout the state. Mr. Chamberlain was a broadly educated man, having been graduated from the old Western Reserve College, and after graduation had gone back to the farm. He was a man of vigorous personality, and a potential force in the movement towards a better education for the agricultural classes. His scheme of farmers' institutes found ready indorsement from the Granges, and became at once a popular and well supported movement. Its value has been demonstrated, and it is now a permanent feature of our agricultural development, and is supported by the state by annual appropriations.

The Board of Trustees were quick to see the importance of this movement and to provide for the attendance of Doctor

Townshend and Professor Lazenby at the institutes, where they were in demand as lecturers.

An appropriation of \$150 was made toward paying the expenses of the professors attending these institutes.

At the same meeting, November 11, 1881, \$150 was appropriated to be expended by Doctor Townshend for models and materials for the department of Agriculture; and \$200 to be expended by Professor Lazenby for equipment of the department of Horticulture and Botany.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees January 3, 1882, Mr. W. R. Parsons, representing the American Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association, appeared and requested that arrangements be made on the University farm for testing the relative production of milk and butter of pedigreed breeds of dairy cows and their crosses, which might be furnished by the owners of such cows, and the farm committee was given authority to institute such tests.

At the meeting of the Board March 9, 1882, action was taken to pay the expenses of professors attending the farmers' institutes, not provided for in the appropriation of \$150 made for that purpose, the sum of \$550 was appropriated for the purchase of a team of horses for the department of Horticulture and Botany, and for such other equipment in the way of tools, seed, plants, trees, etc., as were needed, and the additional sum of \$400 was placed subject to the order of the chairman of the farm committee, for current expenses of this department, labor, etc., until such time as the proceeds arising from products sold would enable said committee to cover the above amount into the treasury.

Professor Lazenby's requests for a building for the department of Horticulture and Botany, a residence for the head of the department, and several thousand dollars for equipment, etc., before referred to, were ignored by those in authority, and he prepared and had introduced in the legislature a bill providing for a State Experiment Station, to be located at the University, but to be managed by a separate Board of

Control. This legislation and some of its results, have been detailed in a former chapter.

Professor Lazenby, in this movement, was supported by the State Board of Agriculture, and the leading officials of the State Grange, and it was one of the many incidents showing the distrust of the Board of Trustees and faculty by the farmers of the state. The bill became a law April 17, 1882. It located the Station at the University, under a separate Board of Control, and made an appropriation of \$3,000 for its support. The Board of Trustees, backed by the Governor, Charles Foster, had in vain sought to have the station placed under the control of the University Trustees, and felt humiliated and chagrined that it was not done. There was a disposition on the part of some members of the Board to resent such action by refusing to co-operate with the Board of Control of the Station, but this feeling gave way, and it was decided that the wiser course would be to acquiesce, and to aid in making the station serve its purpose. Professor Lazenby was made Director of the Station and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, August 1, 1882, he and W. I. Chamberlain, a member of the Board of Control of the Station, submitted a plan of co-operation between the two boards which was adopted. Said plan provided:

1. Permission to carry on the work of the Station on the University grounds.

2. To have free use of that portion of the University grounds lying south of the campus, and west of a house on Eleventh Avenue then occupied by Professor Derby, which was to be platted and wholly devoted to experiments.

3. To conduct such experiments on the University farm, west of Neil Avenue, and in the fruit and vegetable gardens, as might be mutually agreed upon by the Board of Control and Professors Townshend and Lazenby—the farm experiments to be under the direction of Doctor Townshend and those in the gardens to be under the direction of Professor Lazenby—the work to be done, and the expenses to be borne by the Station.

4. To have free use of a team, implements, and tools belonging to the University, the Station to pay for all labor therewith.

5. The Station to turn over to the University all products raised, except what is needed for seed, museum purposes, and the like.

6. To have rooms in the agricultural chemical department of the chemical laboratory building, then being erected, for storing samples of seeds, soils, fertilizers, etc., for making weights, measures, experimenting in germination and similar work.

7. The Station to pay a fair proportion—according to work done—of the salary of a competent agricultural chemist, who might be employed by the University to teach Agricultural Chemistry.

CHAPTER III

The year 1882 brought a reorganization or revision of some of the courses of study in the University, especially those of the department of Agriculture, and the establishment of four separate schools, viz.: The School of Arts and Philosophy, the School of Science, the School of Engineering, and the School of Agriculture, each school under a separate committee. The committee having control of the School of Agriculture was composed of the President and the professors of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Botany, Mechanics, Metallurgy, and Zoology.

For the year ending November 15, 1882, Doctor Townshend reported an average attendance during the year of six students in the classes in Agriculture, and Professor Lazenby an attendance of from four to seven in the classes in Horticulture, and three students in fruit culture in the fall term of that year. Doctor Townshend does not report the number of students in Veterinary Medicine. Doctor Townshend reported the receipts and disbursements in the management of the farm which showed a falling off as compared with the year before, and experiments made with forty-five varieties of wheat, and with a few varieties of oats and corn.

Professor Lazenby submitted his first report of the department of Practical Horticulture, which was very elaborate in detail and suggestion, and gave lively hopes of a great future for the department.

It is noteworthy that on April 17, 1882, the legislature passed an act establishing at the University a central office for meteorological observation, with the professor of Physics of the University, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and a person to be named by the Governor as a Board of Directors. The professor of Physics was to be president of the Board, and was to establish, if practicable, one volunteer

weather station in each congressional district of the state, and supervise the same, to make monthly reports to the governor to be known as the Ohio Weather Report, which were to be printed for general distribution. Because such reports were required to be made to the Governor, the Trustees in the annual report following such action, made no reference to operations under the act above named, and it does not appear that the creation of such an organization and its location at the University had their unqualified approval.

However, in 1883, an appropriation of \$150 was made for fitting up a room in the west basement of the main building where the Ohio Meteorological Bureau, as it came to be known, was duly located, with Professor Thomas C. Mendenhall as its President, and Edgar H. Mark as its Secretary. W. B. Alwood is noted in the catalogue of the University at that time as Observer.

Professor T. C. Mendenhall was really the originator of the legislation which established the bureau, and its active and compelling force. He foresaw the great benefits a study of meteorological conditions and their wide publication would be to the people, and especially to the farmers, and was one of the first in the country to gather a knowledge of meteorological conditions, and to use them in forecasting the weather. He invented a series of weather indications, had them exhibited at prominent places in Columbus, and carried on the sides of railroad trains as they sped forth through and among the farms of Ohio.

The weather service was then in its infancy and no one could have foretold how it would be expanded over land and sea until its benefits would be appreciated and enjoyed by all the people, and by none more than the farmers; nor how it would become an important adjunct to the great National Department of Agriculture.

At the November meeting, 1882, of the Board of Trustees, Wm. Brotherton was appointed farm manager at a salary of \$600 and at the same meeting the Board decided to ask the legislature for \$15,000 for a Horticultural and Agricultural

Hall, and \$5,000 for a house for the professor of Horticulture. The legislature which met in January, 1883, following said meeting made the appropriation for a Horticultural Hall asked for.

It will be remembered that in the plan of co-operation between the Board of Trustees and the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, it was stipulated that the Station Board would pay a portion of the salary of an Agricultural Chemist, who might be employed by the University to teach Agricultural Chemistry. The Trustees were at that time looking for some one to take the chair of Agricultural Chemistry, and had in mind Professor Henry P. Armsby, then Chemist of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Professor Armsby had been well trained for the work, and had had valuable experience, both at Rutgers College and the Station named above, and members of the Board were very anxious to secure him. His credentials and recommendations were sent to President Walter Q. Scott, who, it was said, had failed to lay them before the Board of Trustees, and in the meantime the Trustees of the University of Wisconsin, who were also looking about for a professor of Agricultural Chemistry, tendered him the chair at that institution which he accepted. The Board of Trustees at the June meeting, 1883, failed to re-elect Dr. Walter Q. Scott as President, and the next day, June 20, 1883, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The action of the Board of Trustees was severely criticized by Doctor Scott's friends, and Governor Foster, at the demand of some of them, requested the Board to make public the reasons for such action.

Among the reasons given for such action, the Board of Trustees stated that President Scott had neglected his duty "in withholding communications sent to the Board through him. The communications withheld were the credentials and recommendations of Professor Armsby for the chair of Agricultural Chemistry. Some of the members of the Board were much disappointed in the failure to secure Professor

Armsby. They regarded him as a man of great promise and expected great things of him. This expectation has been realized. He is now at the head of the Institute of Animal Nutrition in the State College of Pennsylvania, and is regarded as one of the most eminent specialists in the world in this line of work.

At a meeting of the Board which accepted Dr. W. Q. Scott's resignation, the creation of a chair of Agricultural Chemistry was postponed, but at a meeting held July 26, following, a resolution was adopted establishing such chair, and appointing a committee to ascertain and recommend at the next meeting a suitable person to fill the same. At the next meeting, September 7, 1883, the committee reported that they were unprepared to make a nomination, and asked for further time, which was granted.

On May 31, 1883, the contract for the proposed Horticultural and Agricultural Hall was awarded, and the work was begun. The building included a greenhouse for the department of Horticulture, and Botany.

Dr. William H. Scott, who succeeded Dr. Walter Q. Scott, as President of the University, in his first report to the Board of Trustees, for the year ending November 25, 1883, recommended a division of the chair of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy and the creation of a new chair of Entomology and Zoology to be filled by a skillful entomologist. He also recommended the creation of a department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

There seems to have been at this time a disposition on the part of the Board of Trustees to provide all possible means for the development of the departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, and to make as liberal appropriations for these departments as the funds would permit, and the legislature seemed willing to grant almost all that was asked for to promote such development.

All these efforts, however, did not seem to attract students to the Agricultural classes. They were so few that their numbers were not always reported. The farmers' sons who

attended the University were drawn into more attractive courses and there was a general complaint that the influence of the University was leading young men away from the farm, which found voice in the agricultural press of the state.

Doctor Townshend in his report for year ending November 15, 1883, stated that at that time there were eight students in the agricultural classes, and nine in the Veterinary classes; and Professor Lazenby reported four students in Horticulture. Doctor Townshend called attention to the small number of students in the Agricultural classes, and said: "No one has yet graduated from the Agricultural Department, although our school has been ten years in operation, and has graduated five successive classes." He then at some length tries to account for the small attendance, and attributes it to the length of the courses of study. As a remedy he proposed a short course of two years, which would "in a good degree meet the wants of hundreds of young farmers, and if maintained for a few years would accomplish much good and secure for the University a multitude of friends."

Doctor Townshend's proposal of a shorter course in Agriculture was not noticed in President Scott's report for the same period, nor in the report of the Board of Trustees. President Scott, however, in this report gave utterance to a sentiment which gave rise to a sharp controversy which continued for a long time. He said:

It is a mistake, though a very common one, to estimate the condition and progress of an institution of learning by the number of its students. The real test is the quality of its instruction and the quality of the men and women who receive its instruction. One student of native ability and energy who is well prepared for his work, and thoroughly taught by a competent faculty will be of more credit to the University, and will render greater service to society, than a hundred who are incompetent or are trained by incompetent teachers.

The report of the farm operations for year last above mentioned was made by W. Brotherton as farm manager, in the form adopted and used by Mr. Thorne, and continued the usual statements and reports of tests of varieties of wheat and

oats, some tests of fertilizers, and analyses of milk of different breeds of cattle.

The report of Professor Lazenby of operations in the fruit and vegetable gardens and orchards gave the receipts and expenditures, and showed that the apple orchard contained 198 trees, the pear orchard 330 trees, and cherry orchard 80 trees, the quince orchard 68 trees, the vineyard 368 vines, and that one and one-half acres or more were planted in strawberries, two and one-half acres in raspberries, and small areas devoted to blackberries, currants, and gooseberries. He also reported the success or failure of experiments in the growing of tomatoes, egg plants, cabbages, onions, potatoes, and other vegetables; also the beginning of a nursery, and the beginnings of the Agricultural Experiment Station under its new organization.

He also reported a synopsis of a course of lectures on practical fruit culture which he delivered to his class of four students at the fall term, 1883.

The shorter course in Agriculture, proposed by Doctor Townshend, was adopted by the faculty, with the approval of the Trustees, just previous to the close of the year last above mentioned, and the Trustees were hopeful that it would attract a large class of students who could not spare the time for the full course leading to a degree. At the January meeting of the Board of Trustees, 1884, the committee having in charge the nomination of some one to fill the chair of Agricultural Chemistry reported progress. The person had in mind, and most favorably considered, was Professor Henry Adam Weber. Professor Weber had attended the common schools of Franklin County, Ohio, had studied for two years, 1861-1863, at Otterbein University, and had attended the Polytechnic School at Kaiserslautern, Germany, 1863-1866, where he graduated, and the University of Munich, 1866-1868. He had received the degree of Ph.D. from the Ohio State University in 1879, was assistant chemist of the Ohio Geological Survey from 1869 to 1874, professor of Chemistry in the University of Illinois from 1874 to 1882, and during that time had been chemist of the

State Board of Health of that state, and was a member of several learned societies.

While professor of Chemistry in the University of Illinois, he invented a process for making sorghum, which promised to work a revolution in the manufacture of sugar, for which he secured a patent. The process gave every indication of being valuable, and the Trustees of the University claimed an interest in the patent, because he had made the discovery while he was in their employment. This claim and its refusal on the part of Professor Weber was the occasion of a bitter controversy, and led to his retirement as professor of Chemistry at that institution.

When he was being considered by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, this trouble was brought up against him, when L. B. Wing, one of the Trustees, disposed of it by saying: "If a member of the faculty of the Ohio State University should discover some useful process or invention I, for one, would vote to award him a premium for it instead of trying to take it away from him."

On May 6, 1884, the services of Mr. Brotherton, farm manager, were terminated and Mr. John J. Janney was placed in temporary charge of the farm. On June 18, 1884, Professor Henry A. Weber was unanimously elected to the chair of Agricultural Chemistry, and his compensation was referred to the farm committee for report.

It will be remembered that in the scheme of co-operation between the Board of Control of the Experiment Station and the Board of Trustees of the University, the former had stipulated that it "would pay a fair proportion, according to work done, of the salary of an Agricultural Chemist who may be employed by the University to teach Agricultural Chemistry." It was necessary to adjust this matter with the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, if possible.

It was also proposed to have Professor Weber, if agreeable to him, take charge of the University farm.

Later in the day the farm committee reported that arrangements had been made with Professor Weber, whereby he

would accept the position of Agricultural Chemist, at a salary of \$2,000, including such sums as he might receive from the Experiment Station, and that in addition to his professional duties, he would take charge of the farm as Farm Manager, his term to begin at the next term of the University, and such report was adopted.

April 15, 1884, Doctor Townshend asked authority to represent the Board of Trustees and the University in a proposed visit to the agricultural and veterinary schools of Great Britain and other European countries. This authority was granted, and the Secretary was directed to furnish him proper credentials as such representative. It was stipulated, however, that the Board of Trustees should incur no pecuniary liability by such action.

Later the Board at the request of Doctor Townshend, made an appropriation of \$300 to be used by him in purchasing abroad, during this proposed trip, such articles as might be valuable for his department.

The building known as the Horticultural and Agricultural Hall was approaching completion, and its equipment and the appointment of a florist to take charge of the greenhouse were provided for.

While all these steps were being taken for the expansion of the School of Agriculture, there seemed to be no response from the public, in whose interest they had been made. The legislature had made the usual appropriations for expenses of Trustees and ordinary repairs, and had also made appropriations of \$1,000 for improvement of the campus, \$1,500 for a dynamo and gas engine, and \$5,000 for removal of and additions to the library. But it had made no appropriation to aid in the expansion of the School of Agriculture. The additional instructors and employes heretofore mentioned, and others made necessary by the vigorous growth of the other schools, had reached the limit of the annual income, and the prospects were not encouraging. The Board was confronted on the one hand by a demand for expansion of the School of Agriculture, and on the other by the necessity of keeping within the income.

It was charged by those representing the farmers that the income was being diverted from the purposes expressed in the land grant. The agricultural press of the state and other newspapers likewise spread this charge broadcast through the state.

Friction had arisen, as was natural, between the Experiment Station and the University. One of the Station employes became a correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, and reported that the agricultural students were discredited and looked down upon by the other students of the University, and that they were not given a fair chance.

Professor Lazenby had identified himself thoroughly with the Station, which was paying him \$1,000 salary as its director, and continued to draw his salary of \$2,000 from the University. This seemed to the Board of Trustees unfair. To correct this, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees November 13, 1884, it was ordered that Professor Lazenby's salary be fixed at \$2,250 and that the amount paid to him as a salary by the Experiment Station be paid by him to the Secretary and covered into the treasury.

It is amusing to relate that after this action, Professor Lazenby, after paying over to the University \$250 of salary received by him from the Experiment Station, agreed to serve as its Director without compensation, but continued to draw his \$2,250 from the University. An order was made in regard to the salary of Professor Weber, whereby he was to be paid his salary of \$2,000 by the University, and the Station was to pay into the University treasury such compensation as he should receive from that organization. There is no record of any payment by the Station to the University under this arrangement.

Notwithstanding the adoption of the shorter course in Agriculture, Doctor Townshend reported that there was no response from the young farmers of the state, and that it had brought no increase of students, and that from the entire state, only six students were attending the special Agricultural course. He tries to account for the nonattendance of stu-

dents in the agricultural classes of the University, and in conclusion, inquires if there is not reason to believe that the limited number in such classes may not be due in part "to the insufficient interest which many farmers take in the condition and welfare of the country schools?" He reported an average of nine students in Veterinary Medicine, and that the lectures given to farmers at the University were not so well attended.

Professor Lazenby reported four students in Horticulture in the first term, six in the second, and four in the third.

And this was the result after more than eleven years of effort towards building up a school for the benefit of the farmers of the state. The buildings, the equipment, the teachers had been provided but the students would not come.

The wedding feast had been prepared and many were bidden, but went their ways, the most of them to their farms. All with one accord began to make excuse, one had bought a piece of ground and must needs go and see it, another had bought five yoke of oxen and must go and prove them. The servants of the University had gone out into the highways and hedges to entreat them to come in, but they would not.

It is little wonder that good old Doctor Townshend showed signs of discouragement, and that many faltered and grew faint. It is also not surprising that some one should be blamed, or that the blame should be laid upon the Trustees and faculty, the governing powers of the institution.

But the other schools of the University were expanding, almost beyond expectation, and as before stated the institution in its expenditures had reached the limit of its income.

President W. H. Scott had signalized his entrance upon his duties by recommending a levy of one-twentieth of a mill on the grand duplicate of the state for the support of the University, the Trustees had recommended it, but there was little hope of favorable action by the legislature. That body had up to this time made appropriations for expenses of Trustees, ordinary repairs, special appropriations for two needed buildings, and small appropriations for special purposes, but

had refused any appropriations for the current expenses of the institution. There was a prevailing opinion that such expenses should be paid from the interest on the endowment fund, and that that was all-sufficient for the purpose.

However, the condition and needs of the institution were such that a special appeal was made to the legislature and that body at its session beginning January, 1885, granted its first appropriations for the direct current expenses of the institution. It appropriated \$6,000 for salaries, and \$4,000 for laboratories. In addition thereto it appropriated the usual sums for ordinary repairs, expenses of Trustees, and improvement of the campus, and the following special appropriations: \$2,000 for a veterinary museum, \$400 for equipment of the Horticultural department, \$600 for the greenhouse, and \$2,500 for the equipment of a laboratory for Agricultural Chemistry. The Trustees of the University hailed this action on the part of the legislature as the beginning of a large and liberal policy towards the University and were accordingly jubilant, as it enabled them to take the progressive steps which they had desired to take, but which had been deferred because of inadequate means.

In his first report President W. H. Scott said "a department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, in good hands, would constitute an important adjunct of the Agricultural department, and would enable us to promote, in a very efficient way, the interests of farmers, stock raisers, and all owners of domestic animals. Nothing worthy of the name exists in the State. Where can such instruction be so appropriately provided for as in the University of the State, and what can be in closer agreement with the primary objects for which the University was founded?"

The next year Professor Albert H. Tuttle in submitting his report of the department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy mentioned the prevalence of epizootic diseases among domestic animals, as a constant reminder of the importance to the agricultural community of efficient instruction in the principles of Veterinary Medicine, and in the sciences upon

which it immediately depends. He stated that all that could be done under existing circumstances in the former by one man was being done by Doctor Townshend and that he, Professor Tuttle, was doing all he could in the associated sciences of Anatomy and Physiology. He joined, however, with Doctor Townshend in the hope that at an early day they might see the work then done grow into that of a distinct school of the University with its proper faculty, etc. With the full approval of Doctor Townshend he suggested that the legislature be asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 for a Veterinary Museum.

In accordance with this suggestion the Board of Trustees included in their requests to the legislature, an appropriation of \$3,000 for this purpose. The legislature at its session beginning January 6, 1885, made an appropriation of \$2,000 for a Veterinary Museum, and appliances for instruction in Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology. Fifteen hundred dollars of this appropriation was placed at the disposal of Doctor Townshend and Professor Tuttle for the erection of a separate building for dissecting the larger animals, the fitting up of the basement of the east wing of the main building as a common museum, and such equipment as could be secured for the balance of said sum, and \$500 was placed at the disposition of Doctor Townshend for purchase of supplies for the department of Veterinary Medicine.

A house for dissecting purposes was constructed at a cost of \$417.25 and a model horse was ordered at a cost of about \$900.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, September 3, 1885, Mr. Cowgill offered a resolution providing for a School of Veterinary Science at the Ohio State University. The same was adopted and a committee was appointed to select a professor of Veterinary Surgery, at a salary of \$1,000, subject to confirmation by the board, and at the meeting of the board November 11, 1885, Dr. Henry J. Detmers was duly elected professor of Veterinary Surgery.



OFFICE OF PROFESSOR ALBERT H. TUTTLE
Zoology and Anatomy



MIRROR LAKE OF YESTERYEAR

Dr. Henry Johnson Detmers was born April 15, 1833, in the little village of Vearden in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg in North Germany.

He attended the village school until he was thirteen years of age and the Gymnasium at Jever, three years. He then returned to his father's farm, where he remained assisting in the farm work for a number of years. Later he entered the Royal Veterinary College at Hanover, where he studied two years, and afterwards went to the Royal Veterinary College at Berlin where he completed his course. He practiced his profession for a number of years in his native state (Oldenburg) and was called by the Grand Ducal government to the chair of Stock-breeding and Veterinary Science in the just established Agricultural College at Neuenburg. Believing that this country offered a broader and better field for the practice of his profession, in 1865 he emigrated to the State of Illinois and settled at Dixon, in Lee County in that state, where he practiced three years. In 1870 he was called to the department of Veterinary Medicine in the Illinois Industrial University (now the University of Illinois) and two years later accepted a professorship in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. In 1878, he was employed by the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington to investigate contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, particularly the swine plague, or hog cholera, and Texas fever, etc., and made elaborate reports thereon which were published in special and the annual reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for years 1878-1879, 1880 and 1881. Doctor Detmers's thorough training, and his wide experience as a teacher and as an investigator of the diseases of domestic animals, made him a valuable addition to the faculty of the department of Agriculture, and marked an important forward step in its progress.

CHAPTER IV

The year 1885 was a notable one in the progress of the University. The legislature in making its first appropriations for the general current expenses of the institution gave great encouragement to its Trustees, faculty, and friends, and new vigor to all of its expanding departments. This was nowhere more evident than in the School of Agriculture. In fact, President Scott in his annual report called attention to the fact that nearly all the advance steps of the year, were in the direction of industrial education, and he might have added that much of the progress had been in the expansion of the School of Agriculture and its allied School of Veterinary Science. Mention has already been made of the increased equipment of these schools. This was supplemented by increased numbers of students in some of the purely agricultural classes. Doctor Townshend reported at the close of the year nine students in the regular agricultural classes under his charge, and sixteen students in the shorter or two years' course. He also reported at the close of the year fifteen students in the Veterinary classes.

Doctor Detmers entered upon his work as professor of Veterinary Surgery with zeal, and established an ambulatory clinic, by taking his students with him to such patients as he was called on to visit.

Professor Lazenby was unable to report any increase of students in Horticulture, but reported valuable additions to collections of woods, fibers, fruits, grains, and other materials, most of which had been secured from the Exposition at New Orleans.

In June of this year, the School of Agriculture was for the first time represented in the graduating class of the University when the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture was conferred on William Preston Bentley of Wilmington, Ohio. Mr. Bentley is borne on the alumni rolls of 1885, 1886, and 1887 as a

fruit grower at Somerset, Kentucky, on the same rolls for 1888 and 1889 as a student of Theology at Bethany College, West Virginia, and after that as a missionary in China.

During the year it was decided to abandon the course of lectures given to farmers at the University because the farmers' institutes had made such course unnecessary.

The appropriation for paying expenses of professors who attended such institutes was continued, and Doctor Townshend was detailed to attend them, and to call to his aid other professors of the University, when, in his opinion, it was necessary and proper to do so.

The friction arising between the University authorities and the authorities of the Experiment Station heretofore mentioned continued and became more pronounced. There was trouble over the accounts between the University and the Station, other than those heretofore mentioned. The Board of Trustees was required by law to carry on and report such experiments as the funds of the University would permit, and there was the spectacle of two separate series of experiments, often of the same character, going on side by side, each under separate officers, with a duplication of labor and outlay. The dissatisfaction became so great, that at the November meeting of the Board of Trustees, the farm committee was directed to confer with the Board of Control of the Experiment Station, and, if possible, arrive at a definite understanding as to the relations between the two Boards and their accounts, and to make a satisfactory and definite arrangement for the future. In April following, Emmett Mix and Professor Lazebny of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station appeared before the Board of Trustees and made a proposition looking toward a more satisfactory co-operation between the Station and the University, and the same was referred to the farm committee with instructions to confer with the Board of Control and report a definite agreement at the next June meeting.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, Mr. L. B. Wing, as chairman of the farm committee, reported the follow-

ing agreement which was ratified by the Board of Trustees and the Board of Control:

1. The professor of Agriculture of the Ohio State University to be Director of the said Station.
2. The professor of Horticulture and Botany of the University to be vice Director of the Station.
3. Said Station to conduct such experiments on the University farm and in the fruit and vegetable gardens, as may mutually be agreed upon by the Board of Control of said Station and the said professors of Agriculture and Horticulture. The experiments in Horticulture to be conducted by a superintendent of gardens under the direction of the professor of Horticulture. The farm or field experiments to be conducted by the superintendent of the farm, under the direction of the professor of Agriculture. The work to be done and the expense borne by the Station.
4. The professor of Agricultural Chemistry of the University to be the chemist of said Station and to be paid only for work done, said Station to set apart \$600 of its annual appropriation for such work.
5. The professor of Veterinary Surgery of the University to be the Veterinarian of the Station, and to be paid by it for work actually done for said Station.
6. The superintendent of the University farm, provided such superintendent is acceptable to the Board of Control of said Station, to conduct all farm and field experiments, one-half his compensation to be paid by the University and one-half by said Station.
7. The superintendent of the gardens to conduct all horticultural experiments, two-thirds of his compensation to be paid by the Station and one-third by the University.
8. Said Station to turn over to the University all products raised, except what may be needed for seed, museum purposes, and for experiments in feeding stock.
9. The superintendent of the farm and the superintendent of the gardens to keep separate accounts with said Station and the University, the same to be open at all times to the inspection of said Board of Control and said Board of Trustees.
10. All previous agreements and arrangements between said Station and the University except as herein modified, to remain in force, and this arrangement to continue as long as it is mutually satisfactory.

As the result of this arrangement the Board of Trustees believed that better results could be obtained, that the Ex-

periment Station would be able to multiply its experiments and conduct them on a broader scale, while the Agricultural departments of the University would be enriched by the greater facilities thus afforded for practical instruction in the branches of learning related to Agriculture.

In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. William S. Devol, a graduate of the University of 1886, the second to receive the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, was appointed superintendent of the farm, and Mr. W. J. Green was appointed superintendent of the gardens and horticultural experiments.

Professor Weber in addition to his duties as professor of Agricultural Chemistry, had, as farm manager, conducted the farm operations during the year with marked success.

His report showed receipts from sales of farm produce of \$5,842.25 and expenditures \$4,300.88, leaving a balance of \$1,542.17, of which balance the sum of \$1,500 had been paid into the University treasury. This result was reached after paying for field experiments, and necessary improvements, additions to live stock, equipment, etc. This result led the Board of Trustees, in their annual report, to say: "The farm has not heretofore been a source of revenue to the University. It has been regarded rather as holding the same relations to the departments of Agriculture and Horticulture as the various laboratories to the respective departments to which they belong. The revenue derived from the sale of surplus products has been expended in improvements or in conducting experiments in field and garden. It is gratifying to record the fact that while it has fully served its purpose as a laboratory for the agricultural students, it has been so successfully managed as to yield an important addition to the revenues of the University."

It was the more gratifying because the farm management had heretofore been severely criticized by those who urged that if the University could not demonstrate on its rich farm that farming was profitable it could not hope to enlist the interest of the farmers of the state.

During the year valuable additions were made to facilities for instruction in the departments of Horticulture and Veterinary Surgery, and to the museum of Veterinary Anatomy, Physiology, etc. Professor Tuttle had been foremost in urging the establishment of this museum and active in securing appropriations therefor. He had directed the fitting up of the room, had procured the necessary cases, and had purchased the necessary jars for preserving specimens, etc. Doctor Detmers did not look with favor upon what Professor Tuttle had done, and there was some friction as a result. One of Doctor Detmers's students had made a skeleton of an ostrich, which had been procured from Sells's Circus, which then wintered not far from the University, and there was a question as to whether it should be placed in the museum, or in a separate collection of the Veterinary department, which Doctor Detmers was making. The matter came before the Board of Trustees and Mr. Wing humorously said he "did not see why Doctor Detmers wanted the skeleton in the Veterinary collection unless it was because it was said that an ostrich could kick harder than a mule."

The number of students in Doctor Townshend's classes in Agriculture during the year ending November 15, 1886, was seventeen, in Veterinary Medicine twelve, and he reports twenty new students registered for the shorter agricultural course at the beginning of the year. Professor Weber reported the number of students in Agricultural Chemistry to be seventeen for the fall or beginning term, fourteen for the winter term, and eleven for the spring term, all shorter-course students, and two special students.

Doctor Detmers reported classes of three to five students and one graduate, Dr. Mark Francis, the first to receive the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. His name is here given because he became prominent in his profession, and by his researches has rendered a great public service which reflects honor on the institution.

In January, 1887, Mr. L. B. Wing of the Board of Trustees and Doctor Townshend were requested by the Board of Trus-

tees to go to Washington to urge the passage of what was known as the Hatch Bill, a bill supplementing the grant of July 2, 1862, and making an additional grant of \$15,000 per year for the support of agricultural experiments.

At a meeting of the Board in February following, Mr. Wing made a verbal report for himself and Doctor Townshend as to the result of their Washington trip.

He stated that they had made a personal call on Senator Morrill, author of the Act of July 2, 1862, the Land-grant Act, and had assurances from him that the bill which had already passed the lower House of Congress would also pass the Senate.

Mr. J. H. Brigham, the then head of the State Grange, was also in Washington urging the passage of the bill, and without the knowledge of either Mr. Wing or Doctor Townshend secured an amendment to it providing that in states where there was an agricultural experiment station separate from the land-grant college, the legislature of such state might give the moneys provided for in the act to such experiment station. In this form the bill passed and became a law. The legislature was in session when the Hatch Bill passed, and a joint resolution was at once introduced giving the funds to the Experiment Station. The Board of Trustees were taken by surprise by such action and protested in vain. The resolution was adopted March 16, 1887, by an overwhelming majority. How such action was regarded by the Board of Trustees and the University has been stated in other pages of this history.

The hostile attitude of the agricultural classes of the state, toward the University, as shown by the passage of the resolutions above mentioned was disquieting. The Board of Trustees had, they thought, taken every step within their means to strengthen the departments teaching the sciences related to Agriculture. New professors, new buildings, and new facilities for instruction had been provided from time to time, and new courses of study had been devised, with a view to attract greater numbers of students to the agricultural classes. But with all this outlay and effort, the number of stu-

dents in the agricultural courses was relatively small. For the year ending November 15, 1887, out of an attendance of 338 students, there were only two students in the regular course in Agriculture, twenty-four in the shorter course, and four in the Veterinary course. In the agricultural press of the state the complaint was made that the funds of the University had been diverted from the teaching of agriculture to instruction in other branches, and at the farmers' institutes, and meetings of the Grange, the same charge was repeated, and there was no one to refute it. Even the professors of the University attending these institutes entered only a faint denial or none at all. The situation, after the action of the legislature in giving the funds provided by the Hatch Bill to the Experiment Station, was extremely critical, and required great prudence and forbearance on the part of the Board of Trustees in order to prevent a permanent breach between the University and the Experiment Station. How such breach was avoided is related in other pages of this work. It is sufficient to state here that the Board of Trustees in its annual report following such action, suggested that all needed facilities desired by the Station for expanding its work could be found at the University, and expressed the hope that existing relations between the University and the Station could be maintained with increasing benefits to both.

In the hope of encouraging a larger attendance of agricultural students the longer course in Agriculture was so arranged as to make it continuous with the shorter course, so that a student who had completed the latter could obtain the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture in three more years, and at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Doctor Townshend submitted a proposition that a limited number of free scholarships be offered to students in the short Agricultural course, which was referred to President Scott and Doctor Townshend, with authority to make such offer.

CHAPTER V

Notwithstanding the efforts made by the Board of Trustees and the faculty to increase the efficiency of the School of Agriculture so as to meet the needs of the agricultural students, the leading officers of the Grange and of the State Board of Agriculture, and the agricultural press of the state, continued their opposition to the University. In fact, it may be truthfully said that such opposition reached its culmination with the passage of the resolution giving to the Board of Control of the Experiment Station the funds provided by the Hatch Bill. The opposition had combined to effect the passage of this resolution, had demonstrated its power, and, flushed with victory, had in mind a campaign for a complete reorganization of the University, with a view to making it an agricultural and mechanical college, pure and simple. This condition was in part caused by continuous attacks on the University authorities in the agricultural press, to which no one made reply. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees thought these attacks should be noticed by some member of the agricultural faculty and appealed to Professor Lazenby to write a series of articles showing what was being done by the University to provide for the education of the farmers, but the appeal was in vain. The Secretary thought that a public discussion would disclose the truth as to the situation and he finally decided to open a correspondence with some of the leading members of the opposition, and to ascertain, if possible, the real basis of their complaints with a view to remedy them if possible.

The following correspondence between him and Mr. C. E. Thorne, then associate editor of the Farm and Fireside, an agricultural newspaper of wide circulation, shows clearly some of the grounds of such opposition, and reveals the purpose of some of its leaders.

Columbus, O., March 10, 1887.

Mr. C. E. Thorne, Springfield, O.:

DEAR SIR—I have your pleasant letter of yesterday and specially note what you say about the agricultural courses at the University. Such courses are now undergoing revision by the faculty, who, I know, would be grateful for any suggestion that would aid them in their difficult task. Would it not be only fair, while criticizing, to suggest some change that is practical and will better adapt such courses to meet the real needs of agricultural students? I will take great pleasure in laying such suggestions before the faculty. The Trustees of the University sincerely desire to make use of every available instrumentality and means within their power to make the School of Agriculture the best in the country. Will the *Farm and Fireside*, and will Mr. Thorne aid in so doing, by making the readers of the *Farm and Fireside* acquainted with the real facts about the University? We invite fair criticism and discussion of the intricate educational questions with which we are confronted, but there should be no perversion of the facts, and no willful misrepresentation. The public suffers when the truth is obscured, or only half told. Speaking for myself, I would really like to know just what you think the University ought to do that it has not done in the direction of building up the School of Agriculture, or in any other respect, but especially in regard to the agricultural departments. I asked that question of Mr. Chamberlain who gave me a very frank answer which I have kept before me for reflection and profit. Won't you let me hear from you? . . . Very truly yours, ALEXIS COPE.

To this letter, Mr. Thorne made the following answer:

FARM AND FIRESIDE,
Springfield, O., March 12, 1887.

Alexis Cope, Esq.

DEAR SIR—In your favor of yesterday you unintentionally do me and the *Farm and Fireside* an injustice in intimating that we have criticized the management of the Ohio State University without suggesting a practicable remedy. That remedy has been repeatedly suggested in our columns, and its practicability has been demonstrated through thirty years of prosperity in one college and through twenty-three in another, where it has proven not only able to disarm the criticism which has worried the Ohio State University from its very beginning, but also to have such a mollifying influence upon state legislatures that they are ready not only to pile gift upon gift upon the magnificent Land Grant, but even to anticipate the wants of the college by voting support before it is asked.

The remedy we have suggested is embodied in the state Agricultural Colleges of Michigan and Kansas.

When the University gets ready to lop off the arts and philosophy departments altogether, to cut off the present junior and senior years of the remaining courses, and to reorganize what is left into parallel courses of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts on the basis of constant association of manual with mental training, then you may expect the cordial support of granges, agricultural conventions, and legislatures. I am well aware that your Trustees and faculty will unanimously sneer at this proposition, but I tell you the signs of the times are ominous today! The passage of the Terrell resolution,¹ for which the Farm and Fireside has earnestly worked, and for which we get credit from the University for misrepresentation, unfairness, "scurrility" and deliberate falsehood, will postpone the day of reckoning for the present. But for the success of the resolution, the University would most surely have had to face a reorganization in the near future.

It is idle to talk of making the Ohio State University a success on its present plan. The Arts and Philosophy studies are good and useful branches of learning, but they are abundantly provided for in the multitude of other colleges in the state, while we have but the one industrial college. To take our fund, therefore, and use it to compete with these other colleges that are languishing for want of support, which the Ohio State University is drawing away from them, is neither more nor less than a deliberate outrage! And the people of Ohio as well as of other states are coming to a mighty awakening on this point.

The complaint of the University that farmers do not patronize it because they are ignorant of its real work is simply puerile. The farmers patronize the Agricultural Colleges of Michigan, Kansas, and Mississippi, and they would patronize a similar college in Ohio. The ignorance in this matter lies with the managers of the University, not with the farmers. The former have failed to comprehend the very first essentials of an industrial school, partly through ignorance, and partly through a determination *not* to see the patent facts before them, in their ambition to establish a great university.

There is room in the nation for one Cornell for the higher education of teachers in Agriculture, but for the education in agricultural science and practice of those who must go back to the farm something entirely different is wanted.

There is just one way through which I can see a possibility of the perpetuity of the Ohio State University, and that is by establishing a series of agricultural high schools in different parts of the state, having a two years' course of study combined with manual labor on experimental farms (agricultural laboratories), all designed to serve as *feeders* to the Agricultural College of the University—just as the city high

¹ The resolution giving the funds of the Hatch Bill to the Experiment Station.

schools feed the arts and scientific courses. Connecticut has had such a school in successful operation for years, and there are many of them in Europe. This plan will be opposed by the University because it would at first take away a few students. Judging from the past the University is not far-sighted enough to realize that the ultimate gain would be incomparably greater than the present loss, through the spreading of the desire for agricultural education from these secondary schools as nuclei. It will also be (and is) opposed by the leaders among the farmers *because it will prevent a reorganization of the University.*

For this plan to accomplish anything towards the solution of the present problem, the University must co-operate by reducing its classical department on the one hand, and elaborating its agricultural department on the other, having in view the building up of a school for the education of teachers of agriculture. I think that if the University would co-operate in this scheme to the extent I have suggested, and that if the Experiment Station were removed to some other part of the state and used as the nucleus of the first of these high schools (farm and buildings being furnished by the county, as they were for the University), the University then developing a thorough system of experimentation and field study upon its farm, providing therefor from its present funds, there might be some hope of harmony, without the complete uprooting of the University system. But without some such co-operation, I can see no such hope. Yours cordially, C. E. THORNE.

This letter of Mr. Thorne revealed clearly the fact that no expansion of the School of Agriculture along lines followed since the organization of the University in 1870 would satisfy those for whom he spoke, that they demanded nothing less than the abandonment of the idea of a State University, and a reorganization of the institution as a purely agricultural school. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees answered this letter as follows:

Columbus, O., March 14, 1887.

Mr. Charles E. Thorne, Springfield, O.:

DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 12th inst. in answer to my request for suggestions looking to the improvement of the courses in agriculture at the University. They are quite radical, though not novel. If I am not mistaken, the idea of limiting such courses in the manner you propose was suggested at the organization of the institution and was rejected by the farmers, or those representing them, who insisted on a thorough and complete course of study leading to a degree. The idea of schools of agriculture intermediate between the common schools and the University is a good one, and would be in line with what we have

been recommending and urging as one of the great needs of our system of education, and that is, an organic connection between said schools and the University. It is, however, just as important in other branches of learning as in those relating to agriculture.

I fear you will never be satisfied with what the University is doing unless it narrows its aims and offers nothing but the practical part of an agricultural education. This it can not do under the terms of its endowment. Here is the "Magna Charta" of the institution—the language of the land grant:

The leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including Military Tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in such a manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

It would be well to keep it in mind. I will refer your letter to the committee of the faculty which is engaged in revising the agricultural courses. They will not "sneer" at any reasonable and sensible suggestions from whatever source.

In the meantime, I see no reason why this discussion cannot be carried on in good temper, as those engaged in it should desire only the general good. Very truly yours,

ALEXIS COPE.

To this letter Mr. Thorne replied as follows:

FARM AND FIRESIDE,
Springfield, O., March 15, 1887.

Alexis Cope, Esq., Columbus, O.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of yesterday is received, and I hope you have not received the impression from my letter that it was not written in "good temper." I certainly felt nothing else, and if any words conveyed any other impression it was because they were selected solely with the view of conveying my meaning in the briefest possible space. The fact is that the exigencies of my editorial work have compelled the formation of this habit of writing.

I am quite well aware that the present course of the Ohio State University was outlined by a man who stood prominent among the farmers of Ohio, Judge T. C. Jones of Delaware, but unless I have been misinformed, the same Judge Jones has since expressed his conviction that *he made a mistake* in this matter. For such a man as Judge Jones to acknowledge having made a mistake is very *significant*. My information upon this point comes through a reliable source—a member of the present faculty of the University—and that it is partly correct is further proven by the fact that Judge Jones's influence has been exercised in favor of the Experiment Station through the recent controversy, unless I have again been misinformed.

I acknowledge that I shall never be satisfied with what the University does until it *broadens* its views and its work to comprehend what is clearly demanded by the spirit of the times. The talk that such an educational method as we urge is *narrow* is as absurd as it would be to accuse Jesus Christ of narrowness because He preached to the poor and ignorant instead of to the rich and learned.

I do not demand that the University dispense with *all* teaching of the classics, but I do insist that such teaching should not be made, directly or indirectly, the *leading feature* of the school. You claim that the University system is the real adherence to the Magna Charta of the institution. I claim that it is in direct defiance of that charter, for as your system of instruction is now arranged, your courses in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts are not made the leading feature as required in this charter. They are at the very highest, only correlative features.

I certainly agree with you that it would be well to keep the language of this charter in mind. Even the authority granted by the state at the time the name was changed, does not authorize the University to put its courses in Arts and Philosophy and General Science first. Is it going to be necessary for the legislature to definitely prescribe *in what manner your teaching shall be conducted?*

Very cordially, and not ill temperedly,

C. E. THORNE.

Mr. Thorne, in the Farm and Fireside, had words of approval for the catalogue containing the revision of the courses of study referred to in the foregoing correspondence. He had, in the meantime, been selected as the Director of the Experiment Station to take charge of the larger work it was enabled to enter upon by reason of the Hatch Bill. One other letter of the foregoing correspondence is as follows:

Columbus, O., June 15, 1887.

DEAR MR. THORNE—I am on the whole pleased with what you say about our new catalogue and the revision of our courses of study and I hope you can give us credit for a conscientious desire to fulfill, as far as practicable, the objects of the land grant in furnishing the means for both technical and liberal instruction in agriculture. I see no reason why the University, the Experiment Station, the State Board of Agriculture, and kindred organizations cannot work together harmoniously, if we assume as a basis (which I believe is true) that all sincerely desire to do the best and the very best thing for the general good. As you will probably be thrown into pretty close association with us in a short time, I think you will find a different state of things existing than when you had charge of the University farm. You will find no one connected with

the institution who will not cordially co-operate with the Experiment Station in its researches, and who will not favor granting to it every facility for carrying on its work. There are sore spots which must be healed, little animosities and jealousies, all arising, I think, from misunderstandings, which must be allayed if the highest success is achieved. In this work of reconciliation much must be forborne, and the University authorities are disposed to do all that is practicable to bring about a good understanding.

But to return to the catalogue. Having done so much in the revision of the courses of study that meets your approval, can't you trust us to make still further beneficial changes as time and experience shall indicate to be desirable, and turn in and help push the car along? We desire the co-operation of all good men in the great work before us. I hope you can attend our commencement. Very truly yours,

ALEXIS COPE.

The correspondence with W. I. Chamberlain, begun at the same time with the same purpose in view, brought the following, which appeared in the *Ohio Farmer* of May 21, 1887, and which had a marked influence in turning the tide against the proposed reorganization of the University, as proposed by the more radical among the agricultural leaders of the state:

The Ohio State University: Perhaps I ought to lose all interest in Ohio matters but I cannot. Perhaps I ought not to "mix and meddle" in the discussion of the above subject, but for six years I mixed and meddled so much on the side of the farmers and was "such a thorn in the flesh" of the University people that perhaps I may be permitted to say a word now on their side.

The point I wish to make is that I feel sure it will be a disaster to both parties if matters come to an open rupture and the farmers insist, as is now openly threatened, upon an entire reorganization of the University, a change of name, etc., etc. All the time I have felt it was a mistake at the first to try to found a "University" or a classical college in Ohio on the land-grant basis; that twenty colleges in the state were doing the literary and classical work well; that, hence, that door was practically closed, while the other door stood wide open for Agricultural and Industrial education, the kind of education intended by Congress in making the land grants.

And yet, when I came to know the man well, I could not doubt that Doctor Orton, the most able first President, was honest in his views of the law, and earnest in his efforts to build up a strong institution. It seems to me no one can doubt his sagacity, yes, wisdom, in following

up his idea of the work to be done. As a technologist he deservedly ranks very high in the United States.

Hence from the first I have felt that the wisest course for the farmers was to build up, not pull down; to change, not destroy; to strengthen the agricultural side without a disruption and demolition of all that was already good. And so, largely through my own suggestion and influence (and I say it with neither vanity or egotism), backed heartily by the Board of Agriculture and the Grange, L. B. Wing was put on the Board of Trustees, and influences were set in operation that resulted in quadrupling the strength of the agricultural teaching force. Professor Townshend, six years ago, all alone carried the distinctively agricultural, horticultural, botanical, and veterinary work. Professor Lazenby was the first added, taking Botany and Horticulture, then Professor Lord gave half his time to Agricultural Chemistry, then Professor Weber was added in Agricultural Chemistry, and the Experiment Station was established, and then Doctor Detmers was secured in Veterinary Science. This seems to me to have been a most decided gain, all due to a friendly pressure from, not a hostile attack by, the farmers.

But now the attitude begins to look more hostile. The fight in the legislature over the \$15,000 (not yet appropriated by Congress) for agricultural experimentation was a sharp warning, which it seems to me the University may well heed. It means that Greek should go, and that Latin, French, and German should be subordinate and subsidiary to true industrial education. That the college should be Agricultural and Mechanical, in a liberal sense indeed, but the idea of a purely literary and scientific institution should be dropped. And while I think the Trustees and faculty may well heed the warning, yet I do not think the farmers will be wise in antagonizing and trying to disrupt and destroy the University. For example, as a member of the Board of Control of the State Experiment Station, I always felt and know that the University Trustees were not only just, but generous in what they did for the Station, and that while it was a mutual benefit that the Station was located at the college, still the Station received more than it gave. And I cannot possibly see why the Station, enlarged by the national grant of \$15,000 annually (when made) should not remain at the college with the mutual benefits and friendly relations still continued.

Objections have been made to the personnel of the present Board of Trustees and it has been said that the last farmer has just gone off from the Board. I know nearly all the members and can vouch for what I now say. L. B. Wing, the President, is indeed partner in a bank at Newark, Ohio. But he is far more farmer than banker. He owns and manages a farm in Licking County and owns and manages a fine stock farm of 1,500 acres in Bement, Illinois, and gives it great attention. His herd of Shorthorns is one of the best in that state and has had his personal care for many years. His son, Charles Wing, a graduate of the University, is his partner and lives on this Illinois farm, and manages

it under the advice and direction of his father, who spends a good portion of his time there. Mr. Wing has been for many years thoroughly and largely identified with the agricultural interests of two states, as actual farmer and breeder, and as member and president both of his own County Agricultural Society and of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. No man in all Ohio is more wholly true and wise in his devotion to her agricultural interest than L. B. Wing of Newark.

Thomas Cowgill of Champaign County, has been a farmer all his life. He owns and operates a large farm in Champaign County, and in the State Legislature as chairman or member of the committee on agriculture and as Speaker of the House, has always worked and spoken for the agricultural interests.

Thomas Godfrey of Celina, Mercer County, while a lawyer and banker, is also a farmer, owning and managing a farm and is largely interested in thoroughbred stock raising, has been president of his County Agricultural Society and now president of the State Jersey Cattle Association. As a member of the State Senate for years he was always faithful to the agricultural interests.

Hon. H. B. Perkins, of Warren, Trumbull County, owns and operates a large farm in that county. Though also engaged in other pursuits, his chief interest and delight is in his farm, and the agricultural interests could have no truer, wiser friend than he is.

Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes of Fremont, Ohio, ex-President of the United States, owns and manages a farm in Fremont and one in Dakota. He is heartily in sympathy with the agricultural interests, and his hobby, if he has one, is agricultural and industrial education. I had the honor to suggest him to Governor Foraker more than a year ago as one of the very best men in the State for the place.

Peter H. Clark, a teacher of Cincinnati, and H. J. Booth, a lawyer of Columbus, are the only members of the Board whose predominating interests and inclinations are not agricultural.

In view of these facts it seems hardly just to say that the last farmer has just retired from the Board (S. H. Ellis of Warren County) and that the present Board is made up of "lawyers and politicians." Does a man cease to be a farmer or to be fit to represent farmers because he has been in the Legislature, in Congress, or in the Presidential chair of the United States?

With such a Board of Trustees it seems to me the farmers of Ohio will gain by stating to them clearly and distinctly just what changes they desire at the "University" rather than by going into the legislature to fight for reorganization. Reorganization means disorganization, and disorganization means cessation of healthy growth, if not of life itself. But the farmers may well work upon and through this Board and year by year let their wishes be clearly stated to the Governor before he appoints the new members of the Board.

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN.

Ames, Iowa, May 9, 1887.

CHAPTER VI

When the Board of Trustees met in November, 1887, there was apprehension of a serious clash between them and the Board of Control of the Experiment Station. Fortunately for all concerned ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes had recently accepted a place on the Board of Trustees, and had been made acquainted with the critical nature of the relations between the two boards. When, therefore, Mr. J. C. Stevens, president of the Board of Control, appeared before the Board of Trustees and presented a written communication stating that in the enlargement of the work of the Station made possible by the Hatch Bill, the Board of Control desired the co-operation which had theretofore existed between the University and the Station, it was President Hayes who offered the resolution that emphasized the importance of friendly and cordial relations between the two institutions and suggested that the two boards meet together for conference with respect to their common interests. By this resolution the Farm Committee of the Board of Trustees was appointed to meet a committee of the Board of Control to discuss matters of difference, and arrange for a meeting of the two boards.

For some reason there was no meeting of the committees above named except that which occurred at the meeting of the Board of Trustees December 8, 1887, when, in the presence of the two boards, the "understanding" was reached, which is given in full in former pages of this work. This understanding was written by President Hayes at the time, and is preserved among the files of the University. By it the University practically turned over to the Experiment Station the farm and all its equipment, and practically abandoned all separate experimental work. An appraisement of the stock farm, implements, etc., was made by Mr. L. B. Wing, representing the Board of Trustees and Mr. S. H. Ellis, represent-

ing the Board of Control. Said appraisalment amounted to \$7,596.40 and the same was taken over by the Experiment Station at such appraisalment, one-third of such sum to be paid out of the first installment received by the Station from the Hatch Act, and the balance to be paid within two years at the pleasure of the Station, with interest at six percent.

The settlement of the differences between the University and the Experiment Station was the beginning of a better feeling toward the University on the part of the farmers of the State, and there was less bitterness in the agricultural press and in the speeches of leaders at farmers' institutes and agricultural conventions.

The Board of Trustees in its report for the year ending November 15, 1888, speaks of the cordial relations between the two institutions, and a manifestation of mutual helpfulness. It also makes acknowledgment for numerous courtesies received from the Station. It was shortly after this that the plan was conceived of marrying the two boards, by having a member of the Station board appointed on the University board and a member of the University board appointed on the Station board. In pursuance of such plan Mr. Brigham, a member of the Station board, was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees, which helped to bring about better relations between the University and the farmers of the State. The year showed an increase of students in agriculture, which President Scott stated to be not as rapid as was desired, but was steady and likely to continue. Doctor Townshend reported the number of students in his department for the past year to be twenty-nine, eighteen agricultural and eleven veterinary students, and thirty-six in attendance during the fall term when the report was made. He also reported fifteen students as having accepted the free scholarships offered. Professor Weber reported twenty-five first-year and six second-year students in his agricultural chemical laboratory, and Professor Lazenby eight students in fruit culture. Doctor Detmers reported a class of six students in veterinary anatomy, and a class of ten students in the principles of horse

shoeing. He also reported a successful daily clinic. On the morning of February 12, 1889, the Chemical Laboratory Building was destroyed by fire. At the time of its destruction it contained the lecture rooms, laboratories, and apparatus of the departments of agricultural chemistry and veterinary medicine, and the apparatus was almost wholly destroyed. The legislature was in session at the time, and at once made an appropriation of \$5,000 for temporary equipment and supplies for these and other departments which were burned out by the fire, and a further appropriation for re-erecting the building.

The students in the laboratory of agricultural chemistry, discommoded by the fire, were taken care of in the horticultural building; and the veterinary students, through the kindness of C. E. Thorne, were given the use of a lecture room in the new building which the Experiment Station had erected on the University grounds.

The efficiency of the veterinary department was increased by the appointment of student William F. Lavery to do prosector work and aid Doctor Detmers in teaching veterinary anatomy.

Mr. Clarence M. Weed, professor of Entomology of the Experiment Station, was employed to deliver a course of lectures on Entomology, and Mr. W. J. Green, also of the Experiment Station, voluntarily rendered valuable assistance in practical instruction in horticulture. As evidence of the improved relations between the University and the Experiment Station, and as evidence of the desire on the part of both institutions to co-operate for their mutual advancement, may also be mentioned the fact that in January, 1889, the Treasurer of the Station presented to the Board of Trustees a check for \$1,268.68 in favor of the University, dated June 31, 1888, in part payment for stock and farm implements turned over to it, and asked that it be held by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees until the Station had funds to pay the same, and that the Board of Trustees acceded to the request and directed the Secretary to hold said check until the Station was able to pay

the same. The Trustees in their annual report expressed their obligation to the Board of Control of the Station and especially to Mr. Thorne, its director, and his assistants for the interest and zeal they had manifested and for the aid they had so cheerfully given in providing opportunities for practical illustration of the branches taught in the School of Agriculture, and added that the relations between the University and Station were cordial and harmonious. However, during the year 1889 there was practically no increase of students in the School of Agriculture.

The legislature which met in January, 1890, made an appropriation of \$20,000 for equipping the new chemical laboratory building, where the department of agricultural chemistry was to continue its work; and also an appropriation of \$5,000 for a veterinary hospital, and during the year attention was given to providing such equipment and erecting the hospital.

As further evidence of improved relations between the University and the Experiment Station and the agricultural leaders of the State, the Board of Trustees conferred upon Mr. W. I. Chamberlain the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and on Mr. C. E. Thorne, director of the Experiment Station, the honorary degree of Master of Agriculture.

There was little increase in the number of students in the School of Agriculture during the year. Doctor Townshend reported an average attendance in his classes of thirty students as against twenty-nine the year before. There was a slight increase in the number of horticultural students, and of the students in veterinary classes. Owing to want of laboratory facilities the laboratory work of students in agricultural chemistry was postponed; but the work seemed to require additional teaching force, and Lloyd M. Bloomfield was chosen as assistant in the department. Professor Weber in his report for the year 1890 calls attention to the valuable research work done by one of his students, Mr. C. P. Fox, on the action of food preservatives on salivary digestion, and stated that the results which Mr. Fox presented in his graduating thesis were of interest to the public as well as to sci-

ence. He also states that the chemical work of the investigation was done in his laboratory by Mr. K. F. Egbert.

But the most important event of the year 1890, both for the University and the School of Agriculture, was the passage, August 30, 1890, of the Act of Congress supplementing the land grant of July 2, 1862, by a permanent annual appropriation out of the proceeds of the public lands, beginning at \$15,000 in 1890, and increasing each year thereafter \$1,000 until the annuity should be \$25,000. The measure had been matured and urged by representatives of the National Association of the Colleges and Experiment Stations organized under the act of July 2, 1862, and they were aided by the leading officers of the National Grange and Farmers' Alliance. The bill had been introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, author of the land-grant act of July 2, 1862. While the bill was pending there was a violent breach between the representatives of the colleges and the farmers' organizations above mentioned, and for a time it seemed impossible, because of such breach, to secure the passage of the bill. It is largely due to representatives of the Ohio State University that the breach was healed and the bill so amended as to secure the support of every one interested in its passage. Some of the representatives of the colleges preferred that the bill should merely supplement the land grant of July 2, 1862, by a sum of money without specific directions as to its application, other than provided in the original grant; while the officers of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance insisted that the act should provide specifically that the funds granted by it should be applied to instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. A compromise was suggested and approved whereby the bill was amended so as to provide that the moneys therein provided should "be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction." With this amendment the bill passed, and became a law August 30,

1890. The passage of this act was very gratifying to the land-grant colleges, and especially to the agricultural leaders of the country, for it provided an annuity to each of eventually \$25,000 to be applied to industrial education, including agriculture and the mechanic arts. The unsuccessful attempt to divert a portion of this annuity to the support of Wilberforce University is described in other pages of this history.

The year 1891 is memorable in the history of the University and in the College of Agriculture as well. On March 20, 1891, the legislature passed an act known as the first Hysell Act, providing for the University an annual levy of one-twentieth of a mill "for higher, agricultural and industrial education, including manual training," and on May 4, 1891, the same legislature accepted the congressional annuity above mentioned and directed the entire proceeds to be paid to the University. The annuity became immediately available, and made it possible to enlarge at once the teaching force in the School of Agriculture, and the appropriations for increased equipment.

The Board of Trustees was not oblivious to the fact that the agricultural interests of the State were not satisfied with the progress the school was making. They had seconded recommendations Doctor Townshend had made for its improvement and had made liberal appropriations toward increasing the facilities for instruction in the department of agriculture which was under his immediate care. But it all seemed of no avail. The department did not keep pace with other departments of the University, and was not meeting its own or public expectation. Doctor Townshend had reached the advanced age of 75 years, but was apparently as vigorous of mind as ever, and it was hard for him to realize that perhaps some one else could better carry the work of the department. The Board of Trustees realized that he had from the birth of the institution been the main bond between it and the farmers of the State, and that his compulsory retirement would be resented by them. They saw clearly that in order to open the way for real progress in the School of Agriculture, Doctor

Townshend should give way to a younger and more vigorous man. But how to bring this about was the question. Their past experience taught them that it was a little dangerous as well as delicate to approach him on the subject. The Secretary of the Board finally with the Board's approval undertook to approach him on the subject, and did so, and proposed to him that he take an honorary position in the faculty as emeritus professor of Agriculture, and let some younger and more active and vigorous man assume the heavy burden he had so long carried. Doctor Townshend very cheerfully fell in with the idea, and at the meeting of the Board of Trustees May 5, 1891, President Scott reported that Doctor Townshend had expressed a desire to relinquish the chair of agriculture at the close of the collegiate year and suggested that some action be taken looking to a choice of his successor.

Thereupon a motion was carried providing for a committee of three members to investigate and report what was necessary to make the department more efficient, and to recommend proper persons to be appointed professors and assistants. Messrs. Godfrey, Wing, and Massie of the Board of Trustees and President Scott were chosen members of such committee.

The first result of the appointment of this committee was the creation of a separate department of zoology and entomology, and the election of Professor David S. Kellicott to the chair. This was done June 28, 1891.

At the same meeting at which the above committee was appointed another committee, consisting of the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, President Scott and such other members of the Board as could go, to visit other institutions of the country, and the manual-training schools of Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis.

The objects in view in the appointment of this committee were to observe the workings of manual-training schools and their buildings and equipment, with a view to the erection of a manual-training building at the University, and its equipment; the selection of a professor of agriculture to take Doc-

tor Townshend's place, and an examination into the methods of keeping records and accounts in other institutions. The results of this visit were very valuable in many respects, but no one was found who in the opinion of the committee was entirely satisfactory to be recommended as Doctor Townshend's successor.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees June 23, 1891, Doctor Townshend was unanimously elected emeritus professor of Agriculture with the understanding that he should continue to do such work as his age and strength would permit him to do, and to receive therefor a salary of \$1,000.

In this connection it may be mentioned as showing the strong hold Doctor Townshend had on the farmers of the State, that it was bruited about that the Board of Trustees had retired him on very small and inadequate salary. The story for a time had credence, and the action of the Board was severely criticized. Members of the legislature took it upon themselves to investigate the matter, and found that the Board were doubtful of their authority to continue the salary of a retiring professor, however worthy and deserving he might be. Notwithstanding this explanation, two members of the Senate, Senators Whittlesy and Hogg, called personally on the Secretary, and asked him "to tell the Board to pay Doctor Townshend a decent salary notwithstanding his retirement, and whether strictly legal or not, there was not a man in the State mean enough to object to it."

At the same meeting at which Doctor Townshend was elected emeritus professor, the department of botany and horticulture was divided and two chairs were established, one of horticulture and the other that of botany and forestry, and a committee was appointed to recommend suitable persons to fill the chairs. July 24, 1891, following this action, Professor W. A. Kellerman was formally elected to the chair of Botany and Forestry. Professor W. R. Lazenby, although not formally elected thereto, took charge of the department of horticulture.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, July 22, 1891, Mr. L. B. Wing of the Board of Trustees and President Scott were authorized to attend the meeting in Washington of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations with a view of securing a suitable person to recommend as professor of agriculture. At a called meeting of the Board held September 1, 1891, this committee made its report, and on its recommendation, Thomas Forsyth Hunt, then professor of agriculture in the State College of Pennsylvania, was duly elected professor of agriculture, as Doctor Townshend's successor.

Professor Hunt had been graduated from the University of Illinois in 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science; was Assistant State Entomologist of Illinois 1885-1886, was assistant in agriculture in the University of Illinois 1886-1888, assistant agriculturist, Illinois Experiment Station 1888-1891, and in 1891 had been elected professor of agriculture at Pennsylvania State College. As Professor Hunt could not enter upon his duties until January 1, 1892, Doctor Townshend was requested to continue at the head of the department until that time.

The year ending June 30, 1891, witnessed the completion of the veterinary hospital and the equipment of the new chemical laboratory building, wherein ample provision, it was thought, had been made for the department of agricultural chemistry. The year brought some increase in the number of students in the shorter course in agriculture, but no increase in the number of those in the course leading to a degree.

After nineteen years of effort to build up a school of agriculture as heretofore detailed, the enrollment for the year above mentioned was as follows: five students in course leading to a degree and thirty-four in the shorter two years' course. These included students in horticulture and forestry. The catalogue printed with the annual report of the Board of Trustees for year ending June 30, 1890, announced the creation of the separate "School of Veterinary Medicine," and the students enrolled in that school are not included in the

above figures. This meager result in spite of years of effort in prescribing courses of study and providing facilities for instruction, including illustrative material, may be partly accounted for by the fact before stated that the farmers of the State were not satisfied. They wanted from the first an agricultural school, pure and simple, and the whole of the proceeds received from the congressional grant applied for that purpose alone. They resented the change of name from "The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College" to "The Ohio State University," and believed and constantly claimed that the funds were being diverted from their original purpose to branches not related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. They, nor any one else, then saw that the branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts would in time cover almost the whole domain of the natural sciences. But perhaps the principal reason for the slow growth of the School of Agriculture was that the farmers of the State were slow to realize that there was any practical benefit to be gained from the education provided. There was then little opportunity for the educated young farmer to better his condition, and as a natural result he sought other fields of activity where promise of success seemed brighter. The Department of Agriculture at Washington had not then commenced its remarkable and aggressive campaign of expansion, creating a necessity for trained men in its ever widening fields of activity.

It was at this low stage of the School of Agriculture, under these conditions, and with much of the dissatisfaction above mentioned still prevailing, that on the first day of January, 1892, Professor Thomas F. Hunt entered upon his duties as its directing head.

During the year 1891 the Agricultural Experiment Station had decided to remove to a farm near Wooster, in Wayne County, and the University farm was again to be the laboratory of the School of Agriculture, and Professor Hunt was to have charge of it.

NOTE—In justice to Doctor Townshend, other members of the faculty, and the members of the Board of Trustees, all of whom, during

these years of apparent failure in the development of the School of Agriculture, were earnestly striving to put the education of the farmer upon the high plane implied in and demanded by the Acts of Congress and the State Legislature, the reader should be reminded that conditions existing at the Ohio State University at that time were by no means peculiar to that institution. In other states agricultural schools and colleges founded under the Morrill Act were passing through very similar evolutionary periods. Almost everywhere farmers, for whose benefit these institutions were especially created, had failed to grasp the full meaning and potency of that act and in many other states opposition took much the same form as in Ohio, including threats of segregation of agricultural schools and colleges that were affiliated with others, forming state colleges or universities. There was much insistence on the adoption of the manual labor or original "Michigan plan" (long since abandoned in that state), according to which students were required to labor on the college farm regularly every day, paying in this way a considerable share of the expense of their education, the really vital part of which was correspondingly enfeebled.

The fine, continuous stream of valuable and productive contributions to the science and art of agriculture which today issues from many of these institutions is splendid testimony to the wisdom and vision of those who stood fast upon the ground that nothing short of the best was good enough.—ED.

CHAPTER VII

Professor Hunt entered upon his new duties with tact and zeal, and the Board of Trustees was pleased to say in its annual report of date November 15, 1892, that he had during the few months he had been in charge justified the wisdom of his selection, that he had succeeded in infusing the department with new life and vigor and was then engaged in reorganizing and equipping the farm with a view to making it more valuable and profitable to the agricultural student.

President Scott in his report for year ending November 15, 1892, says that "Professor Hunt assumed charge of all of Doctor Townshend's classes except one, and that tact, vigor, and forbearance marked his management of the department." At his suggestion, the free scholarship offered to agricultural students in the shorter course was extended to one scholar from each county, during each year of the course, and was further enlarged so that the privilege could be granted to first-year students in the course leading to a degree.

The full course in agriculture was reconstructed, and an entirely new course in horticulture and forestry was introduced.

Professor Hunt was quick to realize the hostility towards the University still prevailing among the farmers of the State, and at once set about the task of reconciling them to the institution. With this in view, he recommended the scheme of having courses of lectures for the agricultural students to be given by men who represented the various agricultural interests of the State. This recommendation had the cordial approval of President Scott and the Board of Trustees, and a course of twelve lectures was given during the year 1892. The lectures were given by L. N. Bonham of the State Board of Agriculture, E. C. Ellis, State Lecturer of the Grange; Joshua Crawford, State Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance; T. B.

Terry, a well-known farmer and correspondent of agricultural newspapers; J. McLain Smith, a prominent cattle breeder, and C. E. Thorne, Director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. These lectures were continued from year to year, until almost every prominent agriculturist of the State became in a sense one of the teachers of the University. The lectures were very valuable to the agricultural students, but they served a wider purpose. They brought the leaders among the farmers, many of them hostile to the institution, into more friendly relations toward it. They were really the beginning of the reconciliation that has made the agricultural population the warm and steadfast supporters of the University.

The Board of Trustees responded to the movement towards expanding the School of Agriculture so auspiciously begun. Appropriations were made to pay for the course of lectures above mentioned. The receipts of the farm and \$5,000 were appropriated for new equipment for the farm, and the receipts of the horticultural gardens and \$1,000 were appropriated for new equipment for the department of horticulture.

Franklin P. Stump was elected superintendent of the farm, and W. L. Turner superintendent of the grounds.

The weather observations which had been carried on by the Experiment Station were placed under the control of Professor Hunt, and C. W. Burkett was employed to take the readings. Professor Hunt was authorized to make arrangements with the Experiment Station for carrying on some experiments begun in the field north of University Hall. Notwithstanding the above described activity in the School of Agriculture, the number of students in attendance was not notably increased, but it is significant that the number in the regular course in agriculture was eleven, more than twice the number in the preceding year, while the number in the shorter course was only thirty-one, or four less than the preceding year.

The next report of the Board of Trustees was made for the period from November 15, 1892, to June 30, 1893, the law having been amended so as to require the annual reports to be

for the year ending June 30 instead of November 15. Such change was made on the recommendation of the Board of Trustees so as to make the fiscal year correspond with the collegiate year and also with the fiscal year of the United States Government.

Accompanying this report are the reports of Professor Hunt as to the management of the farm, and that of Professor Lazenby as to management of the horticultural gardens. President Scott in his report, and the Board of Trustees in their report, call attention to these reports: of the latter President Scott remarks "that it is so full and valuable as to be well worthy of separate publication." It is a conspicuous quality of Professor Lazenby's reports that they are always interesting and well worth reading. In going over them one wonders why, under one so gifted as a writer, there has not grown up at the Ohio State University a great department of horticulture and forestry. Professor Lazenby in this report, as secretary of the School of Agriculture, states that the number of students registered during the year was fifty-one, and that sixteen of these were in the longer courses and thirty-five in the shorter courses. He also states by way of favorable comparison that the total number of students in the department of agriculture in Cornell University the past year was only twenty-two out of a total attendance of 1,665. The total attendance in the Ohio State University during the same period was 793.

Professor Hunt had shown such rare tact and skill, such good judgment in reorganizing and restocking the farm, and in the management of his department, that his services were in demand in many matters of general interest. He was placed in control of the construction, care, and maintenance of the roads, walks, and drives, and of the grading about the buildings, and for the first time these important things were cared for in an orderly and careful manner. It was soon noticed that the ugly and unsightly places on campus and farm were being cleared up and that the grounds were being made more attractive. The farm accounts were carefully kept, and

showed careful oversight over receipts and expenditures. In addition to all this work which was devolved upon him, he found time to attend farmers' institutes and meetings of granges and other farmers' organizations, and thereby to make friends for himself and the University. One of the most admirable things in connection with the practically new régime which he instituted and carried forward, was the kindness, tact, and courtesy shown by him towards Doctor Townshend, with whom he constantly conferred in regard to all matters connected with the department. This was not done solely as a matter of policy. He recognized in Doctor Townshend one of the great pioneers in agricultural education, and was prompted by a genuine admiration for his singularly upright character and notable public career, and so far as known there was always the most cordial relations between the venerable professor of the old school and the younger professor of the new régime.

In June, 1893, Franklin P. Stump was appointed assistant in agriculture, and the sum of \$200.00 was appropriated for additional assistance in the department.

In June, 1893, there was some dissatisfaction over the fact that the department of horticulture had not shown that vigor and activity which had been desired, and because the trees along the roadways and on the campus had not been cared for. Professor Lazenby had been charged with the care of these trees, and they had been neglected. In June, 1890, he had been directed by the Board of Trustees "to give attention to the planting of trees on the University grounds, and this fall or next spring to have them planted along High Street, Eleventh, and Woodruff Avenues where needed." Again, November 18, 1891, the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Wing, directing him as professor of Horticulture and Superintendent of the Grounds, among other things "to remove those trees which are, and have been for many years, in a diseased and dying condition, and to apply a moderate and conservative system of pruning to such as remain, including those along the west side of High Street."

These directions had not been followed to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees, and when in June, 1893, the faculty were being re-elected, the election of a professor of horticulture was postponed until the next meeting of the Board. At the next meeting, however, Professor Lazenby was re-elected to the chair of horticulture.

As a further step in the expansion of the School of Agriculture, in June, 1892, Professor Hunt joined with Professor Weber in a communication to the Board of Trustees recommending the equipment of a dairy laboratory, but there being no funds available for the purpose at that time, the communication was merely filed. The remarkable development of the dairy industry in Wisconsin, following the establishment of a dairy school in that State, had not escaped the attention of the Trustees and agricultural faculty of the University, and the matter constantly forced itself on their attention, until finally, on the 13th day of June, 1894, Mr. Chamberlain offered a resolution providing for such a school, to be for the present located in the Chemical Laboratory Building. An appropriation of \$2,250 was made for its equipment and maintenance to be expended under the direction of President Scott, and Professors Hunt and Weber.

It may be said in this connection that in January, 1894, the State Board of Agriculture had adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Trustees to establish a dairy school at the University, and that at the session of the legislature, beginning in the same month, the Committee on Agriculture of the House had recommended a bill providing for such a school and making an appropriation of \$40,000 for a building and the necessary equipment. The bill passed the House, shorn of the appropriation and was left to die in the Senate.

In November following, the school was organized by the election of DeWitt Goodrich as assistant professor of Dairy Husbandry, Oscar J. Bailey as assistant in butter making, B. B. Herrick, lecturer on cheese making, and W. C. McCracken, lecturer on care of boilers and engines. The foregoing detailed activities in the management of the School of

Agriculture, were not without beneficial results outside the University. The farmers began to manifest an increasing interest in what was being done in the School of Agriculture and to send their sons in increasing numbers to receive its instruction.

The enrollment of students in the School of Agriculture during the year ending June 30, 1894, had increased to seventy-two—an increase from thirty enrolled in the year 1890-1891. Of the seventy-two, twenty-three were in the courses leading to degrees, and forty-nine in the shorter courses. The reports for this year show not only large increases in students and facilities for instruction but increasing interest and value in the experiments conducted on the farm and in the horticultural gardens. The year ending June 30, 1895, witnessed the successful opening of the dairy school with forty-three students taking the instruction therein provided. It also witnessed a notable increase in the number of students in the courses in agriculture leading to a degree, the number having advanced from twenty-two the year before to thirty-seven.

Franklin P. Stump resigned as assistant in agriculture and foreman of the farm, and was succeeded by W. D. Gibbs, a graduate and postgraduate of the University of Illinois, a well-trained man, whose ability and merits soon placed him at the head of the college of agriculture of another state. Later his title was changed to assistant professor of agriculture. Mr. DeWitt Goodrich who had successfully conducted the dairy school from its opening, declined a re-election as assistant professor of dairying, and Mr. H. J. Noyes was elected to succeed him, and C. B. Hine was designated as superintendent of the horticultural gardens.

CHAPTER VIII

On July 13, 1895, the venerable and much beloved Doctor Townshend died at his residence on the University grounds, in the eightieth year of his age. He had continued his connection with the University up until the hour of his death; a continuous service, counting the time he served as a Trustee, of more than twenty-five years. The Board of Trustees has placed on record an appreciation of such services, and from this record we extract the following:

His eminent attainments, his large experience and extensive acquaintance, the fact that he was a pioneer in agricultural education in Ohio, and his rare powers as a public teacher and lecturer, made him a strong and influential member of the faculty of the University and kept the institution in touch with the agricultural population of the State. His services to the Nation, the State, and to the University, have been inestimable. Few lives have been fuller of noble purposes and good deeds, and few men through so long a career have maintained so high, pure, and unselfish a character.

The late Dr. Edward Orton, an associate and co-worker of Doctor Townshend in the faculty, on the occasion of his death delivered a memorial address in which he gives a just estimate of his character and the quality of his work, which has been quoted from in earlier pages of this history. He was a great and unique character. He was also a great and inspiring teacher. Probably his best teaching was of the subject of botany with which he became familiar while studying medicine. His knowledge of the subject of agriculture was empirical, and as Doctor Orton pointed out, was largely gained from the experience of his father, a vigorous English farmer who in a long life on the farm had gathered a large collection of facts and traditions related to his calling, and had proved many of them. These Doctor Townshend presented in a wonderfully attractive manner. He saw more clearly than most of his contemporaries the importance of the sciences underly-

ing agriculture, and that a knowledge of such sciences was necessary to the successful practice of the art; but he had no skill in putting them into pedagogical form. He had no organizing capacity, no skill in devising new methods to meet new conditions. In teaching veterinary surgery he would have continued the dissection of dead horses in the basement of the main building of the University if some one else had not suggested its offensiveness, and urged the erection of a veterinary building for that purpose. He taught agriculture by lectures—the old way—and was slow to see that there was any better way. He was slow to see the value of and to use illustrative material. Appropriations placed in his hands for such material for the department of agriculture, were often unused. At one time several hundred dollars of a State appropriation were placed in his hands for the purchase of equipment and supplies for the department of agriculture, and were left unused for nearly two years. As the appropriation was about to lapse it was turned over to Professor Tuttle to prevent its loss.

Yet, while he lacked the power and skill to plan and develop in an orderly way a successful School of Agriculture at the University, he stood for more than twenty years as the personal embodiment of the idea of such a school, and in this he rendered an inestimable service both to the University and the State. His strong and unique personality made a deep and lasting impression upon the students who attended his classes, upon his associates in the University, and upon the people whom he served. The students in the School of Agriculture when they organized a literary society named it the Townshend Literary Society in his honor. When the stately building for the department of Agriculture was built it was given the name of Townshend Hall. More recently a bronze tablet was placed in this building bearing the following inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF
NORTON STRANGE TOWNSHEND
1815-1895

BELOVED PHYSICIAN, FRIEND OF THE CAUSE OF HUMAN
FREEDOM, WISE LAW-MAKER, A PIONEER IN AGRICUL-
TURAL EDUCATION, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNI-
VERSITY AND ITS FIRST PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE, THE
STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND OF VETERINARY MEDI-
CINE HAVE PLACED THIS TABLET.

A.D. 1909.

Doctor Townshend has already taken place as one of the great characters in the early history of the University, and as the years roll on his fame will increase.

In 1892, on the suggestion of Professor Hunt, steps were taken to procure for the University the private library which Doctor Townshend had accumulated during the active years of his life, by reference of the matter to the Library Council of which he was a member. Later the matter was referred to a committee consisting of President Scott and Professor Hunt, and still later the purchase was authorized. The purchase then made did not include all of Doctor Townshend's library, and in 1898 his widow presented the remaining volumes to the University. President Scott was authorized to procure a portrait of Doctor Townshend to be placed in one of the halls of the University.

CHAPTER IX

The year ending June 30, 1896, was the beginning of another period of University expansion. The legislature which met in January of that year, with practical unanimity, passed an act increasing the State levy for the University from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a mill, and also an act authorizing an issue of \$300,000 certificates of indebtedness for the erection of buildings, improvements, and equipment. The Board of Trustees in its annual report to the Governor for the year ending June 30, 1895, had earnestly recommended in the interest of the agricultural classes an appropriation for the erection and equipment of an agricultural building, and in support of such recommendation, said that such a building was "demanded by the conditions of the original grant, by the statutes of the State, and the necessities of the hour." The Board also urged that such separate building should be large enough to accommodate the departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, and the Dairy School, and that it would be wise economy to locate these departments under one roof.

The plan was to have the legislature make a specific appropriation for this purpose, payable out of the general revenues, but after passage of the acts increasing the State levy and authorizing the issue of \$300,000 certificates of indebtedness, the plan was abandoned. April 9, 1896, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on motion of Mr. Chamberlain it was ordered that a building for the College of Agriculture to cost not to exceed \$75,000 be erected as soon as practicable.

At the beginning of the year ending June 30, 1896, President Scott retired as President of the University, and was succeeded by James H. Canfield. On the latter's recommendation the separate schools of the University were designated as colleges.

The next day after the building for the College of Agriculture was decided upon, its location was fixed on its present site.

There was an effort made at this time to transfer the department of Manual Training or Industrial Arts from the College of Engineering to the College of Agriculture, and a resolution offered by Mr. Massie having this in view was adopted. But at the next meeting of the Board such action was reconsidered, a department of Domestic Economy was created, and the name of the College of Agriculture changed to the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science, and Professor Hunt was elected its dean. At the same meeting, on the recommendation of Professor Hunt, Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie was elected associate professor of Domestic Science. The proposed agricultural building was named "Townshend Hall in honor of the late Dr. Norton S. Townshend, the father of agricultural education in America."

The next day Messrs. Peters, Burns, and Pretzinger of Dayton, Ohio, were selected as architects of the proposed agricultural building.

Shortly after the selection of the architects, by direction of the Board of Trustees Professor Hunt and the Secretary of the Board, accompanied by Mr. S. R. Burns, one of the architects, visited Cornell University, the College of Agriculture at Guelph in Canada, the Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, and the University of Wisconsin, to examine the dairy schools of these institutions and the buildings and equipment devoted to agricultural education. They took with them the tentative plans for Townshend Hall and submitted them for inspection and criticism to the agricultural professors at these institutions, with the result that many valuable changes and additions were seen to be desirable. On their return and their presentation of the desirability of such changes, the appropriation for the building was increased to \$85,000. The plans were completed and were adopted July 24, 1896, and on September 2, 1896, the contract for the erection of the build-

ing was awarded to the Columbus Construction Company at their bid of \$69,578.

The attendance in the College of Agriculture during the year ending June 30, 1896, was as follows: resident graduate students three, undergraduate students in four-year courses thirty-eight, students in shorter course thirty-four, and in course in dairying eight; total eighty-three.

At the close of the year last above named, the only changes in the teachers' force in the College of Agriculture were as follows: Mr. Charles W. Burkett, a graduate of the University, was elected assistant in agriculture. Mr. W. R. Beattie was elected gardener and florist, and Mr. Albert R. Vinson was appointed assistant in agricultural chemistry to succeed Lloyd M. Bloomfield.

It has been noted heretofore that the care and control of the walks, roads, and drives in and about the University had been given to Professor Hunt, and that happy results had followed such action. In September, 1896, his duties were further increased when Mr. Chamberlain offered and the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution providing "that the entire care of the campus, trees, shrubbery, spring, etc., be given to Professor Hunt, under the general direction of the President, and landscape gardener, Mr. Haerlein.

The year ending June 30, 1897, little progress was made in the growth of the School of Agriculture. Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, after visiting the University and looking over the ground declined election as associate professor of Domestic Science, and Miss Perla G. Bowman was elected to the post, her service to begin July 1, 1897.

The number of students enrolled during the year was as follows: Four-year courses thirty-four, short courses forty-four, students in domestic science six, in dairying thirteen; total ninety-seven. The experiments carried on by Professor Hunt were so valuable and notable that they are given considerable space in the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees.

Work on Townshend Hall was begun about the middle of September, 1896, but was prosecuted so slowly that in December the contractors were thirty-five days behind with the work.

On February 12, 1897, they were fifty days behind, and notice was served on them requiring them to furnish the necessary materials and labor for properly carrying on the work within the time specified by law, or the Trustees would apply to the proper officers for their written consent to supply such labor and materials themselves. The contractors were inexperienced and soon realized that they had taken the contract at too low a figure, and on February 17, 1897, appeared before the Board and asked to be released from their contract and that the work be re-advertised.

On March 10, 1897, they again appeared before the Board and asked for an extension of time for the completion of the work, and offering, if such request was granted, to waive all legal and equitable defenses they might have to their contract or bond, or any of the proceedings on which they were based, and on the advice of the Attorney General such request was granted.

On the 19th of April following they again appeared before the building committee and stated that on account of lack of means and inability to secure necessary advances they were obliged to discontinue and had discontinued work on the building, and asked the committee to employ certain persons named by them to superintend the completion of the work, they to fix the compensation of such superintendents.

This proposition was promptly rejected by the building committee, but was submitted to the Board of Trustees at a meeting held April 21. At this meeting the contractors appeared and withdrew such proposition. The Trustees again served written notice on the contractors to proceed with the work, but on April 22, 1897, they entirely abandoned it. Under provisions of the contract the Trustees thereupon at once took possession of the materials, machinery, tools, and appliances about the building, and on the 5th day of May following obtained the written consent of the proper State officers to proceed with the work in accordance with law. Mr. H. E. Kennedy was appointed general superintendent of the work on the building which was at once resumed, and prosecuted with vigor until the building was completed.

It was the first time the Trustees had undertaken to furnish the labor and materials for the erection of a building, and was attended with such good results that in their annual report for year ending June 30, 1898, the suggestion was made that it might be wise to amend the public building laws so as to avoid the ruinous competition which often results in the successful contractor being compelled to stint his work or suffer pecuniary loss. They further said:

If the law could be amended so as to give the Trustees full power to purchase the material and employ the labor necessary for the erection of public buildings, with due safeguards to the rights of employers and employed and against favoritism and fraud, the buildings would be better built and the interests of the State would be better subserved.

The total cost of the construction of Townshend Hall, including architects' fees and cost of superintendence, was \$108,837.60. Under the law, the University had a claim against the contractors for the difference between the actual cost of construction and the contract price. The Secretary was directed to certify the amount of this difference to the Attorney General, as required by law, and the same was done. After years of delay, during which the prospect of realizing from the bondsmen of the contractor became doubtful, the claim of the University was compromised by the payment of the sum of \$500.

The building was completed, and equipped at a cost of \$13,384.07, and on March 3, 1898, the architect reported the final accounts for erection and equipment. No pains or expense had been spared to make the building complete and satisfactory in every respect, and it was at that time the finest building of the kind in the country. It at once became an object of pride and admiration to the farmers of the State, and did much towards awakening their interest in agricultural education and in reconciling them to the University. August 4, 1897, President Canfield, Professor Hunt, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees were appointed to make arrangements for the formal opening of the building and an appropriation of \$500 was made to defray the expenses incident thereto.

CHAPTER X

The farmers of the State promptly responded to the action of the University authorities in increasing the facilities for instruction in the College of Agriculture, and during the year ending June 30, 1898, the enrollment in the four years' courses increased to sixty-eight, or double the enrollment of the preceding year, and there were three graduate students. The enrollment in the shorter courses was forty-one, in domestic science three, and in dairying twenty-nine; making a total enrollment of 141, the largest in the history of the institution.

During the year a fellowship in horticulture and forestry was created and awarded to John F. Cunningham. On the 5th of May, 1898, the resignation of Mr. C. W. Burkett, assistant in agriculture, was presented and accepted, and Mr. Frank Ruhlen was appointed to the vacancy. Mr. John F. Cunningham was elected assistant in horticulture and forestry.

During the year, under the direction of Dean Hunt, Professor Gibbs conducted some experiments in the physical examination of soils. A report of these experiments was presented by Dean Hunt with the statement that, in his opinion, its publication would add materially to the cause of agricultural instruction, and it was, therefore, published in the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

Dean Hunt also presented a report of a series of analyses of sugar beets made by Mr. J. C. Britton, under the direction of Professor Weber, which report was also published in said annual report.

In September, 1898, Mr. Elisha Smith was appointed assistant in cheese making, Oscar Erf, student assistant in butter making, and Marion Imes, student assistant in butter making, and at the same meeting of the Board the title of Miss Perla G. Bowman was changed to associate professor of Domestic Science and Director of the department. In Decem-

ber, 1898, Professor Hunt presented a communication to the Board of Trustees recommending that provision be made for a course of twenty lectures on meteorology, to be delivered during the next term, and urged its desirability for the following reasons:

1. It would enable students in agriculture, engineering, and science to prepare themselves for service in the Weather Bureau, for which they will be particularly well adapted.

2. It would enable all students in agriculture and engineering to acquire a training in meteorology and climatology, which they need for their professional and practical work.

3. It would enable all students who wish to do so, to gain some knowledge of modern methods of meteorology.

The recommendation was approved and the necessary appropriation made therefor. These lectures have been continued from year to year, and have been of great benefit to the students who have attended them. Quite a number who have attended them have found profitable employment in the weather service, and their value has fully justified Professor Hunt's predictions.

In January, 1899, on request of Professor Hunt, additional appropriations for the College of Agriculture were granted. In the catalogue showing the enrollment of students in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science for the year ending June 30, 1899, the only classifications given are "graduate" and "undergraduate" students. This catalogue shows that six graduate and 158 undergraduate students were in attendance. Of these, twenty-nine were in the classes of domestic science; nineteen in the classes in dairying; of the remaining 110, four were in horticulture and forestry, and only nine are noted as not being candidates for a degree. At the commencement closing the work of the year, the degree of Master of Science in Horticulture and Forestry was conferred on one student, the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture on five students, and the degree of Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry on one student.

On the 13th day of June, 1899, Dr. William Oxley Thompson, then President of Miami University, was elected Presi-

dent of the Ohio State University, vice James H. Canfield, resigned.

In September following the following changes occurred in the College of Agriculture:

Mr. Homer C. Price was elected assistant in Horticulture and Forestry, vice John F. Cunningham who had resigned to accept a position on the editorial staff of the Ohio Farmer.

Mr. H. J. Noyes asked to be relieved as assistant professor of Dairying, and Mr. John W. Decker of the University of Wisconsin was elected to succeed him. An effort had been made to secure the services of Mr. Oscar Erf, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, for this post, but it was unsuccessful.

During the year the department of Domestic Science was strengthened by the election of Cornelia P. Souther as assistant professor of Domestic Art, and in November following Mr. D. A. Crowner was appointed assistant in butter making.

CHAPTER XI

On November 17, 1899, the National and State Granges met at Springfield, Ohio, and made a trip to Columbus where they were entertained at the University. It was a notable occasion, and gave these representatives of the agricultural interests of the country an opportunity to see what had been done at the Ohio State University to promote agricultural education. It was observed that these representatives were more than satisfied with the progress shown in every department of the College of Agriculture. The report of the Board of Trustees states "that the members inspected the various buildings, collections, and laboratories and went away duly impressed by the liberal provisions made at the University for instruction in the branches relating to their calling."

On the 9th day of June, 1900, Professor Hunt, through President Thompson, suggested to the Board of Trustees the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of establishing by the University itself or in connection with a number of land-grant colleges, a summer school for higher instruction in agriculture, the purpose of the proposed school being to give instruction to teachers, investigators, and graduate students in agriculture. He stated that the line of work proposed was a positive need for which no provision had then been made in this country, and that the reason for the appointment of a committee at that time was in order that the matter might be presented to the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at their meeting in October following. The suggestion was approved by the Board of Trustees and the Farm Committee of the Board was designated to consider and carry out the suggestion.

By this time the sciences related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, had begun to assume pedagogical form, new terms had begun to be introduced, such as agronomy, agro-

techny, zootechny and other similar words had found their way into the curricula of colleges of agriculture. A committee on terminology of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, of which Dr. A. C. True of the National Department of Agriculture was and is chairman, was largely responsible for the introduction of these new terms. The new term "agronomy" was first introduced into the curriculum of the Ohio State University on June 13, 1900, when President Thompson, on suggestion of Dean Hunt, recommended that the title of Mr. W. D. Gibbs, associate professor of agriculture, be changed to Professor of Agronomy.

The annuity granted by Act of Congress of August 30, 1890, whereby the University was receiving \$25,000 a year for instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts, etc., was made payable out of the proceeds of the public lands.

In the Fifty-fifth Congress the continuance of the annuity was threatened by a bill popularly called the "Free Homes Bill," which gave to settlers on the agricultural public lands which had been acquired by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, patents for such lands, "upon payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever."

The bill in the opinion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the then Secretary of the Interior, would give to such settlers about \$35,000,000 of the anticipated receipts from sales of the public lands, and would virtually wipe out this source of national revenue, and the annuity above mentioned. The bill passed the Senate and was favorably reported by a committee of the House, when the Executive Committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, of which the Secretary of the Board of Trustees was a member, met in Washington, organized an opposition to its passage and secured its defeat.

In the Fifty-sixth Congress the bill was again introduced, and again passed the Senate. In the House, the executive committee above mentioned, proposed to withdraw the oppo-

sition of the land-grant colleges to the passage of the bill provided it was amended so as to save the annuity above mentioned. This committee prepared an amendment to the bill providing "that in the event that the proceeds of the annual sales of the public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments heretofore provided by an Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts, established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, such deficiencies shall be paid by the United States."

The amendment was accepted by both Houses of Congress and the bill as so amended became a law, thus putting at rest all fears for the permanence of the annuity. In preventing this legislation, at the request of the University's representative on the Executive Committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, before named, the Hon. C. H. Grosvenor took the leadership in Congress and we owe to him, more than to anyone else, the fact that congressional annuity was made secure.

The enrollment of students in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science during the year ending June 30, 1900, was as follows: Graduate students, four; undergraduates, 153; divided as follows: in agriculture ninety-four; dairying twenty-three, domestic science thirty, horticulture and forestry six. The number of degrees conferred was as follows: Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, seven; Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry, one; Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science, one.

In September, 1900, the suggestion of a summer school of agriculture, having been favorably considered by the Farm Committee, that committee reported the following recommendations:

First, that there be established at the Ohio State University a summer school for postgraduate students in agriculture in which the leading professors of agricultural science in the United States and Canada shall be invited to conduct courses of study of a character suited to the needs of teachers, investigators, and postgraduate students.

Second, that the first session begin on the first Monday in August, 1902, and continue four weeks.

Third, that the faculty be authorized to prepare a program of exercises.

Fourth, that the President be authorized to nominate to the Board of Trustees suitable persons to carry out said program, provided that the total expense of the first session shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

Said report was adopted by the Board of Trustees, and at a meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held in November following, was presented to that body by President Thompson and referred to its executive committee. This committee met in Philadelphia in May, 1901, and adopted the following:

The Executive Committee recommends that the Association approve the suggestion of the Ohio State University that a graduate school of agriculture be held during the summer of 1902, and recommends the acceptance of its offer to furnish the necessary buildings and equipment and to assume the financial responsibility for the session. The Committee also recommends that if this session seems to justify the continuance of such a summer school it be assumed as a co-operative enterprise under the control of this Association, and the following outline plan is submitted as a basis for the discussion of the convention:

1. A Committee of Control for the Summer School shall be appointed at each convention to consist of three persons, one of whom shall be the President or some other duly authorized officer of the institution at which the next session is to be held.

2. The Committee of Control shall appoint a dean and together with the dean, shall appoint the faculty, shall fix the work of the school and determine the duties, powers, and compensation of the officers of the school.

3. The Association, either by itself or in co-operation with the institution at which the next session is to be held, shall make provision each year for the expenses.

The scheme was approved by the Association at its annual meeting in Washington in November, 1901, and thereby a national character was given to the enterprise. There had been some complaints that the reports of the receipts and disbursements of the department of Horticulture and Forestry had not been regularly made, and in September, 1900, an order was made directing such reports to be submitted

monthly to the Farm Committee for examination and report.

In November following small appropriations were made for sheds for live stock, and for additional tables and desks in Townshend Hall.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in March, 1901, President Thompson presented the necessity for additional equipment for the department of Agriculture with the result that in the budget for the following year the sum of \$1,500 was voted and an additional assistant was provided for the department of Agricultural Chemistry.

June 17, 1901, Perla G. Bowman tendered her resignation as assistant professor of Domestic Science and the same was accepted, and later Miss Minnie A. Stoner was elected her successor.

The enrollment in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science for the year ending June 30, 1901, was as follows: graduate students, eight; undergraduate students, 202, of which 108 were in Agriculture, fifty-three in Dairying, thirty-four in Domestic Science, and seven in Horticulture and Forestry; and the following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, six; Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science, six.

Owing to the crowded condition of the dairy laboratory it was decided to thereafter limit the number of students in such laboratory to fifty.

During the year ending June 30, 1902, three additional desks were provided in the laboratory of agricultural chemistry and Rudolph Hirsch was appointed an assistant in the laboratory. Vernon H. Davis was elected to succeed Homer C. Price as assistant in horticulture and forestry and the sum of \$2,200 was appropriated for new cow stables.

On November 8, 1901, Mr. W. D. Gibbs tendered his resignation as professor of Agronomy and the same was accepted to take effect January 1, 1902. This resignation and the resignation of another member of the faculty, both because larger salaries were offered them in other colleges, led the Trustees in their annual report to call the attention of the Governor

and legislature to the fact that the Board of Trustees was by law prohibited from paying a salary of more than \$2,500, and to recommend the removal of the restriction.

In January, 1902, following Professor Gibbs's resignation, Mr. M. F. Miller was elected instructor in Agronomy and Mr. Frank E. Hamilton assistant in Agriculture, the two to carry the work of Professor Gibbs until September 1, 1902. At the same time the title of Frank Ruhlen, assistant in agriculture, was changed to instructor in Zootechny, and Clifford Tarpening, Frank Hudson, C. N. Breese, E. F. Mangold, and O. B. Neptune were appointed student assistants in the dairy laboratory. Charles S. Plumb, professor of Agricultural Science in Purdue University, was elected professor of Animal Husbandry.

In the annual budget for the year ending June 30, 1903, the Board of Trustees appropriated \$3,500 for the Summer School of Agriculture.

On February 1, 1902, Lucius Bana Wing, who had been a member of the Board of Trustees for nearly twenty-one years, died at his home in Newark, Ohio, in the seventieth year of his age. He was appointed on the Board at the instance of the agricultural people of the State and had carefully looked after their interests in the development of the University. Yet he was broadminded enough to give his support to every measure for the general good of the institution. In a memorial prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and placed on record in their proceedings at the time of his death, it was said of him:

Mr. Wing brought to the service of the University rare tact, strong common sense, good judgment, and a ripe business experience. Coming so recently from the State Board of Agriculture, he at first regarded himself as a special representative of the agricultural interests of the State. He stood firm for making adequate provision for teaching the branches relating to agriculture, and it was mainly through his efforts that the department of Agricultural Chemistry was established and the College of Agriculture otherwise strengthened and expanded. He believed that under the land grant of 1862, agriculture and the mechanical arts were to have the first and most prominent places in the curriculum of the institution, and his chief interest was in that

direction. But his mind soon broadened to the conception of an institution where all branches of science and learning could be taught in sympathetic and harmonious connection, and to this idea he afterwards gave his unwavering support.

The attendance in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science during the year ending June 30, 1902, was as follows: graduate students, two; undergraduate students, 196, divided as follows: in Agriculture 103, in Dairying forty, in Domestic Science forty-four, and in Horticulture and Forestry nine.

The number of degrees conferred was as follows: Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, six; Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry, one; Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science, one.

CHAPTER XII

The Summer School of Agriculture for which provision had been made as hereinbefore mentioned began its session at the University July 7, 1902. Dr. A. C. True of the Department of Agriculture at Washington acted as its dean, and Professor Hunt as its registrar. Thirty-five of the most eminent men in the field of agricultural education in the country made up the faculty. Twenty-six were professors in agricultural colleges; seven were leading officers in the National Department of Agriculture, and two were officers of the New York State Experiment Station. Seventy-five students were in attendance, coming from twenty-eight states and territories and there was one student from Canada and one from the Argentine Republic.

The school was formally opened on the day above named and addresses were made by the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, President H. C. White of Georgia, and Dr. A. C. True. The school continued in session for four weeks, with increasing interest and benefit to those in attendance.

A committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, in a report made to the Association, says that the idea of organizing a graduate school of agriculture originated in the mind of Professor Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University; and the representatives of the University on the Executive Committee of the Association gave it their cordial and active support. Through the efforts of this committee the Association became sponsor for the experiment and enlisted the co-operation of the agricultural colleges of the country. It also secured the co-operation of the great National Department of Agriculture whose secretary, the Hon. James Wilson, attended the opening and authorized the sci-

entific experts in his departments to aid the movement by taking part in the instructional and other work of the school. But the success of the movement is mainly due to the authorities of the Ohio State University, who seconded Professor Hunt in every step of the enterprise, and took upon themselves the entire financial burden incident thereto.

It is worthy of mention that at that time there was no agricultural college in the country which could so well provide the buildings and laboratories necessary for its success.

The school was a step forward in agricultural education and was such a marked success that the National Association made provision for its continuance.

Some of the results were stated by Dr. J. F. Dugar, director of the Alabama Experiment Station, as follows:

The Graduate School tended directly to improve the pedagogical form of the courses in agriculture in the following ways:

1. By affording examples of sets of exercises eminently suitable for a part of the practice or laboratory work in agriculture. Notable for its completeness in this line is the series of exercises prepared by Professor Gibbs, the whole forming a laboratory course in soil physics; a series of exercises based on sound pedagogical principles, teaching important practical truths, giving facility in manipulation, capable of considerable variation or expansion to adapt it to local conditions in any institution able to own the necessary equipment and having adequate teaching force. It should be said that numerous inquiries were made as to the cost of the necessary outfit for teaching soil physics and that as a result of the work on this subject at Columbus last summer a number of institutions will add the necessary equipment.

2. Systematic teaching of agriculture was promoted by the presentation of the actual methods used by the lecturers in teaching certain truths to their classes. For example, Professor Hunt's method of giving to students an understanding of the gaits of riding horses and the angles in conformation, and Professor Carlyle's statement of the exercises in handling sheep, which he taught to short-course men.

3. The logical presentation of some subjects usually considered difficult of systematizing, afforded material for systematic teaching and encouraged each listener to desire himself to reduce to a more orderly system some branch of agriculture with which he was specially concerned. Books will undoubtedly be one of the results of the first session of the Graduate School of Agriculture. For example, one lecturer at the earnest solicitation of his students agreed to publication, and doubtless

many plans for book making were laid. The charts and other devices for explaining certain complicated facts in agriculture were copied by many of us with the expectation of getting this borrowed material into the note books of our students at the earliest opportunity.

4. The discussion of points of difference on the part of teachers will result in greater uniformity in nomenclature, scale of points, etc.

But the most gratifying result to the friends of the University was, perhaps, a general recognition on the part of the students and faculty of the school that the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University had reached a foremost place among the agricultural colleges of the country.

While the eminent success of the Graduate School of Agriculture at its first session, as above detailed, had led the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations to give it cordial approval and to provide for its continuance under the auspices of the Association, no other institution undertook to provide for another session until four years later, when the second session was held at the University of Illinois. By that time that University, following the lead of the Ohio State University, had provided a building and equipment rivaling that of the latter institution.

In the summer of 1908 the third season of such school was held at Cornell University. It is worthy of note that Professor Hunt, on leaving the Ohio State University, had accepted a call to Cornell University and that following such acceptance that institution had provided, at large expense, large and commodious buildings for its College of Agriculture, and for their adequate equipment.

The fourth and last session of the school was held at the Iowa State College, in the summer of 1910, which had also provided a large and well appointed agricultural building, and adequate equipment.

It may be said with truth that the session of the Graduate School of Agriculture at the Ohio State University in 1902 furnished a portion of the impetus which resulted in the erection and equipment of the fine agricultural buildings above

named. It also was influential in promoting better buildings and equipment in other agricultural colleges.

The Graduate School of Agriculture has had a marked effect in improving the character of the teaching in all the agricultural colleges, in systematizing subjects taught, and in presenting them in better pedagogical form.

In August, 1902, the department of Agricultural Chemistry was strengthened by the election of Alfred Vivian of the University of Wisconsin as associate professor in the department. In May, 1903, provision was made for the appointment of a herdsman for the live stock on the farm, and authority was given to Professor Plumb to proceed with his proposed scheme for a Seth Adams Memorial Building to be located at the University.

The agricultural papers and reports of the Hon. L. B. Wing were presented to the University by his widow.

On June 23, 1903, Professor Thomas F. Hunt presented his resignation as dean of the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science, to take effect June 30, 1903. This action on the part of Professor Hunt was not unexpected. His high talents and his superior abilities as a teacher of agriculture and as an organizer and administrator had become widely recognized, and the Trustees of the University felt that he could not long be retained unless they could pay as large salaries as other institutions were authorized to pay. In 1895 the University of Illinois offered him a larger compensation than the laws of Ohio permitted the Trustees of the Ohio State University to pay, but he declined the offer and remained at the post where he thought he could render the most valuable service. Now, conditions were somewhat changed, and the needs of a growing family impelled him to accept an offer of a similar place from Cornell University at a salary nearly twice as great as the Trustees were authorized by law to pay. His loss was a subject of unavailing regret.

President Thompson, in his report to the Board of Trustees, at the time gave voice to this regret and also to the humiliation the University suffered when men of such grade

were called to other institutions, because the University could not pay salaries sufficient to retain them.

The Trustees in their annual report following his resignation, said :

Professor Hunt was a most valuable officer of the University and as the head of the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science had established a reputation as an instructor and administrator as wide as the country itself. He was so devoted to the University, had so thoroughly identified himself with the agricultural interests of the State, and understood so well the conditions and needs in the way of agricultural education in Ohio and the methods by which they might be advanced, it was hoped that he would decline this call as he had declined former calls to other institutions offering him larger pecuniary compensation. But an offer from Cornell University of nearly double the salary which can be paid to a professor of the Ohio State University, and a sense of the obligation resting upon him to provide for the future of a growing family, impelled him to accept the call. The loss of Professor Hunt is a serious blow to the University and to the agricultural interests of the State.

The loss of Professor Hunt and the loss of Professor Gibbs, a man of fine promise, both from the College of Agriculture, gave added strength to the repeated recommendations of the Trustees that the unreasonable restrictions imposed on them as to salaries be removed and was influential in securing the removal of such restrictions. When Professor Hunt entered upon his duties at the Ohio State University in January, 1892, the College of Agriculture had five students in the courses leading to a degree and thirty-one students in the shorter courses. When he resigned the enrollment in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science was 243, of which number forty-two were in the classes in Domestic Science, forty-one in the Dairy School, eleven in Horticulture and Forestry, and 154 in the classes in Agriculture. When he took charge the department of Agriculture had no building and very meager equipment. When he resigned it had the finest and best appointed building then in existence, the most complete equipment and the best arranged and conducted laboratories then in the country. New departments had been created

and equipped, the teaching of the branches related to agriculture had been systematized, and new and better courses of study had been devised. In addition to this, the opposition to the University on the part of the farmers had been overcome, unjust criticism had ceased, and all the agricultural interests of the State were united in cordial support of the University and especially of the College of Agriculture. To bring all this about Professor Hunt had of course the unwavering support of the Board of Trustees, the President, and leading members of the faculty, but to him, more than to any one else, is due the credit for the great and beneficial changes wrought during the eleven years of his administration of the College of Agriculture.

CHAPTER XIII

On June 23, 1903, on the recommendation of President Thompson, Mr. Homer Charles Price was elected to the head of the department of Agriculture with the title of "Professor of Rural Economics and Manager of the University Farm."

President Thompson in his report to the Board of Trustees for the year ending June 30, 1903, says "the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Thomas Forsyth Hunt was filled by the election of Professor Homer Charles Price, a graduate of the Ohio State University in the class of 1897, who received his master's degree from Cornell in 1899." In the catalogue accompanying the Thirty-third Annual Report, in the list of administrative officers, Mr. Price's name appears as dean of the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science, but he was not formally given such title. In the financial budget for the year 1905-6 he was designated as "Professor of Rural Economics, Dean of the Agricultural College, and Manager of the University Farm."

At the same meeting at which Mr. Price was elected to succeed Professor Hunt, Merritt F. Miller, who had been instructor in agronomy, was promoted to assistant professor of agronomy. Immediately upon his entrance on duty as head of the department of Agriculture, Professor Price began the agitation for additional lands and new buildings for the department. In this he was supported by the President of the University and the Board of Trustees and had the sympathy and co-operation of the agricultural organizations of the State. For a number of years a tract of land of about sixty acres adjoining the University farm on the south had been leased by Professor Hunt under direction of the farm committee and had been added to the area devoted to cultivation. Authority for renewal of this lease was voted August 6, 1903.

It was, however, becoming apparent that such tract would soon become unavailable for farming purposes and that additional land elsewhere would be needed for the department of Agriculture. There were good farming lands just west of the University farm across the Olentangy River which were very desirable and which would meet present demands, if they could be secured at a reasonable price. It was realized that the growth of Columbus would soon enhance their price beyond what should be paid for farming lands and that it would be wise to attempt their acquisition at once if possible. The matter was presented to the Board of Trustees at its meeting August 6, 1903, and on motion of Mr. Massie, President Thompson and the Secretary were appointed a committee to secure options on such lands, with a view of getting authority from the legislature for their purchase and an appropriation to pay for the same. It seemed advisable to keep this action from the public, and particularly from the owners of such lands because of the well known practice to increase the selling price of lands where the public was supposed to be the purchaser.

The committee, on August 10, 1903, made an examination of all lands adjoining the University estate on the west side of the Olentangy River and on August 21, called on Mr. E. E. Pegg, a responsible farmer living near Clintonville in Franklin County, with a view to employ him to secure in his own name options on such lands. Later his services were secured and options were obtained on some of the lands.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees April 28, 1904, President Thompson, as a member of the committee above named, made a verbal report, and on motion a committee consisting of the President of the Board of Trustees, the President of the University, and Trustees George K. Nash and J. McLain Smith, was appointed to decide upon and secure options with full power in the premises.

On May 4, 1904, this committee made its report which was adopted, recommending the purchase of a tract of seventy-four acres known as the Lisle property and a tract of fourteen

acres adjoining it on the south, the first tract at the price of \$400 per acre, or \$29,000, and the second tract at a price of \$355.40 an acre, or \$4,975.67, or a total of \$34,575.67 for the two tracts provided that a merchantable title be secured.

Professor Price had united the farmers' organizations of the State in an active campaign for additional appropriations for the College of Agriculture, and as a result the legislature, in the general appropriation bills, had included \$75,000 "for the buildings and live stock for College of Agriculture, including land," and the same had passed both Houses. It was from this appropriation that the Trustees expected to pay for the land. But two days after the approval of the report recommending the purchase, when the appropriation bills were presented to Governor Herrick for approval, he vetoed the items providing for the appropriation above named for the College of Agriculture. Shortly afterwards the Board of Trustees made arrangements to borrow from one of the banks of Columbus the money needed to hold the land for the University until the appropriations to pay for the same could be secured. Messrs. D. M. Massie, J. McLain Smith, and Paul Jones of the Board of Trustees, Governor Myron T. Herrick, and President Thompson gave their individual notes for the amount needed to secure the purchase. The land was taken over in the name of L. F. Kiesewetter, then Treasurer of the University, to be held in trust as above stated.

The action of Governor Herrick in vetoing the appropriation was warmly criticized by Professor Price in the Governor's presence, and gave rise to hot exchange of words between them. It also led to severe criticism of the Governor in the agricultural press of the State for which Professor Price was blamed. Governor Herrick was so annoyed by such criticisms that he brought it to the attention of the Board of Trustees, and at their meeting in September following, the following was adopted and given to the press:

In view of the statement which has appeared in the press of Ohio concerning the action of Governor Herrick in vetoing the item appropriating \$75,000 for the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State Uni-

versity, we believe it due to the Governor to say that his action in this matter was taken only after full discussion with members of the Board, who suggested that, if the appropriations for the University had to be reduced, this item could at that time best be spared, in view of the fact that it was at that time arranged to secure the main advantages for which the money would provide in another way. This has subsequently been accomplished and the land desired has been acquired on the personal credit of a number of the University's friends, among whom the Governor is one.

This action and its publication, did not satisfy Professor Price, who had taken the matter keenly to heart, and in one of the circulars of the College of Agriculture, his treatment of the incident caused the Governor to again call the attention of the Board of Trustees to his conduct in the premises. The matter was referred to President Thompson to take such action as might be called for, and so far as the record discloses, it was then dropped.

The only changes in the personnel of the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science during the year ending June 30, 1904, were as follows:

Mr. J. W. Parkinson was appointed assistant in the dairy laboratory.

Cornelia P. Souther tendered her resignation as associate professor of Domestic Art and the same was accepted to take effect at the close of the spring term, 1904, and she was succeeded by Miss May Secrest.

The resignation of Frank Ruhlen was accepted to take effect March 1, 1904, and Mr. A. S. Neale was appointed farm superintendent from March 1 to July 1, 1904.

At the close of the year Mr. Merritt F. Miller resigned as assistant professor of agronomy and was succeeded by Arthur Gillett McCall, B.Sc.

The enrollment of students for the year in the entire college was graduate students two, undergraduates 253.

Of the undergraduate students 170 were in Agriculture, seventeen in Horticulture and Forestry, thirty-five in Domestic Science, and thirty-one in the dairy laboratory.

At the close of the year the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, was conferred on five students, that of Bach-

elor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry on two students, and the degree of Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science on five students.

During the year ending June 30, 1905, the College of Agriculture continued its work under the organization before described, but conditions had changed, and for reasons more or less urgent, a change in its organization was thought wise. Therefore, in April, 1905, when the annual budget was under consideration, President Thompson recommended and the Board of Trustees approved, the abolition of the department of Agriculture, and the creation of the following departments:

1. The department of Agronomy, to have charge of instruction in the courses offered in agronomy, and such experimental field work as might be found desirable.

2. The department of Animal Husbandry. The head of the department to have charge of instruction in animal husbandry and supervision of the live stock and stables.

3. The department of Dairying. The head of the department to have charge of instruction in the courses in dairying, and the marketing of the dairy products.

4. The department of Rural Economics. The head of the department to have charge of the courses in rural economics and general management of the farm.

As thus organized, the staff for the ensuing year was as follows:

Department of Agronomy—Arthur G. McCall, professor; _____, assistant professor. *Department of Animal Husbandry*—Charles S. Plumb, professor; Carl W. Gay, assistant professor; Alexander Argo, herdsman; _____, fellow. *Department of Dairying*—J. W. Decker, professor; E. S. Guthrie, instructor in butter making; E. F. Mangold, instructor in dairy mechanics; _____, instructor in cheese making; _____, student assistant. *Department of Rural Economics*—Homer C. Price, professor (who was also given the title of dean of the College of Agriculture and Manager of the University farm. *Superintendent of Agricultural Extension Work*—A. B. Graham. *Superintendent of the University Farm*—John Chisholm.

It was also directed that all moneys collected by the several departments of the College of Agriculture should be paid over to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, to be credited to what was to be called the "produce fund" of the college, and

that all bills payable from such fund should be paid by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, on a plan then proposed and adopted. At the same time, special appropriations were made of \$4,500 for the department of Animal Husbandry, and of \$2,000 for the department of Rural Economics.

The changes in the faculty of the college made during the year, except as above noted, were as follows:

Mr. Herbert S. Arkwell of Teeswater, Ontario, was elected assistant in Animal Husbandry.

Mr. E. S. Guthrie was elected instructor in butter making.

Mr. John Chisholm of Guelph, Canada, was appointed superintendent of the University farm, vice A. S. Neale, resigned.

The resignation of Mr. H. S. Arkwell as assistant in Animal Husbandry was accepted to take effect April 1, 1905, and Dr. Carl W. Gay was appointed to succeed him with title of assistant professor of Animal Husbandry.

Mr. W. H. Palmer was appointed to the fellowship in Animal Husbandry.

The resignation of Miss May Secrest as associate professor of Domestic Art was accepted and Miss Virginia Babb was appointed to succeed her.

Alfred Vivian was promoted from associate professor to professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

During the year urgent need developed for increased room and equipment for the dairy laboratory and an application was made to the State Emergency Board for appropriations to meet these requirements. An appropriation of \$9,000 for this purpose was granted and was expended by Professor Decker under directions of the building committee, in providing for such needs.

The enrollment in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science for the year was graduate students one, undergraduate students 270. The number of degrees conferred was as follows: Bachelor of Science in Agriculture fifteen, Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry five, Bachelor of

Science in Domestic Science ten, Master of Science in Domestic Science one.

The year ending June 30, 1906, was one of great material prosperity both for the University and the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science. The State levy for the support of the University was increased from fifteen to sixteen one-hundredths of a mill, and the sum of \$324,500 was appropriated by the legislature for additional buildings and equipment, of which sum \$80,000 was appropriated for buildings for the department of Agriculture, \$45,000 for lands and \$10,000 for live stock for the department of Animal Husbandry.

These appropriations were made for the two years ending February 15, 1908. The appropriation of \$45,000 for land enabled the Board of Trustees to purchase the tract west of the University farm, which had been held by the syndicate as already related. These parties deeded the land to the University and received therefor the sum of \$39,119.11, being the price named in the option before mentioned, and the interest thereon and taxes which had been paid by the syndicate. These tracts, in area 94.59 acres, were added to the University farm and were placed under the control of the department of Rural Economics. As the appropriations for buildings were not all approved by the Governor until April 3, 1906, there was not time between that date and June 30, 1906, to mature plans for their expenditure, and therefore action looking to such expenditures was deferred until the coming year. During the year there was an increased number of students, the total enrollment being 315, divided as follows: in Agriculture 208, in Horticulture and Forestry eighteen, in Dairying thirty, in Domestic Science forty-three. There were enrolled five graduate students in Agriculture and eleven special students, of which nine were in Agriculture, one in Horticulture and Forestry, and one in Domestic Science. Of these, 133 were in the four years' courses in Agriculture, eighteen in the four years' course in Horticulture and Forestry, and thirty-three in the four years' course in Domestic Science.

The degrees conferred at the close of the year were as follows: Bachelor of Science in Agriculture twenty-three, Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry four, Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science six.

The following changes in the teaching force are reported: John Chisholm, superintendent of the farm, was granted leave of absence from October 1, 1905, and J. C. White was appointed to the place for the remainder of the year. Provision was made for a student assistant in Horticulture and Forestry, and Norman E. Shaw was appointed to the place. Provision was also made for an assistant in Agricultural Chemistry, and John F. Lyman was appointed such assistant. Mr. James A. Foord was elected associate professor of agronomy, his service to begin March 1, 1906, and an appropriation for a fellowship in Domestic Science was made. Mr. W. H. Freund was appointed assistant in cheese making. Miss Emma E. McKinley appears to have been appointed to the fellowship in Domestic Science above mentioned, for on March 7, 1906, her resignation was accepted.

Provision was made for an assistant in Animal Husbandry and W. H. Palmer was appointed to the post, and the resignation of John F. Lyman as assistant in Agricultural Chemistry was accepted.

Dean Homer C. Price, in his annual report for the year, presented what seemed to him "an unmistakable demand throughout the State, for a course in agriculture of shorter length than the regular collegiate year of the college." He stated that a committee of the college faculty had been appointed to take the matter under advisement, and had made report to the faculty thereon. He seemed to think that a winter course of ten to fourteen weeks would be desirable and argued that such a course would afford the farm boy an opportunity to spend three months at the college at a time when he could be spared from the farm. A report, made by a committee of the faculty, was submitted to the Board of Trustees June 19, 1906, and was adopted. This report contained the following recommendations:

1. That there be inaugurated a ten weeks' course in Agriculture for the winter of 1907.

2. That the course shall begin January 2 and close March 15, 1907.

3. That all applicants shall be 16 years of age or over and shall be admitted without examination.

4. That the following subjects be offered in the course:

- (1) Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry.
- (2) Animal Husbandry.
- (3) Grain Judging and Crop Production.
- (4) Farm Buildings, Machinery, and Equipment.
- (5) Dairying.
- (6) Farm Management and Bookkeeping.
- (7) Horticulture.

At the same time Charles William Burkett, a graduate of the University in the class of 1895, was elected director of the short course in Agriculture, and was granted a year's leave of absence in order to carry on research work in Europe.

Dean Price, in the report above referred to, reported marked progress in the work of the college during the year. He reported that the change in the organization of the college heretofore reported whereby the department of Agriculture had been abolished and four new departments had been created, had facilitated the work of the college, and that it was desirable to create three new departments, to-wit: of Horticulture, Forestry, and Rural Engineering; he also noted a change in the entrance requirements, which would bring the standard of admission for the four-year courses more nearly up to those of other colleges of the University. He also reported increased facilities for instruction. He detailed the work done in Agricultural Extension Work under Professor A. B. Graham, and stated the interesting fact that about 3,000 pupils were organized into clubs of the State, and were studying under the direction of the department of Rural Economics.

The year ending June 30, 1907, was one of great activity in erecting new buildings and providing additional equipment, made possible by the special appropriations granted by the legislature in March, 1906. It was decided to apply the \$80,000 appropriated for buildings for the department of Ag-

riculture to the erection of a cattle barn, a horse barn and judging pavilion, and on July 24, 1906, the preliminary sketches for a cattle barn, presented by Mr. George S. Mills, architect, of Toledo, in competition with other architects, provoked such favorable comment that he was chosen architect for the building. In October, 1906, when he presented plans for such building, he was chosen architect of the horse barn and Judging Pavilion and was directed to prepare at once plans for these buildings.

In November, 1906, he presented preliminary plans for the three buildings and was directed to complete the same as promptly as possible.

On March 15, 1907, these plans were completed to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees and order was made for their presentation to the proper State officers for their approval and, in case they were approved, for advertising the time and place of letting the contracts. The plans were duly approved, advertisement was made and on the 17th day of April, 1907, the contract for the erection of all the buildings was awarded to Mr. William G. Spear at his bid of \$71,810. The plumbing and gas fitting was awarded to another contractor at his bid of \$1,598 and the contract for the electric wiring and fixtures to still another at his bid of \$1,000, making the contract price for the buildings \$74,408.

The following changes in the instructional force of the college took place within the year:

September 21, 1906, the resignation of Professor Charles W. Burkett, who had been elected to take charge of the shorter courses in Agriculture, was accepted that he might accept a call to the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas.

Mr. Richmond L. Shields of the class of 1907 was appointed assistant in Agricultural Extension work, his services to begin July 1, 1907, and Mr. R. H. Williams was appointed instructor in Animal Husbandry.

"Professor Alfred Vivian was made head of the department of Agricultural Chemistry," is a note that appears in the proceedings of the Board of Trustees for year above

named. He had really replaced his former chief, Professor Henry A. Weber, who had been at the head of the department since its creation, and who for reasons difficult of explanation, had to give way to a younger man, and one more in sympathy with advanced ideas in the teaching of agricultural chemistry. Professor Weber was continued as professor of Agricultural Chemistry, which position he still holds. Such changes as this in a university faculty, according to the observations of the writer, are often among the most difficult and painful problems which presidents of universities and boards of trustees are called on to solve.

Mr. A. B. Nystrom was appointed assistant in Dairy Mechanics and Mr. William Clevinger assistant in Milk Sanitation.

Mr. William J. Davis was appointed assistant in Agricultural Chemistry and the resignation of Miss Minnie A. Stoner, professor of Domestic Science, was accepted, to take effect June 30, 1907.

On the 21st day of June, 1907, Professor John W. Decker, since 1899 head of the Dairy School, died at his residence in Columbus, Ohio.

In his report to the Board of Trustees for the year ending June 30, 1907, President Thompson said:

I have the painful duty of reporting the death of John Wright Decker, professor of Dairying, which occurred at his home June 21, 1907. Professor Decker was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1890, and served for some time in that institution as instructor in dairying. He came to the Ohio State University in 1899 and completed eight years of service. During this time he greatly extended the work in dairying, aroused an interest in the subject hitherto unknown in Ohio, rendered important public service in Ohio and elsewhere for the dairying interests, and seemed to be entering upon a large and important work. His untimely death was a decided loss to the cause which he so intelligently represented, as well as to the cause of university education in which he manifested an intelligent and abiding interest.

The enrollment in the college for the year 1906-07 was graduate students four, undergraduate students 278; total 282, a loss of thirty-three as compared with the attendance of last year.

The degrees conferred were as follows: Master of Science in Agriculture two, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture nineteen, Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry two, Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science one.

The short course in Agriculture for young farmers, suggested by Dean Price and for which provision was made in 1906, was offered from January until April, 1907, and was attended by 136 students. It was in every way a success and justified the wisdom of the Trustees in providing for it. President Thompson in his report to the Board of Trustees concerning it makes proper mention of very satisfactory service of non-residents who delivered lectures upon practical topics of farm life as seen by men engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The last report of Professor John W. Decker relating the progress of the department of Dairying shows that during the year considerable field work was done by the department and that plans were being made for the extension of other work in the department. It is to be regretted that such intelligent and energetic activity should have been cut short by his untimely death.

The year ending June 30, 1908, witnessed the completion of the horse and cattle barns and Judging Pavilion, and January 15, 1908, the buildings were accepted from the contractor, and the legislature then in session made an appropriation of \$5,000 for their equipment. It was at this session of the legislature that special appropriations for the University, aggregating \$262,300, were made; the most liberal provision made for the University up to that time, as stated by President Thompson. This provision included \$5,000 for equipment of the agricultural buildings, \$4,000 for equipment in the department of Agricultural Chemistry, \$2,500 for encouragement and improvement of the dairy industry, and \$500 for wiring and connections for agricultural buildings.

The appropriation of \$2,500 for encouragement and improvement of the dairy industry was made in accordance with provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 100. House Joint



THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS, 1878

Standing—John F. McFadden, Walter A. Dun, Charles H. Dietrich
 Sitting—Ferdinand Howald, Curtis C. Howard, Arthur B. Townshend



THE CLASS OF 1920 (891 MEMBERS)

Resolution No. 100 was not adopted, and for this reason the appropriation was held to be invalid and the moneys unavailable.

During the year, January 16, 1908, a committee consisting of President Thompson and Professor H. C. Price was appointed to report on the division of the department of Horticulture and Forestry, and the election of a professor of Horticulture and a professor of Forestry. The committee evidently reported favorably on such division, for in the budget for 1908-1909 provision is made for a professor of Horticulture, and Professor W. R. Lazenby was designated as professor of Forestry.

The following changes in the instructional force in the college were made:

Mr. Oscar Erf, a graduate of the University and a professor in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, was elected professor of Dairying, to take the place of Professor Decker, deceased. Dr. Carl W. Gay resigned as associate professor of Animal Husbandry and was succeeded by F. R. Marshall who was elected professor of Animal Husbandry and Dr. H. P. Miller of Sunbury, Ohio, was elected assistant in Animal Husbandry for the winter course. Miss Ruth Wardall was elected professor of Domestic Science and the resignation of J. A. Foord, associate professor of agronomy, was accepted. Miss Lillian Trimble of the University of Illinois was awarded a fellowship in Domestic Science, and George R. Hyslop was appointed assistant in Agronomy. Vernon Morelle Shoesmith was elected associate professor of Agronomy. The resignation of Mr. W. J. Davis, assistant in Agricultural Chemistry, was accepted to take effect April 30, 1908, and the name of Miss Edna N. White was placed in the budget for 1908-1909 as associate professor of Domestic Science. Miss Anna K. Flint was appointed associate professor of Domestic Art. The total enrollment in the college for the year ending June 30, 1908, was graduate students three, undergraduate students 308; total 311.

The degrees conferred were as follows: Master of Science in Agriculture one, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture thirty-one, Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry two, Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science thirteen.

The second winter course in agriculture resulted in an attendance of 193 as against 136 in attendance on the first course and was "one evidence of the wisdom of this attempt to meet in a practical way, the needs of young farmers without attempting to impose on them the academic conditions usual in the case of students pursuing regular courses." President Thompson, from whose report to the Board of Trustees the above is quoted, expressed the hope that facilities would soon be provided in this course for instruction in the elements of woodworking and forging, so that a farmer might be prepared to equip a simple shop, that would be a great saving of time and money on the farm.

The success of this course was further evidenced by the fact that the faculty of the college at the close of the year recommended, and the Board of Trustees approved, a four-weeks' course in Domestic Science to be offered at same time as the winter course in Agriculture, and that the course in dairying be at the same time, and for the same period as the winter course, and that opportunity be given students in the winter course to take work in the course in dairying.

In April, 1905, in appreciation of the growing popular interest in agricultural education and to meet a popular demand, the Board of Trustees elected Mr. A. B. Graham superintendent of agricultural extension work. The idea of agricultural extension work was not new, and probably had its origin in the farmers' institutes first begun at the instance, and under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, and the leadership of William I. Chamberlain, its energetic and far-sighted secretary. The University Board of Trustees had early recognized the importance of these institutes as a means of increasing the interest in agricultural science and practice, and had sent members of its faculty to attend them and deliver courses of lectures. The idea of thus taking the

means of improvement in the studies related to their calling to the farmers themselves was seen to be attended with good results in many ways, but the large draft on the time and strength of the agricultural professors in taking care of their regular classes in the University, made it necessary to in part abandon this work. Now that increased resources enabled the University authorities to again take up this important work, steps were taken to organize it and conduct it in a more efficient way. It was with this in mind, that at the instance of Dean Price, seconded by President Thompson, Mr. Graham was appointed to superintend the work. He began his work July 1, 1905. For three years, under the direction of Dean Price, agricultural clubs had been forming in the rural schools for the elementary study of branches of learning related to agriculture, and the members belonging to such clubs had increased to 3,000, a fact which had something to do with Mr. Graham's election to superintend the agricultural extension work. In October, 1905, Mr. Graham began the publication of a series of agricultural extension bulletins, which were largely distributed throughout the State and did much to increase interest in the teaching of agriculture in the country schools. June 30, 1906, as a result, twenty-two of the township schools of the State had added agriculture to their courses of study. The work thus successfully begun, aroused such interest that the legislature passed an act which was approved by Governor Harmon March 12, 1909, whereby the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science was authorized and instructed "to arrange for the extension of its teachings throughout the State" and "to hold schools in which instruction shall be given in soil fertility, stock raising, crop production, dairying, domestic science, and kindred subjects." Each school not to exceed one week in length, and not more than one such school to be held in any one county during the year.

The college was also required to give instruction and demonstrations in various lines of agriculture, at agricultural fairs, institutes, granges, clubs, or in connection with any

other organizations, that in the judgment of the college might be useful in extending agricultural knowledge. The act also provided that such agricultural extension work might also include instruction by mail and the publication of bulletins designed to carry its benefits to communities remote from the college; and to give immediate force to such provisions the sum of \$20,000 was specially appropriated and placed under the control of the Board of Trustees of the University for carrying on the work. It was also wisely provided in the act that no part of such appropriations should be used for the payment of rent, heat, light, janitor service, or other local expenses, but that such expenses should be provided for by the communities in which such schools were held. This act provided for carrying on work the University, and especially the College of Agriculture, had already initiated and was successfully carrying on, but it did more,—it provided specifically the means for carrying it on, which had hitherto been provided by the University out of its current funds. This act is known as the "Alsdorf Act," so named in honor of its author, Senator Walter A. Alsdorf, who introduced the bill and secured its passage.

The act was regarded as a great forward step in the cause of agricultural education.

Shortly after the passage of the bill above mentioned, the Board of Trustees appointed President Thompson, and Trustees Derthick and Bradfute, a committee to report a scheme for carrying out its provisions.

On April 8, 1909, this committee presented, and the Board of Trustees adopted the following rules for the government of the schools provided for in said act:

1. Schools shall be held at points designated by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, on recommendation of the faculty of the College of Agriculture.

2. Satisfactory rooms for instruction and demonstration shall be provided and properly cared for by and at the expense of the local community as set forth in the law.

3. Applications for schools shall be made on a blank form furnished by the College of Agriculture and signed by not less than twenty-

five persons who shall pledge their support and guarantee any deficiency that may arise in the local expenses of the school.

4. When applications are granted a local organization shall be perfected, which, in co-operation with the Superintendent of Agricultural Extension shall have charge of all local arrangements for holding the school.

5. The following is recommended to local organizations for adoption: That each prospective member of the school should pay to the treasurer of the local organization a membership fee of \$1.00 to defray local expenses. No school should be held where fewer than fifty membership fees have been paid by bona fide members and their receipted membership cards should be filed with the College of Agriculture ten days before the opening of the school.

On May 20, following the adoption of this report, President Thompson was authorized to appoint a committee composed of members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture to act on matters pertaining to the work outlined in the Alsdorf Bill, and such committee was authorized to make up the schedules of the schools. Under these regulations this organized work in Agricultural Extension was auspiciously begun. The work was eminently successful from the start. President Thompson in his report for the year ending June 30, 1909, made in November of that year, stated that provision had already been made for thirty-six schools as provided by the Alsdorf Act, and that some demonstration work was given at the State Fair and some of the County Fairs, and that experience had proven that there was a very large field of useful service that might be occupied by such instruction; that the schools had everywhere called forth enthusiasm, and that reports showed sustained interest on the part of those attending them. He also stated that the Board of Trustees was so confident of their success that they would ask the legislature for increased appropriations for their further extension and development.

The four-weeks winter course in Domestic Science, called "The Home Makers' Course," provided for in 1908, was held in the month of February, 1909. The enrollment for the course was thirty-nine, representing twenty counties of the State. The success of the experiment was, as reported by

President Thompson, "all that could have been anticipated by the most enthusiastic," and that "it was a matter of sincere regret that the course for February, 1910, had to be withdrawn, because the increased attendance in these departments made it impossible to take care of any additional work."

The collection of books in the University library relating to agriculture was greatly enriched during the year by the gift of Mr. Charles S. Plumb, professor of Animal Husbandry, of his set of Agricultural Experiment Station reports and bulletins. The gift included 9,657 pamphlets and 147 bound volumes, and was said to be probably a more complete set of such reports and bulletins than the one in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The third winter course in Agriculture began in January, 1909, the enrollment for the course being 227, including forty dairy students. The average age of those attending was from twenty-five to twenty-six years, but men of seventy years were included in the enrollment. Those taking the course showed great enthusiasm and faithful attendance in classes and exercises. President Thompson, in making the above report, stated further that this work had been carried on as a form of agricultural extension without any special appropriation for its maintenance and at the expense of the University.

The same legislature which made the before mentioned liberal appropriations for agricultural extension, also made an appropriation of \$5,000 for live stock and renewed the appropriation of \$2,500 for encouragement and improvement of dairy industry.

The great expansion of some of the departments in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science, particularly that of the department of Animal Husbandry, made it desirable and necessary to acquire additional land for agricultural and stock-raising purposes, and President Thompson in his report to the Board of Trustees for year ending June 30, 1909, suggested the acquisition of the tract (about seventy acres) just south of the University farm, and the purchase of an "ordi-

nary farm within easy access, chiefly devoted to pasture, that could be used for the maintenance and care of live stock, especially during the summer months."

The following changes in the instructional staff of the college were made during the year ending June 30, 1909: July 31, 1908, the resignation of George R. Hyslop, assistant in Agronomy, was accepted and the following substitute appointments were made, to-wit: Henry Evans, student assistant in Crops, and George Livingstone, student assistant in Soils. October 9, 1908, the resignation of Mr. E. S. Guthrie, assistant in butter making, was accepted and at the same time Miss Clara Orton Smith was appointed a fellow in Domestic Science. November 20, 1898, Mr. W. L. Clevenger was appointed instructor in butter making, and Mr. Ivan Skinner, assistant in milk supply. December 30, 1908, Messrs. H. W. Vaughan and W. H. Palmer were appointed laboratory assistants for the winter course in Animal Husbandry. January 25, 1909, Mr. Wendell Paddock was elected professor of Horticulture, the new department heretofore created, his work to begin July 1, 1909. January 11, 1909, Mr. O. J. B. Smith was appointed special instructor in Horticulture. April 8, 1909, Mr. A. B. Graham was placed in charge of the extension work as provided in the Alsdorf Bill, as superintendent of Agricultural Extension with Mr. R. L. Shields as assistant superintendent, both to work under direction of the special committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. May 20, 1909, Mr. W. Casper Lassiter was appointed assistant in Agronomy. June 22, 1909, Mr. B. M. Hendrix was appointed assistant in Agricultural Chemistry. On the same day the following appointments for work in Agricultural Extension as provided in the Alsdorf Bill were made: Mr. Ernest D. Waid of the University of Maine, assistant professor of Agronomy; Mr. C. R. Titlow, assistant in Agricultural Extension; Mr. Firman E. Bear, instructor in Agricultural Chemistry; Mrs. C. W. Foulk, extension assistant in Domestic Science; Mr. Vernon H. Davis, assistant professor of Horticulture.

The number of students enrolled during the year ending June 30, 1909, in the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science was as follows: graduate students nine, undergraduate students in courses leading to a degree in Agriculture 193, in Domestic Science 115, undergraduate students in shorter courses seventy-two; total 389.

The same report from which the above figures are taken states that there were 180 students in the winter course in Agriculture; thirty-nine in the winter course for Home Makers, and thirty-one students in the winter course in Dairying. At the close of the year the following degrees were conferred: Master of Science in Agriculture three, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture twenty, Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry five, Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science eleven.

The year ending June 30, 1909, proved to be the banner year in the history of the College of Agriculture, not only in the number of students enrolled, but in the wise legislation and administration which provided for its further development.

PART IV

PART IV

THE FIVE PRESIDENTS

NOTE—In preparing the following brief biographical sketches of the five presidents whose service covers the first half century of the University the editor has relied upon ordinary sources of biographical information which have been largely supplemented, however, by facts kindly furnished at his request by those who are living and by the descendents of those who are dead. To these he wishes to make grateful acknowledgment and to say that in some instances he has secured brevity by using the exact words in which the information came to him, the only safe course in statements so largely statistical in character. He also wishes to express his regret that limitations of space and other obvious reasons restrict him to a simple narrative of the salient events and more important episodes in the lives of this most interesting group of men, under whose directing influence the University slowly won and held the confidence of the people of Ohio, at the same time advancing to the front rank among the greater institutions of its kind. And these events he has chosen largely from the story of their early years, believing that it is of these years, when the man was "in the making," that the alumni of the University will care most to learn. Of their work in connection with and while directing the policies of the institution a tolerably full account has already been given in the previous chapters of this volume. As the education of a man begins with his grandfather, some account of their ancestry has been included.

EDWARD ORTON, first president of the Ohio State University, was born at Deposit, Delaware County, New York, March 8, 1829. The Ortons are of an old New England family, the name appearing in the records of Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1640, and in 1641 or '42, Thomas Orton settled in Windsor, Connecticut. From Windsor in the year 1700 some of his descendants removed to Litchfield, in the same State, where they lived for more than a hundred years upon what was known as Orton Hill, South Farms. The Litchfield branch of the family was well represented in the Revolutionary War and according to a good authority they were "a quiet,

home-loving, fairly thrifty stock, possessed of a good deal of family affection and interest." One of them, Miles Orton, the grandfather of Edward, was a soldier in the War of 1812 which he did not long survive. His son, Samuel G. Orton, father of Edward, was born at Litchfield and was brought up as a farmer until, at the age of twenty years, under the ministry of Dr. Lyman Beecher (who was pastor of the Congregational church in Litchfield for sixteen years following 1810), he was encouraged to seek a liberal education. He supported himself by his own labor during the entire period of his preparation and during his course at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1822. After studying theology in New Haven he became a minister in the Presbyterian church of which he was a preacher of distinction for nearly fifty years, most of which time was spent in western New York. At his home at Ripley, a small village in Chautauqua County, New York, his son Edward passed the years of his youth. When old enough he was often employed by farmers in the vicinity as a "hired hand" for weeks and months at a time, and he there acquired an interest in and a love for "life in the open" that never left him. There seems to have been a particularly strong bond uniting father and son and in after life Doctor Orton always spoke of his father with the utmost affection and esteem. By him he was fitted for college, and so well that he was able to enter as a sophomore in 1845 at his father's alma mater.

From his father also, he inherited a taste for "plain living and high thinking" which characterized him through life. After graduation in 1848 he taught for a year in an academy at Erie, Pennsylvania, and in 1849, having decided to follow in the footsteps of his father, he entered Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, where he was brought under the influence of Doctor Lyman Beecher as his father had been before him. On account of a temporary failure of his eyes he withdrew from the seminary and after a year or two spent in outdoor work and in travel he resumed teaching as a member of the faculty of Delaware Institute at Franklin, Delaware

County, New York. Here, by a happy chance, he was required to teach the natural sciences and although while at college literary and classical studies had been his chief interest he soon developed a fondness for science and scientific methods of study and investigation that determined his future career. Realizing the inadequacy of his preparation for this work he betook himself to Harvard University where he studied in the Lawrence Scientific School under Horsford, Cooke, and Asa Gray. While here he discovered that his theological creed was weakening under the influence of his contact with scientific modes of thought and reasoning and he sought to avert the change by a more thorough study of theology, for which purpose he entered Andover Theological Seminary where for a year he listened to Professor Park's lectures on that subject. The experiment was successful to the extent of temporarily arresting the change in his views, but in a few years the process was resumed and ended in the replacement of the Calvinistic creed in which he had been brought up by the shorter statements of Unitarianism. It was a moral and mental crisis in his life which he met heroically, and resulted in his becoming a teacher instead of a preacher.

In 1856 he was called to the chair of natural sciences in the State Normal School at Albany. At the end of three successful years he was obliged to resign because of his alleged heretical opinions. From 1859 to 1865 he was principal of an academy at Chester, Orange County, New York, and during these years his reputation grew to such an extent that he was elected principal of the preparatory department and later, professor of Natural History at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, an institution then alive with the inspiration and impetus given it by the seven years presidency of Horace Mann. In 1872 he was elected to the presidency of that institution, serving as such for one year. At the election of the first faculty of the University (then the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College) January 2, 1873, he was chosen to fill the chair of Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy. This appointment he declined, but in the following May he accepted the presi-

dency of the newly created institution with the professorship of Geology attached. This position he held until after repeated requests to be relieved from administrative duties, his resignation as president was accepted in 1881. He retained the professorship of Geology until the end of his life which came on October 16, 1899. In 1869 Doctor Orton was appointed one of the assistants to Professor Newberry in the newly organized State Geological Survey and in 1882 he succeeded Newberry as director, holding that position in connection with the professorship of Geology in the University. He continued to act as director of the Survey until his death. In 1899 he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He had previously served as president of the Geological Society of America and in many other important offices.

WALTER QUINCY SCOTT, second president of the University, was born on December 19, 1845, at Dayton, Ohio, of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. He was the sixth of thirteen children and of the sixth generation from Hugh Scott who founded the American branch of the family, settling in Pennsylvania in 1670. His grandfather and great-grandfather were soldiers in the War of the American Revolution. His father was a lawyer, a local leader, and a man of mental vigor and unusual physical power. He was actively interested in the education of his large family of children, teaching them to shoot, ride, and swim, as well as to be ready and skilled in the use of various agricultural implements and tools in ordinary use. When Walter was eleven years of age the family removed to the town of Fairfield, Iowa, where his earlier education was continued. In 1863, at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Veteran Volunteers, Company M. He served until the end of the war, seeing much important service, including Sherman's march to the sea and many minor engagements. Soon after his discharge from the army he entered Lafayette College, for which he had enjoyed no special preparation, but on account of his superior intellectual power he not only supported himself during his entire

course but graduated at the head of his class at the end of four years. While a student he served as private secretary to the President of the college and also assisted Dr. F. A. March in the preparation of his "Anglo-Saxon Grammar" and "Introduction to Anglo-Saxon."

Immediately following his graduation he was a tutor in his college and shortly afterwards was made a professor. Later he studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and temporarily filled the chair of Mathematics at his alma mater.

In 1874 he was called to the pastorate of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia and four years later he came to Wooster University at Wooster, Ohio, as professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. From this post he was called in 1881 to the presidency of the Ohio State University, serving until the summer of 1883. By unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees in 1909 he was made president emeritus.

In 1889 he became principal of Phillips-Exeter Academy, which post he held for five years, after which he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Albany, New York, where he remained three years.

During the next decade he lived in practical retirement, devoting himself to the education of his children and to his own private studies. During another ten years he filled the chair of Church History and Ethnic Religions in the Bible-Teachers' Training School of New York City and was a member of the lecturing staff of the New York City Board of Education. In 1912 he retired from active life, joining his son at Ellensburg, Washington, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died on May 9, 1917.

WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT, third president of the University, was born in the village of Chauncey, Athens County, Ohio, on September 14, 1840. His great-grandfather, Andrew Scott, a Scotch-Irishman, emigrated to America in 1790. His grandfather, John Scott, was born in Ireland and accompanied his father to America. He was a hatter by trade, a maker and

dealer in hats. His son, Alexander Scott, the father of William H., was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1808.

The ancestors of Doctor Scott were pioneers in the Ohio Valley and his early years were spent amid surroundings and under conditions which characterized life in the mid-west during the first half of the nineteenth century. When he was two years old his father, who was a "miller" by trade, removed with his family to McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio, and in this town and its vicinity William H. spent most of his early life. At the age of four and a half years he was sent to a private school, there being no public schools at that time. This school was housed in the basement of the Methodist church; the seats were of "slabs," with no back and so high that the feet of the younger pupils did not touch the floor. His teachers were mostly women, but in 1850 a system of public schools was organized and being assigned to the "grammar school" he came under the influence of men. At twelve he was promoted to the high school where he was taught by the superintendent, Mr. John Giles, a man of rare accomplishments for that period, who exercised a strong influence over his young pupil. While in the high school he studied arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English grammar, and Latin. Aside from Latin he found these studies interesting and easy and his work in them was done with enthusiasm. Latin was studied under self-compulsion and in that connection he had his first lesson in the principles of pedagogy. On telling his teacher of the joy he had experienced in having mastered a certain theorem in geometry he was told, "you have a mathematical mind and that is the reason why you should keep up the study of the classics. You need them to give you mental balance."

At sixteen years of age he began the study of Greek, receiving occasional instruction in the evening from the Superintendent of Schools, who also urged him to continue his education with a course in college in view. He urged him to undertake teaching as a means of earning money for this purpose. When sixteen and a half years old he was master of a

country school which he managed with signal success, being greatly assisted by a study of Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching." Rural schools were at that time, as a rule, in session only during the winter months and for five months of each of the two succeeding winters he continued teaching, one term in the district in which he began and another in an adjoining district.

In 1859 his parents removed to Athens, Ohio, which gave him the much longed for opportunity to acquire a college education by entering the Ohio University as a student.

Immediately after graduating in 1862 he was appointed superintendent of public schools at Athens. During the first year he not only supervised the seven "grades" but also taught the whole of the four-year course in the high school. About the middle of the second year he was made the principal of the preparatory school of the University. In 1864 he was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a year later was appointed pastor of the Main Street (now Trinity) Church of that denomination in Chillicothe. After serving in that capacity for two years he was transferred to the Town Street (now the First) M. E. Church in Columbus. In 1869 he was appointed professor of Greek at the Ohio University, resuming the occupation which he loved best and in which he continued without interruption for forty-one years, until he retired from active life in 1910. In 1872, at the age of thirty-two years, he became president of the Ohio University at Athens, continuing as such until called to the presidency of the Ohio State University in 1883.

When he assumed the presidency of the Ohio University in 1872 the fortunes of that institution were declining; the income from the original endowment was small, a portion of it having been illegally diverted to other uses. During the period of his presidency he succeeded, after much litigation, in having the evil corrected, and he also secured a liberal appropriation from the legislature for general repairs of buildings.

In 1883 he was elected to the presidency of the Ohio State University, with the chair of Philosophy attached. In 1895 he retired from the presidency but continued as professor of Philosophy for fifteen years until his retirement from active service at the age of seventy years in 1910, when, by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees he was made emeritus professor of Philosophy.

JAMES HULME CANFIELD, fourth president of the University, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1847. His father was an Episcopalian clergyman of New England stock and his mother was a native of New Jersey. In his infancy his father accepted a call to the rectorship of a church in New York City and there James grew to manhood, the only one of the five presidents who was "city-bred." He was prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute where he formed an intimate and lasting acquaintance with Seth Low who was a schoolmate.

Not much information is available regarding his boyhood and early youth. Mr. Low remembered him as a "rather stout, stocky boy of very much the same build he had when he became a man,—a boy of high principles and unfailing cheerfulness." In both face and figure, when he grew to manhood, he was thought to bear a striking resemblance to Stephen A. Douglas, known as the "Little Giant," the rival of Lincoln in Illinois politics of the middle of the nineteenth century. At the age of seventeen years he entered Williams College where for three years he was a close friend of Franklin Carter (afterwards president of the college), though one year ahead of him in the college course. Doctor Carter has said of him, "he was one of the ablest and I thought him the noblest of all the students in the college. After graduation at the age of twenty-one he seems to have been unsettled in his mind and uncertain as to his future career. His first experiment was in the employment of a firm which was building a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Two years of railroading satisfied him, although he always regarded these years not as wasted but as a period of rugged and profitable

experience. As it had always been the desire of his father that he should become a lawyer he next went to Jackson, Michigan, where he "read" law with a legal firm and was admitted to the bar. For a few years he practiced as a lawyer at St. Joseph, Michigan, and during this time he became interested in local educational affairs, was an active member of the Board of Education, and finally decided that teaching was his real vocation. Largely through the influence of Dr. John Bascom, then president of the University of Wisconsin, who had been one of his teachers at Williams College, he was appointed in 1877 to a professorship in the University of Kansas, where he remained for fourteen years. Here his work was mostly as a teacher of the English language and literature, history, political science, and civics. He became an efficient and very popular public speaker and much of his energy was expended in that way, although during this period he wrote and published a good deal, including a small book on taxation, a brief history of Kansas, and an elementary textbook on "Social Government in Kansas." He was strongly opposed to the doctrine of "protection" and for a number of years he presented the rather remarkable spectacle of a free-trade professor, undisturbed in a strongly Republican State.

In 1891 he was called to the presidency of the University of Nebraska where he found abundant opportunity for the display of his remarkable talents as an organizer and leader, in a comparatively new State in which tradition had not yet taken root. With an extraordinary capacity for and love of hard labor which accompanied him through life he made elaborate plans for the exaltation of the institution over which he presided, as the crown of the State system of public education, over the whole of which it should exert a paramount influence, and his demands upon the State Legislature and the people of Nebraska met with a generous response. At the end of four years, with the foundations of the structure which he had designed well secured, he resigned, in 1895 to accept the presidency of the Ohio State University, which he had declined a year earlier. The four years of his administration witnessed

a remarkable growth and development of the University, materially and otherwise, a detailed account of which will be found in earlier chapters of this volume. In 1899 he resigned to accept a call from his old schoolmate, Seth Low, to take charge of the library of Columbia University, just installed in the noble edifice built for its home. To this he gave ten years of service which was terminated by his death on March 22, 1909.

WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON, fifth president of the University, was born at Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, November 5, 1855. His grandfather, David Thompson, came to America from the north of Ireland in 1814, bringing with him his wife and seven children. An eighth, David Glenn Thompson, father of William Oxley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1814 while the family were on the way to Guernsey County, Ohio, where they settled a few miles distant from the village of New Concord. David Glenn Thompson learned the shoemakers' trade and, with a partner, began the shoe business in Cambridge. This enterprise failed in the financial panic of 1857, after which he worked regularly at his trade for the remainder of his active life, except during a short service in the United States Army in the Civil War. In 1854 he married Agnes Miranda Oxley, born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1834, the daughter of Joel Murray Oxley, a wool carder by trade, of Irish-English stock. To these two ten children were born, of whom William Oxley was the eldest. Soon after his birth the family removed from Cambridge to New Concord. Here his formal education began when he appeared at the village school shortly before he was five years of age, with his second reader in hand, able to read rapidly and easily. In the autumn of 1864 his parents moved to Zanesville where, during one winter, he attended one of the public schools of that city, taught by Miss Emma Kerner, the excellence of whose instruction made a lasting impression upon him.

Another change of residence put him again in a "country" school and still another gave him a few years in the public

schools of Brownsville, a small village in Licking County. In the spring of 1869, when not yet fourteen years old, he worked as a "hired hand" on a farm and at the close of the harvest returned to Brownsville to attend a summer school taught by the Rev. H. A. McDonald, where he received his first instruction in Latin and continued his work in advanced arithmetic and algebra in which he was notably successful, due in large measure to the intensive drill in mental arithmetic which he had received in the previous year. During the summer of 1870 he worked on a farm, receiving eight dollars a month for his services, and in the autumn at the age of fifteen years he entered Muskingum College. His stay there was only during the winter as he was obliged to earn money for paying the cost of his education, and in the spring of 1871 he was again employed as a "farm hand," getting a little advance in his compensation over that of the previous year. The next year was spent in the same way; winter in college, summer at work on some farm in the neighborhood, and in the summer of 1872, when he was not yet seventeen years of age, he took an examination for a teachers' certificate at Zanesville, passing it successfully. After several attempts to secure an appointment as a teacher in the neighborhood of Brownsville, in all of which he failed, he left Ohio, journeying to Marshall County, Illinois, where he had an uncle who had found an opportunity for him to teach in a country school near the town of Lawn Ridge. After a private examination by the County Superintendent he received a certificate and as the school was not to begin for some weeks he found employment in husking corn, earning enough to pay for his board during the four months' school term for which he was engaged. This was followed by the usual summer work on a farm and again at the schoolmaster's desk during the winter. In 1875 he returned to New Concord and re-entered Muskingum College. With the money he had earned and saved in the West, supplemented by a small compensation for services as janitor of the college building and also for a little tutoring, he was able to continue until his graduation in 1878.

After this he returned to Illinois, teaching and working in the harvest fields, and in the autumn of 1879 he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. In April, 1881, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Zanesville. In the spring of 1882, a few weeks after his graduation from the Theological Seminary, he went to Iowa as a home missionary. Ordained in July, 1882, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, he preached in numerous pulpits, after the fashion of the home missionary of that day, but in 1885, because of the ill health of his wife he removed to Colorado. Here began his more important educational work, through his appointment to the presidency of the newly organized "Synodical College of the Synod of Colorado." In 1891 he was elected president of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he remained until, in June, 1899, he was called to the presidency of the Ohio State University which position he continues to fill at the date of the publication of this volume. In this, together with the two succeeding volumes of this history, will be found some account of his activities during the past twenty years.

In connection with and since the great war, Doctor Thompson has served as a member of several important government commissions, including the "Agricultural Commission," of which he was chairman, which was sent to Europe in the summer of 1918 to make a special study of possible sources of food supply for the allies; the "Industrial Commission" appointed by the President to consider relations between labor and capital; and the "Anthracite Coal Commission," also appointed by the President, for the arbitration of disputes regarding wages and conditions in the Anthracite Coal Region.

In the spring of 1918, when the country was confronted with the problem of the production, conservation, and distribution of food for the maintenance of the armies of the allies, he was sent by the Secretary of Agriculture on a speaking tour throughout the northwest for the purpose of making a direct appeal to the people of the great food-producing areas.

INDEX

INDEX

- Abernethy, Isaac N., 374, 379, 381
Acreage of land grant, 4
Acreage of university estate, 34, 35
Act of Congress 1862
 Establishing land grant, 3-4, 437
Act of Congress 1864
 Acceptance of, 5-8
Act of Congress 1870
 Charter act establishing the college, VI, 21-22, 100
Act of Congress 1890, 56-57, 130-145
Adams, H. B., 173-174
Adams, John Jay, 396
Addison, Arthur E., 395
Admission, requirements for, 444-446
Agricultural and mechanical college, 19-20
Agricultural and mechanical education vs. Liberal, IX-XII, 101-105, 108, 439-441
Agricultural building, see Townshend hall
Agricultural bureau, 5
Agricultural chemistry, department of
 appropriation for, 562
 equipment for, 491
 established, 85, 484, 486-487
Agricultural convention, 1864
 resolution accepting land grant, 8
Agricultural experiment station, 119-129
 agreement between station and university, 124-127, 479, 483, 487, 495-497, 500, 510-513
 appraisement, 511, 512
 appropriation, 119
 board of control, 120, 122
 established, 119, 479
 Hatch bill, 121-129, 499-500
 removed to Wooster, 519
Agricultural extension work
 appropriation for, 566, 568
 organization of, 564-567, 569
 superintendent of, 555, 559
Agriculture, college of, 437-570
 agriculture, department of,
 abolishment of, 555
 admission to, 444-446
 appropriations for, 458-460, 464, 488, 491, 542, 556
 course of study in, 444, 447-449
 enrollment in, 445, 447, 449, 458, 475, 485, 490, 498, 523, 526, 532, 535, 536, 540, 542, 544, 554
 established, 42, 43, 63, 102, 438
 opposition to, 449-451
 short course in, 486, 489-490, 500
 building for, 530-531
 Cope-Thorne correspondence, regarding, 501-507
 dean of, 531, 555
 enrollment of, 556, 557, 561, 563, 570
 experiment station in connection with, 124-129, 478-480, 495-497, 510-513, 519
 extension work of, 555, 559, 564-567
 farmers' institutes, establishment of, 477-478, 495
 "free homes bill," 539-540
 graduate, first, 494
 graduate, school of 299, 330, 538, 540-541, 543, 545, 546-548
 Hatch bill, 449-450

- Hysell bill, 490-491, 515
 lecture course in
 agriculture, 455, 456, 460, 473, 495, 521-522
 meteorology, 536
 national and state grange association visit to campus, 291-292, 538
 New Morrill bill, 514-515
 Ohio meteorological bureau, in connection with, 482, 522
 opposition to, 449-451, 456-457, 501-509, 519
 produce fund of, 555-556
 reorganization of, 501-509, 555
 scholarships, free in, 511, 521
 short course, of, 558-559, 562, 564, 567-568, 570
 terminology change in, 539
 visit to agricultural institutions, report on, 465-472, 531
 see also Departments of Agricultural chemistry, Agronomy, Animal husbandry, Botany, Dairying, Domestic science, Forestry, Horticulture and botany, Rural economics, University farm, Veterinary medicine, Zoology and comparative anatomy
 Agronomy, department of organization of, 555
 Albery, F. F. D., 383, 384
 Aldrich, Orlando W., 374, 377, 379, 381, 383
 Alexander, Park, 135
 Alexander, Ross J.
 House finance committee, 110, 111
 Illinois university, visit to, 459
 law college resolutions, 372-373
 trustee under act of 1878, 92
 trustee year 1898, 93
 Allen, Dudley P., 313-314
 Allen, Governor William, 48, 106
 Alsdorf, Walter A., 566
 "Alsdorf act," 566, 567
 Alwood, W. B., 482
 American association for advancement of science
 meeting of 1899, 284-288
 American association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations
 see Association of American agricultural colleges and experiment stations
 American ceramic society, 412
 American Jersey cattle club, 478
 American protective association, 154
 Amount realized from sale of land scrip, 10-13
 Anatomy and physiology department, 88, 150-151
 Ancient languages and literature department, 43-44, 63, 84, 103
 Anderson, Governor Charles, 17
 Anderson, James H., 52, 92
 Anderson, Newton M., 89
 Anderson, Richard C.
 biographical sketch, 26
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 91
 Andrews, E. B., xii
 Animal husbandry, department of appropriation for, 556, 557
 buildings for, 560, 562
 organization of, 555
 Antagonism to university, 101-105, 107-108
 Appropriations, legislative annual, 114-119
 certificates of indebtedness, 144, 237, 238, 414-423
 first, 52-56, 106, 107
 year of,
 1879-1880, 110-111
 1884, 118
 1891, 143
 withheld, 103, 105

- Argo, Alexander, 555
Arkwell, Herbert S., 556
Armory and gymnasium
 erection, 238, 242-243, 265
 plans, trip to study, 240-241
Armsby, Henry P., 483-484
Arnold, Charles L., 89
Art department, 75
Assistants and instructors, list of,
 89
Association of American agricul-
 tural colleges and experiment
 stations, 130, 172, 330, 514,
 518, 539, 540, 541, 545
Astronomical observatory, see
 Emerson McMillin observa-
 tory
Atherton, George W., 175
Athletics,
 bleachers, erection of, 305
 board of control, 261-263
 field, moved from
 Neil ave., 262
 Woodruff ave., 361, 366-367
 games, football season,
 1901, 305-306
 1902, 341-342
Atkins, Glen G.
 commencement address 1908,
 148
Aultman, Cornelius,
 biographical sketch, 29
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46,
 91
Avery, Elroy M., 162, 164

Babb, Virginia, 556
Babbitt, Henry S., 48, 49, 52
Bailey, Emmor S., 45
Bailey, Oscar J., 525
Baker, Chauncey B., 89
Baker, W. C. M., 11
Baldwin, Simeon, 336, 391
Ballard, Robert, 45

Barnard, Edward Chester, 428
Barrows, Allen C.
 Chalmers-Barrows episode, 161-
 165
 election, 163
Barrows-Chalmers episode, 161-
 165
Bashford, President James Whit-
 ford, 309-311, 314
Bear, Firman E., 569
Beattie, W. R., 532
Beatty, John, 12
Beatty, W. G., 12
Beebe, Stacey, 89
Bell, W. S., 399
Bense, William E.
 certificates of indebtedness, bill
 allowing for, 144, 415
Bentley, William Preston, 494-495
Bilster, Samuel, 11
Biological building, 238, 239, 240,
 242-243, 265
Bishop, Governor Richard M.
 message 1879, 107
 message 1880, 110
Bleile, Albert M., 88
Bleining, Albert V., 408, 409
Blickensderfer, J., 12
Blickensderfer, J. Jr., 12
Blocksom, Lieutenant A. P., 85, 86
Bloomfield, Lloyd M., 89, 513
Bohannon, Rosher D., 86
Boiler house,
 erection, 238, 242
 fire, 233
Bonded indebtedness, see Certifi-
 cates of indebtedness
Bonham, L. N.
 lecturer on agriculture, 521
 Wallace bill, 133
Booth, Carl, 347
Booth, Henry J.
 law college faculty, 374
 trustee under act of 1878, 92
"Botanic garden," 427

- Botany, horticulture and vegetable physiology department, 63, 102
 Botany department, 88, 517
 Bowen, Benjamin Lester, 87
 Bowman, Perla G., 532, 535, 542
 Boyd, James E., 89
 Bradford, Joseph N.
 election, 86
 Emerson McMillin observatory architect, 426-427
 Brashear, John A., 425, 428
 Breese, C. N., 543
 Brice, Calvin S., 140, 141
 Brigham, Joseph H.
 agricultural board, president of, 121
 agricultural experiment station, board of control, 123, 125
 Hatch bill amendment, 121, 499
 trustee under act of 1878, 92, 128, 511
 Wallace bill, 133
 Britton, J. C., 535
 Bromwell, J. H., 325
 Brooks, J. Twing, 18
 Brotherton, Wm., 482, 485, 487
 Brough, Governor John,
 organization plan of, 8, 13-15
 Brown, Christopher Newton
 biographical sketch of, 322-323
 death of, 322
 election of, 86
 group plan of engineering buildings, 324, 325
 memorial resolutions, 324-325
 scholarship, 325
 tablet in memory of, 325, 357
 Brown, Henry Y., 11
 "Brown hall," 325, 356-357
 Bryan, William Jennings
 prize awarded, 265
 Buchanan, Samuel, 45
 Buchtel, John R.
 biographical sketch, 30
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
 Burkett, Charles William, 522, 532, 535, 559
 Butler, J. M., 389, 393
 Caldwell, D. W., 49, 92
 Campbell, Governor James E.
 message of 1891, 139-140
 trustee under act of 1878, 92
 Canfield, James Hulme
 administration of, 227-283
 advertising methods of, 229-230
 appreciation of, 282-283
 assistants, appointment and tenure of, 266-267
 athletics, board of control, 261-262
 biographical sketch, 580-582
 college and university council bill, 252-253
 commerce and administration department, 265, 277-278
 election, announcement of, 206
 enlargement program of, 250-253
 federal vs. autocratic government, 259-260
 installation, 210-212
 lake laboratory, established, 231-232, 350-352
 law college, control of, 383
 medical colleges, consolidation of, 267-274
 Nebraska letter, 195-196
 opposition to, 228, 251-252, 277, 278
 plans and policy, letters regarding, 206-210, 227
 presidency,
 acceptance of, 200-202
 correspondence relating to, 176-211
 declined, 180-181, 182-183, 185
 offered, 177, 192

- resignation of, 274, 278-279
- relative powers of faculty and president, 255-260
- relative powers of trustees and president, 203-206, 228
- report, final 280-281
- rules, regulations and by-laws, revision of, 255-260
- textile school, 254
- visit to university, 178, 179, 368
- Williston controversy, 243-249
- Cannon, Reuben P.
 - biographical note, 20-21
 - location and organization of college, bill for, 20-21
- Cannon act of 1870, VI-VII, 21-22, 100
- Carpenter, Jere L., 135
- Ceramic engineering, department of, 398-413
 - American ceramic society, 412
 - appropriation, legislative, 399, 402
 - trustee, 406, 407
 - course of study, 403, 406, 407
 - degree of engineer of mines in ceramics, 406
 - enrollment, 403, 407, 408-409
 - equipment, 402, 403, 404-405, 406
 - establishment, 398-400
 - gifts to, 404-405
 - graduates, 410-411, 413
 - location
 - Lord hall, 403
 - Orton hall, 402-403
 - National brick manufacturers association scholarship, 407-408
 - staff of department, 409, 410
- Certificates of indebtedness, 414-423
 - bills allowing:
 - issue of \$30,000.00, 1891, 144, 415-416
 - issue of \$120,000.00, 1892, 417-418
 - issue of \$300,000.00, 1896, 237, 238, 419-420, 530
 - bonded indebtedness bill, 254
 - bonded indebtedness on,
 - June 1898, 420
 - Sept. 1911, 423
 - bonds, sale authorized, 368, 369, 422
 - buildings made possible by, 144, 414, 422
 - refund, 1894 allowed, 418-419
 - refund, 1898 allowed, 421-422
- Chalmers-Barrows episode, 161-165
- Chalmers, James
 - Barrows-Chalmers episode, 161-165
 - election, 87
- Chamberlain, W. I.
 - American association for advancement of science, resolutions by, 279
 - appointment committee chairman, 166
 - Chalmers-Barrows episode, 161-165
 - doctor of laws, honorary degree of, 513
 - farmers' institutes, establishment of, 477
 - law college, course of study, 376
 - Mendenhall correspondence, 160, 166
 - reorganization, letters against, 507-509
 - rules, regulations and by-laws, resolutions, 255-260
 - trustee under act of 1878, 92
 - trustee year 1899, 93
- Champaign county
 - offer of donation fulfilling Act of Congress, 30-32

- Chapel
 building urged, 240
 Derby's S. C., plan, 241, 249-250
 name for, 241-242
- Chapel exercises
 controversy over, 76-84, 108, 458
 weekly, 298-299
- Charter act of the college, 1870, VI-VII, 21-22, 100
- Chemical buildings, 53-54
 additions to, 326, 327, 331-334, 336
 appropriation, 112, 512, 513
 fire, 512
- Chemistry, department of general and applied, 43, 63, 102
- Cherryholmes, William K., 89
- Chisholm, John, 555, 556, 558
- Chittenden, Campbell, 430
- Church, John A., 74
- Civil engineering department, 86
- Clark, B. F., 11, 12
- Clark, Frederick C.
 biographical sketch, 363
 death, 362-363
- Clark, Peter H.
 "Clark resolution," 149-150
 law lectures, 371
 trustee under act of 1878, 92, 128
- Clark county
 offer of donation to state fulfilling the Act of Congress, 31-32
 proposed site, 30, 32
- Class of 1888
 Scott, W. H., opposition to, 147-148
- Class of 1903
 tower clock, gift of, 347
- Cleveland Herald
 college, opposition to, XII
- Clevinger, William, 561, 569
- Cockerill, Orville P., 395
- Cockley, William Barney, 395, 396
- Coddington, Edwin Foster
 astronomy, department fellow, 429
- Hawaiian Islands expedition, 431
- Cole bill, 313-315, 316
- Coler, George P., 88
- College and university council bill, 252-253
- Colleges, division of university into, 233, 481
- Collins, James H.
 death, 391-392
 law college faculty, 374, 379, 381, 383, 384
- Columbus construction company
 contracts for Townshend hall, 242-243, 532, 533
- Columbus in 1873, XIII-XIV
- Columbus street railway extension through university grounds
 committee, 358-359, 361
- Colvin, William, 50, 74
- Comly, James M., VIII
- Commerce and administration, course in, 265, 277-278
- Comstock, George C., 85, 86
- Conklin, Henry S., 91
- Convocation hour, 298, 299
- Cook, Asher, 5
- Cope, Captain Alexis
 biographical sketch, XIX-XXIV
 Canfield - Cope correspondence, 176-211
 lake laboratory dedication address, 355-356
 legal advisor for board of trustees, 268
 Thorne - Cope correspondence, 501-507
- Corbet, Robert, 11
- Cornell, A. B., 49, 92
- Corson, Oscar T., 92
- County tax levy bill, 22

- Course of study, debate on, 35-37,
102-103, 108, 438-441
- Cowgill, Thomas A., 92
- Cox, Governor Jacob D., 10, 18-19,
40
- Crawford, Joshua, 521
- Crowner, D. A., 537
- Cunningham, Arthur, 89
- Cunningham, John F., 535, 537

- Dairying, department of
appropriation for, 556, 562, 568
establishment of, 525, 526
organization of, 555
- Dandridge, N. P., 271
- Daugherty, H. L., 164
- Daugherty, Judge M. A., 371
- Davis, Vernon H., 542, 569
- Davis, William J., 561, 563
- Day, W. M., 313-314
- Decker, John Wright
death, 561, 562
election, 537, 555
- Degrees
conferred, 1873-1891, 90
offered, 447
power to grant, 100
- Delano, Columbus
Act of Congress, bill accepting,
6-7, 8, 99
biographical note, 6-7
- Denman bill, 307, 316, 317-318
- Denney, James Villiars
lake laboratory address at dedi-
cation of, 355-356
president pro tempore, first
meeting as, 304
- Denominational colleges, oppo-
sition to university, XII, 309-
311, 314, 315
- Departments of instruction, 36-37,
63-75, 102, 440, 447
reorganization of, 107-108, 110-
111
- Derby, Samuel Carroll
chapel enlargement plan, 241
election, 75, 84
"Derby chapel," 241
- Detmers, Henry J.
election, 86, 492-493
Hysell bill speech, 142
- Deuel, A. C., 49, 92
- Devol, William S., 497
- DeWitt, E. L., 374, 377
- Dietrich, Charles Henry, 45
- Dill, Thomas H., 133
- Dillon, Edward B., 393, 395, 396
- Dills, Robert Newton, 45
- Doan, John K.
correspondence relative to elec-
tion of Chancellor Canfield,
182-183, 190, 191, 192
- Domestic science, department of
establishment of, 239, 265, 531
"Home makers' course," 567-568
- Dormitory and boarding hall, xiv-
xv, 39
- Dorsey, G. Volney, 16
- Duggar, John Frederic, 546-547
- Dun, John J., see Columbus con-
struction company
- Duryea, Joseph T., 175-176, 177
- Dutton, W. Stillman, 387
- Dye, Clair A., 89
- Dyer, Joseph H., 377

- Education, college of, 296, 302
- Egbert, K. F., 514
- Eggers, Ernst August
death, 345-346
election, 86
legislative committee, 140
memorial resolutions, 346-347
- Eldridge, Lieutenant F. H., 86, 89
- Electrical engineering department,
54-55, 239
- Eliot, President Charles William
American method of education,
100-101

- Canfield, Chancellor, estimate of, 181-182, 230
- Ellis, Alston, 52, 92
- Ellis, E. C., 521
- Ellis, Seth H.
 agricultural experiment station appraisalment, 510-511
 trustee under act of 1878, 52, 92
 Wallace bill, 133
- Ellis, Wade H., 393, 394
- Ely, George H., 116
- Emerson, Asa, 11
- Emerson McMillin Observatory, 424-433
 appropriation, legislative, 424
 Barnesville, eclipse expedition to, 300, 431
 building,
 additions to, 430
 gift of McMillin, 427
 dedication of, 428-429
 director, appointed, 428
 equipment,
 gift of Chittenden, Campbell, 430
 gift of McMillin, Emerson, 425-426, 429-430
 gift of Stone, Julius, 430
 fellowship, gift of McMillin, Emerson, 429
 Hawaiian Islands expedition, 431-432
 instruments, installed and tested, 428
 name given, 426
 open nights, at, 426, 432
 plans, 424, 426
 publications and research work of, 430-432
 residence, for astronomer, 302
 trustee resolution accepting gift of, 426, 427, 429
- Endowment funds
 Bryan, W. J., 264
 Page, H. F., 225
- Outhwaite, J. H., 307
- Siebert, Louis, John and William, 265
- Engineering building
 cost of, 361
 equipment of, 359-360, 361
 plans of, 326, 327, 331
- English and modern languages and literature department, 43, 63
- English ceramic society, 412
- English language and literature department, 86, 103
- Enrollment,
 opening, 45, 50-51
 salary reduction due to, 50-51
 years, 1873-1882, 113; 1873-1891, 90; 1895-1896, 239; 1897, 250; 1898, 265; 1899, 292; 1900, 300; 1901, 302; 1902, 329; 1903, 348; 1904, 365
- Ensign, E. P., 49, 92
- Erf, Oscar, 535, 563
- Evans, Henry, 569
- Evans, M. G., 377
- Evans, William Loyd, 407
- Faculty, first
 election and installation of, 39-47, 63-73
 housing of, xiv-xv
- Faculty and instructors
 catalogue of 1891-1892, 94-96
- Falconer, Cyrus
 trustee under act of 1870, 46, 91
 trustee under act of 1877, 49, 91
- Farmers college of Hamilton county
 offer of donation to state fulfilling Act of Congress, 5-6, 7, 16-17, 18
- Farmers' institutes, established, 477-478
- Federal form of government, 259-260

- Feick, George, 341, 388
- Fellowships
 Brown, 325
 McMillin, 429
 Robinson, 327-328
- Fickes, Walter Morgan, 410
- Fieser, Louis, 45
- Findley, R. P., 49, 91
- Fiscal year, date of changed, 156, 523
- Flint, Anna K., 563
- Foord, James A., 558, 563
- Foraker, Governor Joseph Benson
 attitude toward university, 129
 U. S. depository for government documents, 325
- Forestry, department of, 563
- Foster, Governor Charles
 agricultural experiment station, 119-129
 message, 1881, 111-112
 message, 1884, 114-115
 partisan politics abolished, 112-113
- Foult, Mrs. C. W., 569
- Fox, C. P., 513
- Francis, Mark, 498
- Franklin college, 142
- Franklin county
 offer of donation fulfilling Act of Congress, VIII, 30-32
- Fraternity houses on campus, 302
- Freehand and mechanical drawing
 department, 74, 75, 457
- "Free homes bill," 539-540
- French and German department divided, 86
- Freund, W. H., 558
- Funds from land scrip
 disposition of, 13-16, 18-21
 investment of, 20-21
- Gaither, Albert, 49, 91
- Gardiner, Darwin E.
 college, location and organization of, 16-17
 land grant, resolution accepting, 8
- Garfield, James R., 252-253
- Gates, President Merrill Edwards, 172-173
- Gay, Carl Warren, 555, 556, 563
- Gayman, Charles W., 265
- Gearhart, B. W., 395
- Geiger, George, 12
- Geological museum
 Megalonyx, gift to, 238-239
- Geology, mining and metallurgy
 department, 43, 63, 102
- Gibbs, William David
 election, 526, 539
 resignation, 329, 542
 soils, experiments in, 535
- Gladden, Washington
 opposition to, 187-188
 presidency offered to, 153-155
- Glazier, Albert W., 49, 92
- Gleason, Silas, 11
- Godfrey, Thomas J.
 appointment committee, 166-167
 trustee under act of 1878, 52, 92, 112
 trustee 1895, 93
- Goodrich, DeWitt, 525, 526
- Gordy, John Pancoast, 329
- Graduate school of agriculture, 299, 330, 538, 540-541, 543, 545, 546-548
- Graduates
 years 1873-4-1891, 90
- Graham, A. B., 555, 559, 564-565, 569
- Greek department, 85
- Green, Clarence C., 89
- Green, W. J., 497, 512
- Greenwood, Miles, 16-17
- Griffin, Charles B.
 Hysell bill amendment, 141-142

- law building levy, 294
- salary restriction debate, 161
- Griffin, Theodore, 408
- Grimsley, G. P., 89
- Grovesnor, C. H., 540
- Guthrie, E. S., 555, 556, 569
- Hadley, President Arthur Twining, 342, 343
- Haerlein, Herman, 532
- Hagenbuch, Edwin, 308, 309, 313
- Hagenbuch bill, 307-309
- Haines, Alvin B., 89
- Haines, Mrs. Eliza, 347
- Hamilton, Frank E., 543
- Harris, W. T., 173
- Harrison, Richard A.
 - law college, opening address, 375
 - Page will, instrument of ratification of, 217-219
- Hatch bill, 121-129, 499-500, 510
 - amendment, 121, 499
- Hawaiian Islands expedition, 431-432
- Hayes, Governor Rutherford B.
 - agricultural experiment station, 123-129, 510-511
 - building program of, 414-415
 - death, 156
 - law college course of study, 376
 - law lectures, course of, 156
 - message, 1876, x, 106
 - Page will, ratification, 219
 - Page will, trustee resolutions, 219-221
 - trustee under act of 1878, 92, 123
 - trustee under act of 1895, 93
 - trustees, appointment of first, 23, 25, 47
 - Wallace bill, 133
- Hayes hall, 243
- Hazing abandoned, 366
- Hendrix, B. M., 569
- Herrick, B. B., 525
- Herrick, C. J., 355-356
- Herrick, Myron T.
 - Carnegie aid for library, 344
 - governor, election as, 364-365, 367-368
 - Painter bill, supporter of, 314
 - trustee, appointed, 314
 - university farm land appropriation vetoed by, 553-554
- Herron, John W., 140, 141
- Heywood bill, 294
- Hill, John E., 11
- Hine, C. B., 526
- Hirsch, Rudolph, 542
- History and English language department, 86-87
- History and philosophy department, 75
- History and political science department, 86
- Hitchcock, Peter, 6
- Hoadley, Governor George, 119, 172, 173
- Hobson, Captain Richmond P., 342-343
- Hocking Valley railroad spur construction, plans and estimates for, 338-339
- Holliday, Robert, 45
- Holmes, J. T., 374
- Hoover, Herman, 49, 92
- Horr, Charles W., 49, 92
- Horticulture and botany, department of,
 - building appropriation for, 482-483
 - divided, 88, 517, 563
 - established, 75, 474, 475, 476, 517, 563
 - equipment for, 476, 478, 522
 - experiments under, 486
 - fellowship in, 535
- Horton, Valentine B.
 - address, aims, purposes and wants of college, 25, 47
 - biographical sketch, 29

- character of instruction, discussion of, 439
- trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
- Howard, Curtis C., 45
- Howard, E. D., 391
- Hudson, Frank, 543
- Huggins, Edward N., 377
- Hughes, Raymond Mollyneaux, 408-409
- Huling, Cyrus, 374, 377
- Hunt, Thomas Forsyth
 - agricultural department reorganization, 523-524
 - election, 88, 518
 - dean of college of agriculture, 531
 - graduate school of agriculture, 299, 330, 545-546
 - grounds, superintendent of, 523, 532
 - legislative chairman, 254
 - resignation of, 548-550
 - university farm, manager of, 519, 521
- Hunter, William Forest
 - death, 392-393
 - Hunter law society, 393
 - law college dean, 379, 381, 383, 384
 - law college dedication address, 391
 - law college faculty, 375, 384
 - memorial resolutions, 393
 - "Hunter hall," 386, 389
- Hunter law society, 393
- Hurst, A. C., 89
- Hutchinson, Joseph, 33
- Hyde, Wilby G., 311-312
- Hyde, William DeWitt
 - Gladden's, Dr. Washington, approval of, 187
 - presidency offered to, 185-186
- Hysell, Nial R.
 - Chalmers petition, 163
 - Hysell bill introduced by, 56, 140, 234-235
- Hysell bill
 - amendment to, 141-142, 234
 - opposition to, 140-141, 142
 - passed, 56, 57, 130, 142, 414, 417, 490-491, 515
- Hysell bill, second, 234, 235, 238 419, 530
- Hyslop, George R., 563, 569
- Illinois, university of,
 - visit to, 53, 109-110, 459, 465-466
- Imes, Marion, 535
- Industrial department
 - course of study determined, 244
 - established, 243
 - mechanical engineering department work with, 247-248
 - opposition to, 243
- Instructors and assistants list of, 89
- Interpretations of land grant, vi-vii, 13-16, 101-105
- Investment of funds, 20-21
- Jackson, J. C., Sr., 89
- Jamison, James B., 52, 92
- Jamison, John C.
 - biographical sketch, 29
 - trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
 - trustee under act of 1877, 49, 92
- Janney, John J.
 - manager college farm, 487
 - Quaker library gift, 347
- Johnston, Stephen
 - Townshend-Johnston correspondence, 464-465
 - trustee under act of 1878, 52, 92
- Jones, A. O., 399, 400
- Jones, George D., 374
- Jones, John R., 253-254
- Jones, Lovett Whitfield, 45
- Jones, Olive Branch

- Carnegie, request for library,
 343-344
 law library equipment, 340
 U. S. depository for congressional
 documents, 325
 Jones, Paul
 law college
 beginnings of, 371
 committee, 88, 372
 faculty, 375, 381, 383, 384
 resignation, 384
 trustee under act of 1878, 92,
 385
 Jones, Robert N., 38
 Jones, Samuel C., 377
 Jones, Thomas C.
 biographical sketch, 27-28
 memorial committee, 5, 16, 438-
 441
 trustee under act of 1866, 18
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46,
 91
 trustee under act of 1877, 49, 92
 Jones, Willis S., 89

 Kanmacher and Stark, 38
 Karns, J. D., 372, 374
 Kauffman, George Beecher, 86
 Keating, Thomas J., 374, 377, 379
 Kedzie, Mrs. Nellie S., 531, 532
 Keefer, Frederick, 89
 Keeler, James E., 428
 Keifer, J. Warren, 11, 20
 Keller, Daniel
 biographical sketch, 28
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46,
 91
 Kellerman, William Ashbrook, 88,
 517
 Kellicott, David Simons
 death, 262
 election, 87, 88, 516
 lake laboratory, establishment of,
 231-232
 law college, board of instruction,
 374
 memorial resolutions, 263-264
 Olentangy river-bed aquarium,
 231, 349
 Kendrick, Samuel
 Virginia military lands,
 agent for, 60-63
 suit against university, 297
 Kennedy, H. E., 533
 Kent, village of
 offer of donation to state fulfill-
 ing Act of Congress, 16
 Kerr, David R., 176
 Kilbourne, Lieutenant Charles E.,
 86, 87
 Kinkead, Edgar Benton, 383, 384,
 394, 395, 396
 Kinsinger, C., 49, 91
 Klippert, John H., xi, 16
 Knight, George Wells
 election, 86, 87
 law college
 acting dean, 393, 394
 board of instruction, 374
 faculty, 379, 381, 384
 leave of absence, 87
 Knopf, H. K., see Columbus con-
 struction company
 Knote, J. H., 409-410

 Lake laboratory
 building
 appropriation for new, 326, 354
 cost of, 356
 dedication of new, 355-356
 establishment of, 231-232, 349,
 350-356
 lease from Sandusky, for, 327,
 354
 location at Cedar Point, 354-355
 State hatchery, housed with, 353
 Land grant
 acreage of, 4
 college

- location of, VII, VIII, 16-21, 30-35
 - organization of, 16
- funds, disposition of, 13-16, 18-21
- interpretations of, VI-VII, 13-16, 101-105
- mismanagement of, 12-13, 99-100
- opposition to, 5
- organization plan of E. E. White, 13-16
- scrip, sale of, VII, 8-13
- Land grant act,
 - Act of Congress, 1862, 3-4, 437
- Land grant colleges
 - reports from twenty-three, 236
- Land scrip, see also land grant
- Larkins, Thomas H., 11
- Larwill, William, 48, 91
- Lassiter, W. Casper, 569
- Latin department, 84-85
- Lavery, William F., 89, 512
- Law, college of, 371-397
 - admission, rules and regulations of, 375, 377, 384-385
 - appropriations
 - legislative, 378
 - trustee, 379, 385-386
 - building
 - architect for, 386-387
 - contract for, 388-389
 - cost of, 391
 - dedication of, 336, 391
 - foundation for, 302-303, 389
 - levy for erection of, 294-296, 301, 388
 - name for, 326, 386, 389-390
 - plans for, 296-297, 301, 386-388, 390
 - site for, 301, 386
 - certificates, granted by, 375, 396-397
 - college of law, designated as, 383
 - course of study, 381, 394, 395-396
 - degrees
 - granted, 1891-1909, 396-397
 - law and arts, 376, 394
 - establish
 - committee to, 88, 372-373
 - resolutions to, 372-374
- deans
 - Adams, John Jay, 396
 - Hunter, William Forest, 379
 - Outhwaite, Joseph H., 393
 - Williams, Marshall J., 374
- enrollment
 - years 1891-1892, 375
 - 1891-1909, 396-397
- faculty
 - first, 374
 - reorganized, 395-396
- fees, 376-377
- "Hunter hall," 386, 389-390
- Hunter law society, 393
- library
 - equipment, 340
 - gifts to,
 - McMillin, Emerson, 382, 425
 - Michigan State library, 385
 - Noble, Henry C., 375, 382
 - located in
 - Hayes hall, 382
 - Orton hall, 382
 - Page hall, 391
- location of
 - Franklin county court house, 371, 380-381
 - Hayes hall, 382
 - Page hall, 391
- Moot court furniture, 340, 390-391
- opened, 374-375
- organization plan of, 379-380, 381, 395-396
- "Page hall," 326, 390
- secretaries
 - Hunter, W. F., 381, 384
 - Wilgus, H. L., 374, 381
- university, control of, 383
- Law library, see Law, college of
- Lawrence, William, 254

- Laylin, Lewis C., 394
- Lazenby, William Rane
 agricultural experiment station
 director of, 479, 489
 work with, 119-120, 479-480
 election of, 75, 88, 475, 517, 563
 salary, dispute of, 489
 superintendent of grounds, work
 as, 524
- Lee, Lewis D., 11
- Leete, Ralph
 biographical sketch, 28
 college, attitude regarding found-
 ing of, x-xi
 trustee under act of 1870, x, 23,
 46, 91
 trustee under act of 1874, 48, 91
 trustee under act of 1877, 49, 92
- Leete, William H.
 Virginia military land agent,
 58-60
- Leggett, Mortimer D., 18
- Legislative appropriation
 annual, 114-119
 certificates of indebtedness, 144,
 237, 238, 414-423
 first, 52-56, 106, 107
 year of
 1879-1880, 110-111; 1884, 118;
 1891, 143
 withheld, 103, 105
- Legislative committee
 established, 297
 Hysell bill, for, 140
 Painter bill, for, 312
 year of
 1897-1898, 253, 254; 1899, 292-
 293
- Legislative indifference, 100, 105,
 107
- Lewis, Charles M., 89
- Lewis, G. T., 10, 11
- Liberal education vs. agricultural
 and mechanical, ix-xii, 101-
 105, 108, 439-441
- Library
 Carnegie aid for, 343-344
 endowment funds
 Outhwaite collection of works
 on Civil War, 307
 Siebert library of German his-
 tory, 265
 gifts to
 Haines, Eliza, 347
 Plumb, Charles Sumner, 568
 Townshend, Norton S., 529
 United States depository for con-
 gressional documents, 325
- Licking county
 offer of donation to state fulfill-
 ing Act of Congress, 18
- Livingstone, George, 569
- Location of land grant college, vii,
 viii, 16-17, 20-21, 30-35
- Lomia, Lieutenant Luigi, 74, 75
- London
 location of college at, viii
 offer of donation to state fulfill-
 ing the Act of Congress, 20
- Lord, Henry Curwen
 Barnesville, eclipse expedition,
 300, 431
 Emerson McMillin observatory,
 director of, 424, 428
 Hawaiian Islands, expedition,
 431-432
- Lord, Nathaniel Wright
 election, 74
 legislative chairman, 253-254
- Lykens, Wm. M., 133
- Lyman, John F., 558
- McCall, Arthur Gillett, 554, 555
- McClung, Jacob D., 18
- McClung, William B.
 biographical sketch, 27
 farm, manager of, 443
 trustee under act of 1866, 18
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 47,
 91

- McCoard, George W., 89
McCracken, William C., 525
McFadden, John, 372
McFadden, John Franklin, 45
McFarland, Robert W.
 biographical sketch, 71-72
 convocation address, 366
 faculty, member of first, 44, 63, 71-72
 resignation, 85
McGovern, B. N., 400
McGrath, D. M. & Co., 369
Mack, John T.
 lake laboratory
 dedicatory address, 355-356
 establishment of, 350, 353-355
 trustee under act of 1878, 92
McKinley, Emma E., 558
McKinley, William
 death, 303
 memorial building, 303-304
 salary restriction, action refused by, 161
McMahon, Harry M., 394
McMillin, Emerson
 biographical sketch, 432-433
 Emerson McMillin observatory, gift of, 425-430
 Hawaiian Islands expedition, gift of, 431
 law books, gift for, 382, 425
 Megalonyx Jeffersonii, gift of 238-239
McMillin observatory, see Emerson McMillin observatory
McVey, Jason, 6
Magruder, William T., 233
Main building, description of, xiv-xv, 38-39
Mangold, E. F., 543, 555
Manson, Edmund S., Jr., 431-432
Manual training building, see Hayes hall
Mark, Edgar H., 85, 89, 482
Marple, Wilbur B., 45
Marshall, F. R., 563
Martin, Henry S., 7
Marvin, Charles F., 89
Mason, W. A., 75, 85
Massie, David M., 92, 93
Mathematics and engineering department, 44, 63, 102
Mathew, Thomas, 74
Maxwell, C. L., 134
Mechanic arts, department of, see Physics and mechanics, department of
Mechanical engineering department established, 75
 industrial department, work with, 247-248
Mechanical laboratory, 53
Medical college
 consolidation of colleges, 267-274
 legal opinions on, 268, 269, 271
 opposition to, 267, 276
 established
 first resolution, 272-273
 reconsidered, 274
 second resolution, 275-277
Miami medical college proposition, 271-272
Ohio medical university, proposition to trustees of, 269
Starling medical college, terms of agreement with, 270-271
 trustee committee resolution, 267-268
Megalonyx Jeffersonii
 installed in geological museum, 238-239
Mendenhall, Thomas C.
 biographical sketch, 64-65
 doctor of philosophy, degree of, 158
 emeritus professor, 291
 faculty, member of first, 43, 63-65, 74, 75, 158
 Ohio meteorological bureau, president of, 482

- presidential candidate, 158-160, 165-171
- resignation from faculty, 85, 158
- Rose polytechnic institute, president of, 159
- U. S. coast and geodetic survey, superintendent of 158
- Menough, H. S., 89
- Mershon, Ralph D., 89, 342
- Mesloh, Charles W.
 - death, 363-364
 - election, 89
- Miami medical college, union with, see Medical college
- Miami university
 - Hysell bill, relation to, 140
 - offer of donation fulfilling Act of Congress, 16-17, 18
 - union with Ohio and Ohio State universities, 119
- Mickey, Thomas, 49, 92
- Meddeswart, C. C., 308
- Miesel bill, 318
- Military science and tactics department, 74
- Miller, Charles C., 92
- Miller, H. P., 563
- Miller, John, 11
- Miller, Lewis, 18
- Miller, Merritt, F., 543, 551, 554
- Miller, T. Ewing
 - Illinois university visit, 109-110
 - trustee under act of 1878, 52, 92
- Miller, William H., 89
- Milliken, John M., 16
- Milliken, Joseph
 - biographical sketch, 69-71
 - faculty, member of first, 43, 63, 69-71
 - resignation, 75
- Mills, George S., 560
- Mines, school of
 - appropriation for, 52
 - established, 49, 50, 74, 105-107, 300
 - land grant provision bill, 308
- Mining and metallurgy, department of, 457
- Minor farm, 33
- Mismanagement of land grant, 12-13
- Mitchell, S. T., 134, 135
- Modern and ancient languages department, see Ancient languages and literature department
- Montgomery county
 - proposed site, 31
- Moore, John, 11
- Morgan, A. P., 75, 474, 475
- Morrey, C. B., 89
- Morrill, Justin S., 514
- Morrill act, see also Act of Congress 1862
- Mount Union college
 - offer of donation to state fulfilling Act of Congress, 16
- "Mud pie bill," 399
- Munson, Marvin M.
 - biographical sketch, 28-29
 - character of instruction, discussion of, 439
 - trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
- Myers, Allen O.
 - autobiography, 116-117
 - visit to university, 117-118
- Myers, Joel, 11
- Name changed, 51, 108, 451, 456
- Nash, Governor George K.
 - general assembly, last message to, 369-370
 - law college faculty, 374, 379, 381, 383
 - trustee, 393
- National association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations
 - see Association of American agri-

- cultural colleges and experiment stations
- National brick manufacturers' association
 - ceramic department support of, 401
 - Painter bill, endorsement of, 311
 - paving brick experiment, 407
 - scholarship, 407-408
- National grange and Ohio State grange
 - visit to campus, 291-292, 538
 - Wallace bill, support of, 133
- National mine workers' association, 134
- Neale, A. S., 554, 556
- Neil, Robert, 33
- Neil, William, 32, 33
- Neil farm
 - purchase of, 33-35
- Nelson farm, 33
- Neptune, O. B., 543
- New Morrill act, 56, 57, 130, 143, 414, 514-515
- Newark
 - offer of donation to state fulfilling Act of Congress, 18, 20
- Newton, Henry, 74
- Nichols, Senator, 142
- Noble, Elizabeth E., 375, 382
- Noble, Henry C., law library of, 375, 380, 382
- Noble, John W., 132, 135-136
- Noble, Warren P.
 - biographical sketch, 28
 - trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
 - trustee under act of 1874, 48, 91
 - trustee under act of 1877, 49, 92
 - Virginia military lands, committee, 58-60
- Normal school commission, 295-296
- Normal schools, 293-294
- Norton, Sidney A.
 - biographical sketch, 66-67
 - emeritus professor, 291
 - faculty, member of first, 43, 63, 66-67
- Noyes, H. J., 526, 537
- Nystrom, A. B., 561
- O'Brine, David, 89
- Ogle, Lieutenant Alexander, 87
- Ohio agricultural and mechanical college
 - charter act of, VI, 21-22, 100
 - course of study, 35-37, 102-103, 108, 438-441
 - county tax levy, bill, 22
 - degrees, power to grant, 100
 - departments of instruction, 36-37, 63-75, 102, 103, 438-441, 447
 - reorganization of, 107-108, 110-111
 - enrollment, 45, 50-51
 - established, 18, 19, 21-22, 438
 - faculty, first, 39-47
 - funds, investment of, 20-21
 - location of, VII, VIII, 20-22, 30-35
 - name, change of, 51, 108, 451, 456
 - opening, conditions of, XIV-XVI
 - opposition to, VI-VIII, XII, 99-105, 107-108, 449, 501-507
 - organization of, 20-21
 - president, first of, 40-41
 - recognition of, VIII-X, 99-106
 - reorganization of, 47-52, 107-108, 110-111, 456, 481, 501-509
 - salaries
 - reduction, 49-51
 - restrictions, 100
 - seal, description of, 37-38
 - students, first seventeen, 45
 - trustees, 1866 board of, 18
 - under act of 1870, 23-30
 - under act of 1874, 48, 91
 - under act of 1877, 49-50
- Ohio agricultural, military and mechanical college, 6

- Ohio archaeological and historical society
 museum
 established, 298
 moved to Page hall, 391
- Ohio brick and drain tile association, 400, 401
- Ohio medical university, union with, see Medical college
- Ohio meteorological bureau, established, 482, 522
- Ohio State board of agriculture
 act of congress, recommended, VI, 4, 8
 land grant acceptance favored, 442-443
 memorial committee of, 5, 15-16
 organization plan approved by, VIII, 15-16
- Ohio State college of arts, 5
- Ohio State Journal
 college, early recognition by, VIII-X
- Ohio university
 offer of donation to state fulfilling Act of Congress, 16
 Hysell bill, 140
 union with Miami and Ohio State, 119
- Ohl, Lemuel C., 162, 165
- Oliver, M. W., 140
- O'Neill, John, 134
- Opposition to university, 99-105, 107-108, 449, 501-507
- Organization of college, 16-17, 20-21
- Orton, Charles, 45
- Orton, Edward
 American association for advancement of science, president of, 285-288
 biographical sketch, 65-66, 573-576
 birthday address, 288
 commencement address, 1878, 104-105
 death of, 288-289
 faculty, member of first, 43, 44, 63, 65-66
 geology, professor of, 76
 Illinois university, visit to, 109-110
 inaugural address, 103-104
 law college and land-grant, 371-372
 memorial resolution, 289-291
 president, election as, 44-45, 65-66
 religious views of, 76-77
 resignation of, 76-77
- Orton, Edward Jr.
 ceramic department, founder of 399-402
 ceramic department, head of, 402, 410
 "Orton hall," 291
- Osborn, Herbert, 353, 355-356
- Outhwaite, Joseph H.
 death, 393-394
 law college, dean of, 393
 Outhwaite collection of works on the Civil War, 307
 trustee under act of 1878, 92
- Outhwaite collection of works on the Civil War, 307
- Oxford
 offer of donation to state fulfilling the Act of Congress, 20
- Paddock, Wendell, 569
- Page, Charlotte G., 222
- Page, Henry F.
 death of, 213
 endowment fund, 225-226, 358, 360
 Illinois lands, rents and profits, 326
 Page hall, 390
 will, ratification of, 217-220, 221

- suits against, 221-225
- text of, 213-217
- trustee resolutions, 219-221
- Page, Isabel
 - death of, 221
 - will of Page, Henry F., ratification signed, 219
- Page, William Herbert
 - Hunter, William Forest, memorial, 393
 - law college faculty, 383, 384, 394, 395, 396
- "Page hall," 326, 390, see also Law college, building of
- Painter, Clyde R., 308
- Painter bill
 - alumni support of, 311-313
 - Cole bill as related to, 313-315, 316
 - Denman bill as related to, 307, 316, 317-318
 - denominational colleges, opposition to, 309-311, 314, 315
 - Hagenbuch bill as related to, 307-309
 - hearing, 309
 - introduced, 307-309
 - legislative committee support, 312-313
 - Miesel bill as related to, 318
 - opposition to, 309-312, 313, 314, 315
 - substitute bill for, 313-315
 - amendment to, 316-317, 318
 - text of, 308-309
- Palmer, C. B., 89
- Palmer, W. H., 556, 558, 569
- Parkinson, J. W., 554
- Partisan politics abandoned, 111, 112-113
- Patterson, James W.
 - president, election as, 40-42
- Pedagogical library, gift of, 347
- Pegg, E. E., 359, 552
- Peppel, S. V., 409
- Perkins, Henry P.
 - biographical sketch, 30
 - trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
 - trustee under act of 1878, 92
- Perrill, A. L., 18
- Perry, Aaron F.
 - biographical sketch, 26
 - trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
- Peters, Burns and Pretzinger, 387, 531
- Pharmacy department, 86
- Phi Delta Phi, Swan chapter, established, 385
- Physical training department, 265
- Physics and mechanics, department of, 42, 43, 63-65, 102
- Physics building
 - appropriation for, 326-327, 333, 334 360
 - architect for, 387
 - contract awarded, 336, 369
 - erection, levy for, 294-295
 - plans for, 307-308, 326-327, 331-336, 358, 360, 365
 - site of, 307-308, 336, 356, 360
- Platt, Rutherford H.
 - law college faculty, 374, 379, 381
 - resigned, 375, 382-383
- Plumb, Charles Sumner
 - animal husbandry, professor of, 543, 555
 - gift to library, 568
 - Seth Adams memorial building, 548
- Poindexter, James, 134
- Political economy and civil polity department, 49-50, 63, 74, 103, 457
- Poorman, C. L., 16-17
- Porter, George H., 265
- Potts, Amos, 410
- Power house, 238, 242

- Preparatory department
 abolished, 90
 enrollment, 1873-4—1891, 90
- Presidency offered and refused by,
 Adams, H. B., 173-174
 Gates, M. E., 172-173
 Gladden, Washington, 153-155
 Hyde, W. DeWitt, 185-186
 Mendenhall, T. C., 158-171
 Taft, W. H., 153
 Wilson, Woodrow, 152
- Presidents
 biographical sketches of,
 Canfield, James Hulme, 580-582
 Orton, Edward, 573-576
 Scott, Walter Quincy, 576-577
 Scott, William Henry, 577-580
 Thompson, William Oxley, 582-584
- President's salary, bill to remove
 restrictions on
 Chalmers episode, 161-165
 debate, 155-156
 passed, 165
- Press
 attitude toward college, VIII-X,
 XII
- Price, Homer Charles
 agricultural college dean
 election, 555
 report as, 558-559
 university farm
 controversy, 553-554
 manager, 551
- Pritchett, President Henry Smith
 law college professor, 395
 university lecturer, 342
- Professorial rank and salary
 scheme, 297-298
- Pugh, David Franklin
 law college faculty, 374, 379, 381,
 383, 384
 law library gift, 382
 resigned, 389
- Purchasers of land scrip, 11-12
 Purdy, Ross C., 409, 410
- Quaker library, gift of, 347
 Queen, John W., 87
- Randall, Emilius Oviatt
 law college faculty, 374, 379, 381,
 383, 384, 394
 resigned, 395
- Randall, John E., 85, 89
 Rawson, L. W., 18
 Rea, John D., 133-134
- Recognition of university, VIII-X,
 99-106
- Registration, see enrollment
- Reitz, Henry, 11
 Reitz, Jacob, 11
- Religious exercises controversy, 76-84, 108
- Reorganizations of college, 47-52,
 107-108, 110-111, 456, 481, 501-509
- Rhoads, Theodore, 400
- Richards, G., 12
- Riddle, F. C., 409, 410
- Rightmire, George W., 391, 393,
 394, 396
- Robinson, Stillman Williams
 election of, 74, 75
 emeritus professor, 291
 experimental boiler, gift of, 300,
 328
 fellowship, endowment of, 327-329
 memorial resolutions, 233
 resignation of, 233
- Robinson, T. J., 11
- Robinson fellowship in engineering, 327-329
- Rodgers, Colonel J. L., 369
- Rogers, Mary L., 12
- Root, W. J., 89
- Ross, James W.
 biographical sketch, 28

- character of instruction, discussion of, 439
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
 Ross, Randall, 11
 Ross farm, 33
 Roy, Andrew, 105-106
 Ruhlen, Frank, 535, 543, 554
 Ruhlen, First lieutenant George, 75, 85
 Rules, regulations and by-laws
 adopted 1878, 257-258
 amended, 1895-1896, 259-260
 revised, 1898, 255-260
 Rural economics, department of
 appropriation for, 556
 organization of, 555
 Sabin, Hylas, 175
 Saegmuller, G. N., 428
 Salary reduction, 49-51
 Salary restrictions, 100, 154-156, 161-165, 329, 543
 Sale of land scrip
 amount realized from, VII, 10-13
 commission for, 8-9
 funds, disposition of, 18-21
 mismanagement in, 12-13, 99-100
 purchasers of, 11-12
 Sawyer, William
 biographical sketch, 27
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
 Schmieder, J. P., 49, 91
 Schriener, A., 11
 Schueller, John B.
 death, 291
 trustee under act of 1878, 92
 trustee 1897, 93
 Schurman, President Jacob Gould, 342
 Scott, Charles F., 89
 Scott, May M., 89
 Scott, Minnie O., 89
 Scott, Oscar, 45
 Scott, Walter Quincy
 biographical sketch, 576-577
 president, election as, 77
 president resignation as, 78-84, 483-484
 Scott, William Henry
 anatomy and physiology election, 150-151
 appreciation of
 faculty resolution, 146-147
 trustee resolution, 212
 astronomical observatory established, 424
 biographical sketch, 577-580
 building program of 1891, 414-415
 ceramics department established, 403
 Clark resolution, 149-150
 Chalmers-Barrows controversy, 161-165
 Hysell bill, 137-138
 law college established, 372
 opposition to, 146-149
 presidency, election to, 82-83, 84, 85
 relative powers of trustees and president, 190
 resignation of, 150-151, 157
 salary increase, 189
 trustee under act of 1877, 49, 92
 "Scott chapel," 242
 Seal, description of, 37-38
 Secrest, May, 554, 556
 Selby, August D., 89
 Seth Adams memorial building, 548
 Shaffer, T. J., 342, 343
 Shauck, John A., 384, 393, 395, 396
 Shaw, Norman E., 558
 Sherman, John
 Hatch bill amendment, 121-122
 Wallace bill amendment, 133
 Wooster university, dedication address, XII-XIII
 Shields, Richmond L., 560, 569

- Shoesmith, Vernon Morelle, 563
 Short, John T., 75, 84
 Short, Sidney W., 89
 Short course in agriculture, 485,
 486, 489, 500, 558-559, 562, 564,
 567-568, 570
 Shultz, H. H., 11
 Siebert, John, 265
 Siebert, Louis, 265
 Siebert, Wilbur Henry, 89
 Siebert, William, 265
 Siebert library of German history,
 265
 Sigerfoos, Charles Peter, 89
 Sigrist, John Larkum, 305-306
 Sinclair, Josiah, 11
 Sinton, David, 49, 91
 Site for college, 16-17, 20-21, 30-35
 Skinner, Ivan, 569
 Sleeper, David L.
 appropriation bill of, 234-235
 Slocum, William F., 175
 Smallpox outbreak of, 344-345
 Smith, Clara Orton, 569
 Smith, Elisha, 535
 Smith, Florizel, 371, 372, 375
 Smith, Horace P., 89
 Smith, J. McLain, 522
 Smith, Josiah Renick, 74, 75, 85
 Smith, O. J. B., 569
 Snow, Benjamin W., 89
 Snyder, J., 38
 Souther, Cornelia P., 537, 554
 Spanish war, 264, 265
 Sparks, Edwin E., 89
 Spear, W. T., 383
 Spear, William G., 560
 Sperr, F. W.
 election of, 56
 Hysell bill of debate, 138, 141
 Sproull, William Oliver, 186-187
 Staley, Homer F., 410
 Starling medical college, union
 with, see Medical college
 Stevens, J. C., 124, 510
 Stewart, Gilbert H., 392
 Stimmel farm, 33
 Stoddart, J. J., 374, 375
 Stone, Julius F.
 Emerson McMillin observatory
 aid in establishing, 425
 gifts to, 430
 heliostat, gift of, 347
 Stoner, Minnie A., 542, 561
 Streator, Worthy S., 49
 Students
 first seventeen, xv-xvi, 45
 first thousand, 292
 Stump, Franklin P., 522, 524, 526
 Sullivan, Joseph
 address before people of Franklin
 county, xii, 22, 25, 47, 439
 biographical sketch, 27
 seal design, 37-38
 treasurer, first, 102
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 47,
 91
 trustee under act of 1874, 48, 91
 trustee under act of 1877, 49, 92
 Summer school of agriculture, see
 Graduate school of agriculture
 Surface, Harvey Adam, 89
 Swickard, Belle, 89
 Taft, William Howard, 153
 Tarpening, Clifford, 543
 Tayler, R. W., 5
 Taylor, David, 16-17
 Taylor, Edward L., 140
 Taylor, Joseph Russell, 89
 Terry, T. B., 522
 Textile school, 254
 Thatcher, Peter, 16-17
 Thomas, Benjamin Franklin, 85
 Thompson, Carmi, 394, 395
 Thompson, William Oxley
 biographical sketch, 582-584
 building program for
 year 1899, 297
 year 1902, 326, 330, 333

- hazing abandoned under, 366
 law college, organized and established, 389-397
 legislative committee established, 292-293, 297
 medical college, resolutions regarding, 275-276
 Painter bill, history of, 307-318
 presidency, election to, 274, 284
 professional rank and salary schedule, 297-298
 Yale university, bicentennial, 304
- Thorne, Charles E.**
 Cope-Thorne, correspondence, 501-507
 foreman college farm, appointed, 453-454
 lecturer on agriculture, 522
 manager agricultural farm appointed, 455, 474
 manager agricultural farm resigned, 464, 475
 master of agriculture, honorary degree of, 513
- Titlow, C. R.**, 569
- Tod, Governor David**, 48, 437
- Tompkins, Emmett**, 374
- Tower clock**, gift of, 347
- Townshend, Alice**, 45
- Townshend, Arthur B.**, 45
- Townshend, Harriet**, 45
- Townshend, Norton Strange**
 biographical sketch, 29, 67-69
 death of, 230, 527
 emeritus professor of agriculture, 88, 230, 463, 516, 517
 faculty, member of first, 43, 63, 67-69, 230, 438, 441
 Hatch bill, report on, 121, 499
 Johnston-Townshend correspondence, 464-465
 library of, 529
 memorial committee, president of, 5, 15-16, 442
 memorial resolutions, 230-231, 443, 527-529
 opposition to, 450, 460-462, 515-516
 portrait of, 529
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
 university farm, manager of, 464, 472-473
 visit to agricultural institutions, report on, 465-472, 531
 visit to foreign institutions, report on, 488
- Townshend hall**
 architects for, 531
 contractors for, 532, 533
 cost of, 534
 erection of, 238-239, 242-243, 265
 named, 528-529, 531
 opening of, 534
 plans, trip to study, 240, 531-532
- Trimble, James M.**
 biographical sketch, 27
 trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
 Virginia military lands, report on, 58-59
- Trimble, Lillian**, 563
- True, A. C.**, 330, 539, 545
- Trustees, Board of**
 officers 1870-1892, 93-94
 under act of 1866, 18
 under act of 1870, 23-30, 46, 91
 under act of 1874, 48, 91
 under act of 1877, 49-50, 91-92
 under act of 1878, 52, 92
 years of 1895-1899, 93
- Turner, W. L.**, 522
- Turney, N. J.**, 12
- Tuskegee institute**
 Hysell bill, 131
- Tuttle, Albert H.**
 biographical sketch, 73
 candidate for president, 155
 faculty, member of first, 73

- resignation, 87
- veterinary department, work in connection with, 492, 498
- Tuttle, Alonzo H., 395, 396
- Union of Ohio, Miami and Ohio State, 119
- University club of New York City, 342
- University farm
 - appropriations for, 443, 455, 463
 - equipment of, 522
 - experimental work of, 443, 477, 478, 481, 535
 - gifts to, 443
 - inventory of, 452, 460, 476-477
 - land, additional, 359, 552-553, 557, 568-569
 - mismanagement of, 449-450, 452-453
 - products, sale of, 497
 - reorganization of, 521
- University spring, 34
- Urbana
 - location of college at, VIII
 - offer of donation to state fulfilling the Act of Congress, 20
- Urquhart, M., 11
- Vancleave, A. R., 213, 217
- Vaughan, H. W., 569
- Vennum, J. C., 11
- Veterinary medicine, school of
 - buildings for, 326, 327, 331-334, 336
 - cost of, 361
 - equipment for, 359-360, 361
 - established, 86, 371, 492, 518
 - graduate, first of, 498
 - hospital for, 513, 519
 - museum for, 492
- Viets, W. B., 89
- Vincent, H. B.
 - lake laboratory, plan for, 232, 350, 351, 352-353
- Vinson, Albert R., 532
- Virginia military district, 57-63
- Virginia military lands, 48, 56, 57-63, 112
 - residences for professors, fund for, 302
 - suit against, 297
- Vivian, Alfred, 548, 556, 560-561
- Waddle, Alexander, 48, 91
- Wagner, W. G., 400
- Waid, Ernest D., 569
- Wallace, W. T., 132
- Wallace bill, 132-136
 - amendment, 132-135, 515
 - Noble's interpretation of, 132
 - passed, 136
- War with Spain, see Spanish war
- Wardall, Ruth, 563
- Warfield, President E. D., 140, 141, 152-153
- Warner, Elias L., 11
- Warner, Willard
 - agricultural and mechanical college, resolution establishing, 17-20
 - biographical note, 17
- Warner and Swazey, 428
- Water supply
 - committee to investigate, 336-337
 - plant, plans and specifications for, 337
 - wells, analysis of, 337
- Watson, David K., 374
- Watt, Sern P., 89
- Watts, Arthur S., 411
- Weber, Henry Adam
 - election, 85, 486-487
 - Page, H. F., visit to, 217
 - university farm manager, 488, 497
- Weed, Clarence T., 512
- Weld, Cynthia U., 84, 85
- Welsh, Alfred H., 86, 87
- Werner, W. C., 89

- Western union telegraph office, first message, xvii
- Westerville,
offer of donation to state fulfilling Act of Congress, 18
- Wheaton, Dr. J. M., 473
- White, Albert
pedagogical library gift of, 347
- White, B. G., 11
- White, Edna Noble, 563
- White, Emerson Elbridge, 8
organization, plan of, 13-16
pedagogical library, 347
- White, Henry Clay
commencement address 1903, 347-348
graduate school of agriculture, address, 330, 545
- White, J. C., 558
- Whitney, Joseph T., 89
- Whittlesy, Friend, 164
- Wilberforce university
Wallace bill, 132, 134, 515
- Wilgus, Horace La Fayette
election of, 88, 89, 138
Hysell bill, 138
law college
dedication address, 391
memorial, 372
secretary, 374, 379, 381
resignation of, 384
salary of, 377-378
- Wilgus, James A., 89
- Williams, Alice, 75, 86, 87
- Williams, George, 45
- Williams, Marshall J., 374, 379
- Williams, R. H., 560
- Williams, Silas J., 238
- Williams, W. G., 43-44
- Williston, Arthur L.
election of, 243
faculty resolution, 245, 249
mechanical engineering department, work with, 247-248
opposition to, 243-248
resignation
asked for, 244-248
withdrawn, 246
resigned, 249
work at Pratt institution, 249
- Wilson, Edward Stansbury, 428
- Wilson, Lieutenant Eugene T., 88
- Wilson, George W., 51, 108
- Wilson, James, 330, 545
- Wilson, Woodrow, 152, 153
- Wing, Lucius Bana
agricultural experiment station, 128, 495, 510-511
appointment committee, 166-167
biographical sketch, 321-322
death, 319-320, 543
Hatch bill, report on, 121, 499
memorial resolutions and services, 320-322, 543
- Witt, Stillman, 91
- Women students, 89-90
- Wood, Gustavus A., 161
- Woodbury, Benjamin, 374
- Wooster
offer of donation to state fulfilling the Act of Congress, 20
- Wooster university, dedication of, XII-XIII
- Worcester, W. G., 410
- Worthington
offer of donation to state fulfilling Act of Congress, 17, 18, 20, 32
- Worthington college
offer of donation to state fulfilling Act of Congress, 18-19
- Worthington female college
offer of donation to state fulfilling Act of Congress, 19
- "Worthington pike," XIII-XIV, 45
- Wright, John Henry, 43-44, 63, 72, 73-74
- Wright, Joseph F.
biographical sketch, 26

- trustee under act of 1870, 23, 46, 91
Wright, Thomas H., 11
Young, Martha M., 89
Young, Governor Thomas L.
 message to General Assembly
 1878, 106-107
 trustees of 1877 appointed by, 48-49
- Zinn, Peter, 5-6
Zoology and comparative anatomy department
 divided, 88, 150-151, 484
 established, 73, 457, 516
Zoology and entomology department, 88, 150-151, 484, 516
Zoology and veterinary science department, 63, 102

162147
Educat. Univ. Ohio.
Author Mendenhall, Thomas Corwin (ed.)
Title History of the Ohio State University. Vol. 1. M.

OF BORROWER

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File"
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU

